$500 IN PRIZES
For Guesses of Vote for Governor. See Page 9.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

SEE SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 9

VOL. XXXVIII. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1902---TWELVE PAGES NO. 36

CONDENSED NEWS
For Busy Readers.

Fair today, warmer in east portion; fair tomorrow.

Silver, 50⅛; lead, [illegible]; copper, standard, [illegible] $11, lake, $11.62½@11.87½.

New York stocks dull and weak; money on call firm at 4½@5.

Chicago wheat weak early but rallied later; corn active and stronger; oats dull and unchanged; provisions firm and higher.

LOCAL NEWS.

Schedule and inventory of the property, real and personal, except household furniture, of the late W. S. Stratton, filed yesterday; total valuation, $1,790,464.25.

Report of Building Inspector Coray for month of October shows 17 permits.

Bi-monthly meeting of Art and Literature department of the Woman's club was held yesterday.

October birth certificates for the city number 35.

Report of city health department for October shows minimum of disease and low death rate.

Returns on the vote on constitutional amendments are not yet in, but in one precinct in this city the vote was 111 against to seven for.

Attorneys for I. Harry Stratton will this morning take first action in court to contest appointment of administrators to collect [illegible]

Colorado and Southern northbound passenger train, running on the Santa Fe track, at 6 o'clock last evening struck a freight car in a cut one mile north of Castle Rock, killing three men and seriously injuring two others.

Professor William H. Dudley of the Wisconsin State university gave a lecture on nature study last night at the High school.

Mr. Charles S. Sprague gave an interesting interview on the result of the election in the state.

Republicans will celebrate victory in a mass meeting at the Opera house or Temple theater Saturday night at which leading state orators will be guests of honor; a banquet will follow the meeting.

Republican majorities in El Paso county range from 2,800 to 3,700, Comforth leading.

STATE NEWS.

Latest returns on the state election necessitate no material change in the Gazette's first figures; Peabody's plurality will be in the neighborhood of 13,000; reports to the Republican state committee show the election of the entire ticket, including all three congressmen and that the Republicans will control the lower house of the legislature even without the Arapahoe delegation.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

John Lawrence O'Brien is under arrest in San Francisco on a warrant from Washington, D. C., on a charge of embezzlement. O'Brien was on his wedding journey.

Anthracite coal strike commission yesterday inspected two large collieries.

Odell's plurality in New York is [illegible] state legislature is controlled by Republicans by reduced majority.

Late reports only verify early returns that the Republican victory in Wyoming is overwhelming.

Chairman Webb of the Arizona Democratic central committee claims the election of Wilson for delegate to congress by [illegible] majority. Republican Chairman Nichols makes no statement.

Republicans in Kansas have elected a good majority of the legislature, all the state officers and a large part of the county officers.

The interior department has suspended, with a view of cancellation of a large number of alleged fraudulent land entries in Nebraska, made by soldiers' widows, who it is charged, have entered into an agreement for the transfer of the lands to settlemen.

Latest advices from the fifteenth congressional district of Texas, the only one in which the Republicans were thought to be dangerous, show that Garner, the Democratic nominee, received 1,500 majority.

The coroner in New York held John Craig in $10,000 on a charge of manslaughter in the first degree; Mr. Craig, it is alleged, was in charge of the explosives at the time of the accident in Madison Square Garden.

Complete Associated Press returns show that Republicans will control the next house of representatives with vote of not less than 204 to 179.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The situation caused by the depreciation in the value of silver in the Malay peninsula has grown so acute recently that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain has appointed a committee, under the chairmanship of Sir David Barbour, the well known financial expert, to report on the expediency of establishing a gold standard in the Straits settlements and neighboring states.

Arbitrators of the French miners' strike in the department of Pas de Calais have given a decision against an increase of the present rates of wages.

British house of commons voted to place the additional amount required as a grant to aid the Transvaal and Orange River colonies during the present financial year at £10,000,000.

MINING NEWS.

Trading on the mining stock market yesterday was very light but prices held up fairly strong.

It is believed in mining circles that the result of the election will be a material aid to the mining stock market.

Negotiations for lease of Mollie Gibson property to the Smuggler company are practically complete although the papers are not yet signed.

It is probable that property of the Argentum-Juniata company will soon be leased out in blocks.

It is reliably reported that R. A. Hall, the eastern promoter, who proposes to construct a railroad through the Idaho Springs mining district to Yankee, has the greater portion of the necessary funds guaranteed and intends to push his project.

Leasers on property of the Work company continue to send out regular shipments of average grade ore.

Manager Cornish of the Stratton's Independence says that the mine is more than living up to expectations.

Lessees are mining good grade ore from the Pointer.

LATEST RETURNS NECESSITATE NO MATERIAL CHANGE IN THE GAZETTE'S FIRST FIGURES

All Messages Received at Republican State Headquarters Confirm the Claim of Chairman Fairley That the Republicans Have Swept the State--Without Throwing Out Fraudulent Votes in Arapahoe Peabody's Plurality Will Be 12,500.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Nov. 5.—All messages received at the Republican headquarters in this city today confirm the claim of Chairman Fairley that the Republicans have swept the state from one end to the other. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Post conceded the election of Mr. Peabody, and at 6:30, the Times, Senator Patterson's afternoon paper, made the same concession. At 6 o'clock tonight the Republicans gave out the following statement of the pluralities in the several counties on the head of the tickets:

County	Rep.	Dem.
Archuleta	500	.....
Bent	100	.....
Boulder	1,005	.....
Chaffe	.....	200
Cheyenne	51	.....
Clear Creek	.....	330
Conejos	700	.....
Costilla	596	.....
Delta	50	.....
Dolores	.....	82
Douglass	100	.....
Eagle	60	.....
El Paso	3,000	.....
Garfield	.....	200
Fremont	583	.....
Gilpin	200	.....
Gunnison	.....	140
Hinsdale	4	.....
Huerfano	2,000	.....
Jefferson	600	.....
Kit Carson	150	.....
Lake	398	.....
LaPlata	.....	200
Larimer	600	.....
Lincoln	100	.....
Logan	100	.....
Mesa	350	.....
Mineral	.....	115
Montrose	.....	46
Morgan	300	.....
Otero	400	.....
Ouray	.....	443
Phillips	50	.....
Prowers	186	.....
Pueblo	1,500	.....
Rio Grande	300	.....
San Juan	.....	190
San Miguel	.....	32
Teller	.....	400
Washington	93	.....
Weld	1,000	.....
Yuma	50	.....
Total	15,036	2,438

This report was given out as official by the Republican state central committee. The Democratic state central committee states that their returns are not complete, and so far they have not published estimates. The above report does not include Arapahoe county. The Democrats are claiming it by 5,500, but the Republicans are preparing to start contests and criminal suits tomorrow, over the frauds which are said to have been perpetrated in this city. The Republicans concede that on the face of the returns, Arapahoe is probably 2,500 Democratic, but they claim that there were 5,000 fraudulent votes cast, which would make it 2,500 Republican, thus bearing out the claim of Chairman Fairley that the Republicans would carry the state by 15,000.

The reports of the Republican state central committee show that the Republicans will control the lower house of the legislature without the votes of Arapahoe county, and they frankly state that the Arapahoe Democratic representatives will be thrown out as promptly as were the Pueblo representatives two years ago. According to the Republican estimate, the following are the list of Republican representatives elected:

Lewis S. Riley, Archuleta and Conejos.

George T. Dulin, Bent and Kiowa.

James B. Meserve, Fremont.

C. A. Chamberlin, Chaffee and Fremont.

Jose H. Sanches, Costilla and Huerfano.

Dr. D. V. Mekeljohn, Delta.

J. F. Flennery, Eagle.

John B. Stephen, L. L. Aitken, Charles H. Kensey, Cyrus W. Dolph, Frank W. Frewen, John A. McLeod, El Paso and Teller.

C. Garcia, Conejos.

J. A. Richmond, Gilpin.

W. S. Whennery, Hinsdale and Mineral.

J. F. Church, Jefferson.

George W. Whyte and Franke E. Kimball, Lake.

George H. VanHorn, Larimer.

S. H. Stevens and J. M. Madre, Las Animas.

A. B. Hoyt, Mesa.

W. B. Gobin, Otero.

R. C. Breckenridge, Rio Grande.

Charles A. Cooper, San Juan.

Henry C. Watson, Charles Davis, Weld.

Granly Hillyer, Prowers, Bacca and Las Animas.

S. W. Jones, Summit and Grand.

W. A. Warner, E. N. Cook, Boulder.

P. M. Kern, W. C. Slawson, John R. Shrieman, Pueblo.

Total, 35.

Aside from these, the Republicans hope to carry the representatives from Saguache, Routt and Rio Blanco counties which if they do, will give them 38 members in the lower house, outside of Arapahoe.

Governor-elect James H. Peabody arrived in Denver at 4 p. m. today. He was met at the depot by a large crowd of enthusiastic Republicans who escorted him to the Brown hotel. At the latter place a reception was tendered the governor, and a number of impromptu speeches were made. From there he was escorted to the state and county headquarters, where other receptions were held.

Robert W. Bonynge announced at the Brown hotel this afternoon that he was elected to congress from the First district by a good majority outside of Arapahoe county, and that the frauds were so great in this county that he expected to contest his seat before the next congress.

In speaking of the results tonight, Chairman Lowry said: "The face of the returns show that the Democrats have carried Arapahoe county, but the frauds were so great that we expect to contest and to carry it by 1,500. The penitentiary doors are yawning for some of those fellows, and I want to say to you that criminal suits will be started tomorrow, and will be continued until those persons are properly punished."

BENT

Special to the Gazette.

Las Animas, Nov. 5.—An estimate in Bent county gives the following: Peabody, 660; Stimson, 590; Hogg, 650; Bell, 600; Brooks, 675.; Adams, 575. For state senator, Wood, Republican, 655; Hines, Democrat, 585. For representative, Dulin, Republican, 670; Dubard, Democrat, 580. The Bucklin amendment was lost in this county.

CHAFFEE

Special to the Gazette.

Buena Vista, Nov. 5.—It is generally conceded that the Democrats will win out in Chaffee county by a small majority. Three precincts out of 18 give Stimson a majority of 90. Tomkins, float representative from Chaffee and Fremont counties, 1 ; Ballinger, float senator from Chaffee and Park counties, 31; Smith, candidate for representative, 112. Returns show a large Democratic loss in this county.

CUSTER

Special to the Gazette.

Westcliffe, Nov. 5.—The Democrats claim Custer county by a small majority. The vote cast was about 1,200, and the race between the county officers was very close.

CONEJOS

Special to the Gazette.

Alamosa, Nov. 5.—With one precinct yet to be heard from, Conejos county gives Peabody 1,571 votes, Stimson 919, 1,051; Adams, 886. Brooks' plurality, 165.

FREMONT

Special to the Gazette.

Florence, Nov. 5.—The Republicans of Fremont are already talking of holding a big demonstration at Canon City next week over the victory of James H. Peabody. Late returns show that the Republicans carried the county by sweeping majorities, and tonight they are feeling very jubilant. Hillside, Cotopaxi, Lower Beaver and Wilbur are yet to be heard from, but their returns will not affect those here. There were only four straight Populist tickets voted in Florence and not to exceed 25 or 30 in the county, there being between 300 and 400 Populists in the county. The Populists mostly voted the Republican ticket straight. The Democrats are crestfallen tonight, and cannot understand how it happened Peabody's majority in Florence was 18, but Canon City gave 400. Coal Creek went Republican. Rock Vale and Williamsburg went Democratic by small majorities. P. T. McGuire, nominee for float senator on the Democratic ticket from Pueblo, Fremont and Teller counties, received a majority of 32 in Fremont, lost more than 800 in Pueblo, and carried Teller by almost 1,200. Custer county gave a majority of 9 to the Democrats.

HUERFANO

Special to the Gazette.

Walsenburg, Nov. 5.—LaVeta, the strongest Democratic precinct in Huerfano county, has gone Republican for congressional, state and county ticket, which is indicative of an overwhelming victory for the Republicans in this county.

JEFFERSON

Special to the Gazette.

Golden, Nov. 5.—The entire Republican state ticket will be elected in this county by a majority of not less than 500. It is conceded that Frank Church, Republican nominee for representative, and Senator Samuel D. Newell, for senator, are both elected. Newell is the man whom the Democrats tried to keep off the ballot.

LAS ANIMAS

Special to the Gazette.

Trinidad, Nov. 5.—Republican state and congressional tickets carry the city by 300 and also carry the county. Wood, Republican float senator, carries the county by 150. Float and county legislative tickets are close but present returns indicate that Stevens, Madrid and Hillyer, Republicans, are elected by small margins.

County commissioner is in doubt and may require the official count to decide. A light vote was cast all over the county.

LA PLATA

Special to the Gazette.

Durango, Nov. 5.—Returns in La Plata county show that it is still Democratic, although with a heavy loss from the Fusion majority in 1900. The loss will exceed 600. Everything indicates the election of Rex Mollette, Republican candidate for district attorney.

LINCOLN

Special to the Gazette.

Hugo, Nov. 5.—Peabody's plurality in Lincoln county is conceded to be about 90. A light vote was polled, but returns indicate that everything has gone Republican.

LAKE

Special to the Gazette.

Leadville, Nov. 5.—The unofficial returns give the following results in Lake county. Peabody, 2,321; Stimson, 2,018; Owers, 1,007; Brooks, 2,419; Adams, 2,180; Haggott, 2,455; Annear, 2,708; Bonynge, 2,389; Shafroth, 2,826; Grenfell, 2,722; Brandt, 2,387.

MESA

Special to the Gazette.

Grand Junction, Nov. 5.—The Republicans made a complete sweep in Mesa county and elected their entire ticket even to road supervisor and constable. The Socialists who expected to carry the county with a whirl, had such a poor following of voters that no one will ever be able to count them. The new fad frightened Democrats in at least this county, and as a result the Republicans carried everything in sight from 150 to 350 plurality. The following is the vote for governor, congressmen and representatives:

For Congressman-at-large — Brooks, 1,054; Bell, 945. Hogg's plurality 109.

For Governor—Peabody, 1,094; Stimson, 865. Peabody's plurality, 226.

For State Senators—De Long, 1,206; Whiting, 904. De Long's plurality, 302.

For Representative—Hoyt, 1,156; Noland, 1,040. Hoyt's plurality, 116.

MORGAN

Special to the Gazette.

Ft. Morgan, Nov. 5.—Returns from eight out of 10 precincts in Morgan county give the Republicans the victory by a large majority. J. P. Ross, Rep., candidate for representative is elected by 300. Returns show that the constitutional amendments failed to carry in this county.

MONTROSE

Special to the Gazette.

Montrose, Nov. 5.—The Democrats have carried Montrose county, and have given Adams, Stimson and Bell a majority, although with a loss to the latter of at least one-half of that given him in 1900. The Republicans have elected Ryan, their candidate for representative by a majority of 10. The eight-hour amendment carried, but the Australasian tax bill has been completely snowed under.

MINERAL

Special to the Gazette.

Creede, Nov. 5.—This county is claimed by the Democrats, with a plurality of about 150 for Stimson and 200 for Wheeler. They also claim the county for Galbreath for state senator by 400 majority, but the indications are that Ewing, the Republican candidate, will be elected, as the outside precincts are showing heavy Republican gains.

OTERO

Special to the Gazette.

La Junta, Nov. 5.—Otero county gives Republican majorities as follows: Brooks, 400; Hogg, 265; Peabody, 410; Gobin, representative, 38; Brown, county commissioner, 50. The returns are almost complete, and show that the Republicans have swept the county.

SAN JUAN

Special to the Gazette.

Silverton, Nov. 5.—The returns from eight of the nine precincts in this county show that the Democrats will elect their state ticket by a majority not exceeding 200. The contest between Cooper, Rep., and Whitley, Dem., for representative, is decidedly close, and the result is in doubt. Annear is running ahead of his ticket. About 350 Socialist votes were polled.

WELD

Special to the Gazette.

Greeley, Nov. 5.—Weld county has rolled up a Republican majority of between 800 and 1,000. The precincts of the county are widely scattered, which causes the results to come in slowly, but W. R. Adams, chairman of the Republican county central committee, claims that the county will go Republican by a large majority. Greeley, in which city 1,425 votes were cast, will give about 300 plurality for the Republican ticket.

SAN MIGUEL

Special to the Gazette.

Telluride, Nov. 5.—San Miguel county has gone Republican. Ten precincts out of 25 give Peabody 477, Provost 309, Stimson 455, Adams 447, Brooks 411, Hogg 362, Bell 412, Galloway, Rep., candidate for state senator, 478; Buckley, Dem., candidate for state senator, 542. The Bucklin amendment has been defeated in this county by a large majority.

TELLER COUNTY WILL GIVE LESS THAN SEVEN HUNDRED

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 5.—All last night and today this city has been in an uproar over the many different reports that have reached the city. The Republicans commenced celebrating about 3 o'clock this morning with a torchlight procession, and, in the words of one staunch Republican, there has been something doing every minute since. At the county clerk and recorder's office the entire day has been occupied in counting up the official ballots, and late tonight it gives a plurality of between 600 and 700 for the Democrats, which is from 400 to 1,000 less than they had been claiming for this county. Hon. E. C. Stimson ran ahead of the ticket a little, being the only one who did. Tonight there are two more precincts to be heard from, and these two should cut down somewhat the Democratic pluralities.

SIXTEEN HCNDRED FOR PEABODY IN PUEBLO

Special to the Gazette.

Pueblo, Nov. 5.—Complete returns from this county show that the Republican victory was with greater pluralities than first claimed even by Republicans themselves. Peabody's plurality was 1,626, Hogg's 1,394, Brooks' 920, and Newton 1,016.

PENROSE CERTAIN OF RE-ELECTION

By Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5.—Practically complete returns from the state indicate a plurality for Samuel W. Pennypacker, Republican, for governor, of about 135,000.

The incoming house of representatives will be made up of 157 Republicans and 47 Democrats and the senate will contain 39 Republicans and 11 Democrats.

On joint ballot 128 votes are required to elect a United States senator and Boies Penrose claims to have elected more than enough members pledged to him to insure his re-election to the senate in January next.

VAN SANT'S RECORD BREAKING MAJORITY IN MINNESOTA

By Associated Press.

St. Paul, Nov. 5.—With the receipt of nearly complete returns the majority of Governor Van Sant assumes tremendous proportions. It is at least 50,000 and may go as high as 75,000—a record-breaking majority in Minnesota for a gubernatorial candidate. The governor has apparently run considerably ahead of the balance of the state ticket.

REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR IS ELECTED IN CALIFORNIA

By Associated Press.

San Francisco, Nov. 5.—Complete returns from San Francisco and partial returns from all over the state indicate that George C. Pardee, the Republican nominee for governor is elected by a majority of two or three thousand. The plurality of 9,000 given by San Francisco to F. K. Lane, the Democratic nominee, has been almost wiped out by Republican majorities in the interior counties. The Republican vote for Pardee in southern California is justifying the estimates of the Republican campaign committee and has undoubtedly elected him.

Complete returns from 1,185 precincts out of 2,277 in the state outside of San Francisco, gave Pardee 69,460; Lane, 60,637. The complete vote in San Francisco stood: Pardee, 24,129; Lane, 33,687. The legislature which will choose a United States senator is largely Republican on joint ballot.

The Republicans have lost two congressmen, Kahn in the Fourth and Loud in the Fifth. The First and Second districts are still undecided with Democratic leaning. The delegation now stands: Republican, four; Democrats and Union Labor two, doubtful two.

Returns from 158 out of 550 precincts in the first congressional district give Gillette (Rep.), 3,380; Ford (Dem.), 5,012. Complete returns from 172 out of 420 precincts in the Second congressional district, gave Coombs (Rep.), 7,894; Bell (Dem.), 8,635.

"There is no doubt that a majority of the people of California cast their votes for me for governor," said Franklin K. Lane to the Associated Press tonight. "Then what do you think of the situation at this hour?" (7:30 o'clock) he was asked.

"The result is undecided. There have been several suspicious facts in connection with the county which lead me to believe that frauds have been committed. I have information that 1,200 votes cast for me were thrown out in Alameda county; 30 per cent. of the Democratic vote in San Bernardino county was likewise treated and that the totals in Humboldt and Los Angeles counties were withheld in order to ascertain what number of ballots in that county would be necessary to overcome the majority that San Francisco gave the head of the Democratic ticket. About 1:30 o'clock this morning I heard from Alameda that the officials were withholding all returns until the city's vote was given. I chartered a tug boat and dispatched many union men headed by Mr. Copeland of the Typographical union, to investigate the situation. They visited many of the polling places and found discrepancies between the returns and the actual vote. In numerous booths they were refused access to the returns, one set of officials going so far as to remove the ballots into another room where they were counted."

"Then is it to be inferred, Mr. Lane, that there will be a contest in the event that the returns show the election of Dr. Pardee?"

"Most assuredly there will be a contest," said Mr. Lane.

REPUBLICANS' GOOD MAJORITY IN CONGRESS

Incomplete Associated Press Returns Show That They Will Control Next House With Vote of Not Less Than 204 to 179.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 5. The latest returns received up to 10 o'clock show that the Republicans, including in this description the insurgents elected from the Pittsburg-Allegheny district, in Pennsylvania, will control the next house by a vote of 204 Republicans to 179 Democrats, with one district, the eighth Pennsylvania, and two California districts remaining so much in doubt that the official returns will be needed to decide the result. The totals given are believed to be correct, although there are a few districts such as two in Colorado and one in Minnesota where the Republican and Democratic party managers respectively do not expect defeat but the general result seems not to be affected even should these districts be well rounded.

The table by states is as follows:

State—	Dem.	Rep.
Alabama	9	..
Arkansas	7	..
California	2	4
Colorado	1	..
Connecticut	..	5
Delaware	1	..
Florida	1	..
Georgia	11	..
Idaho	..	1
Illinois	3	19
Indiana	4	9
Iowa	1	10
Kansas	..	8
Kentucky	10	1
Louisiana	7	..
Maine	..	4
Maryland	2	4
Massachusetts	..	10
Michigan	1	11
Minnesota	1	8
Mississippi	8	..
Missouri	15	1
Montana	..	1
Nebraska	1	5
Nevada	1	..
New Hampshire	..	2
New Jersey	..	7
New York	17	20
North Carolina	10	..
North Dakota	..	2
Ohio	4	17
Oregon	..	2
Pennsylvania	4	28
Rhode Island	..	1
South Carolina	7	..
South Dakota	..	2
Tennessee	7	2
Texas	18	..
Utah	..	1
Vermont	..	2
Virginia	9	1
Washington	..	3
West Virginia	..	5
Wisconsin	1	10
Wyoming	..	1
Total	179	204

The Texas congressional and the first and second California districts are not included in this table, being classified still as doubtful, leaving three votes to be added to the columns according to later returns.

STRIKE COMMISSION AT TWO COLLIERIES

By Associated Press.

Mahonoy City, Pa., Nov. 5.—The anthracite strike commission ended its tour of observation of the coal fields in the Panther Creek valley today and the members of the party will return to their homes tomorrow and will meet again at Scranton on November 14, to take the testimony of the miners. The biggest day's work of the entire trip was accomplished today, when the commissioners made a complete inspection of two large collieries and a tour of the region lying between Mount Carmel and this city.

Six working days have been consumed in traveling from place to place in the anthracite coal regions, and the arbitrators feel that they are now qualified to sit in judgment on the controversy between the mine owners and their employes. In all the commissioners were lowered into seven mines of varying conditions and went through several breakers. They met the general superintendent and mine superintendents and foremen of the various collieries visited and also personally talked with the grimy coal diggers in the dark gangways and chambers hundreds of feet below the earth's surface. They heard the grievances the workers say they have and also heard the companies' side of the complaint. Besides this the commissioners gained a somewhat technical knowledge of mining in its many different features that will be of the greatest assistance to them. They will be able to understand questions and ask questions where they would not have been able to understand if they had not been underground.

The commissioners' special train left Mount Carmel at 7:30 a. m. and first visited the Potts colliery in Columbia county, several miles from Mount Carmel. It is owned by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Coke company. The breaker of this colliery is different from those seen by the commissioners at other places. They went all over the building and were much interested in the workmen employed there, among whom were many boys. From the Potts colliery, the train proceeded through Ashland, Girardville and Gilbertot to the Maple Hill colliery of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron company in the Mahoney valley, a few miles from Shenandoah. This is one of the best mines in the entire anthracite field, and is equipped with all modern appliances. The bottom of the shaft is 730 feet below the surface, and during their two hours' stay in the working the commissioners went about a mile and a half from the shaft. The whistle blew for the noon hour just as the party came to the surface. At the breaker near by the commissioners talked with the boys whose faces were black with coal dust. Judge Gray and Bishop Spalding seemed the most interested in the lads and each gave some of them small coin.

From the Maple Hill colliery the commissioners' train was run down through Mahonoy City and Tamaqua to the Panther Creek valley. There the arbitrators visited the No. 8 colliery of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation company of Coaldale. The entrance to the mines was through a drift which is a horizontal opening into the base of a mountain. About 100 feet inside the entrance the party was lowered by means of a shaft to the bottom, which is 850 feet down. The mine was quite wet and every one in the party got more or less of a wetting. As the members of the commission passed along the gangway on mine cars drawn by mules, they went under worked-out chutes from which the water flowed in streams. While going under one chute the mules stopped and the water fell into one of the cars, thoroughly soaking all its occupants. It was an uncomfortable position to be in and the commissioners in the other cars took it as a good joke on their colleagues who were directly under the chute.

The party went to the end of two long gangways about a half mile in length and up into a very steep chute where they saw miners at work. In order to get into the chute the commissioners had to climb a ladder and crawl over broken coal through a small opening. Their hands and faces were smeared with coal dust when they came out.

After leaving the mine a number of idle mine workers crowded around Chairman Gray of the commission and told him that they had been discriminated against by the company in the matter of getting their old places back. They said Superintendent Behner would not take them back for some reason unknown to them and that other men had been given their positions. On the other hand, the company officials claimed that they have not enough work at this time for all the men on account of repair work now being done in the mines. Judge Gray listened to them, but made no comment.

The commissioners arrived in this city at 5 o'clock and spent the night at a hotel. Tomorrow morning they will leave for Pottsville at about 9 o'clock and will depart from the latter place for their homes during the afternoon. The commissioners' special cars will be run to Washington by way of Philadelphia and from the latter place some of the commissioners will go to New York.

Republicans Tender Banquet to Chairman and Officers-elect

The biggest political ratification meeting ever held in Colorado Springs will be held at the Opera house or the Temple theater on Saturday evening of this week, when everyone can help celebrate the magnificent victory that the party scored on Tuesday of this week.

The arrangements for the celebration are in charge of Sheriff W. R. Gilbert of this city as chairman. The meeting will be held either in the Opera house or the Temple theater and will probably be followed by a banquet or luncheon at the Antlers hotel beginning at 9:30 o'clock in the evening.

Judge N. Walter Dixon, Frank C. Goudy and Chief Justice Campbell are invited to be present at the celebration, the local committee having sent them word last night. The celebration is in the nature of a ratification meeting during the early part of the evening, after which there will take place at some suitable place, probably the Antlers, a banquet or dinner.

There was a movement on foot last night in Denver to hold a big ratification of the Republicans in that city on Saturday night. The fact was that Colorado Springs was already at the task, however, and that the invitations had gone out inviting Judge Dixon, Mr. Goudy and Justice Campbell. A violent protest was made, in which Colorado Springs gave Denver to understand that as Colorado Springs, and not Denver, is the Republican city, the big, first celebration would be here.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FIRST DECISION BY STRIKE COMMISSION.

By Associated Press.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 31.—The first important action by the anthracite coal strike commission, which is arbitrating the difference existing between the miners and their employers was taken today when it was announced by Carroll D. Wright, the recorder of the commission, that if any award affecting the existing rate of wages should be made the award shall be effective from November 1. It was fully expected that the question would come up before the arbitrators, but the action of the commissioners shuts off any possible controversy that either side may have desired to raise. The miners wanted the new scale, if one is made, to date from the time they returned to work, but the operators left the matter to be decided by the commission. The mine workers are perfectly satisfied, however, with the decision of the commission. The strike has been off only one week and most of the mines have not worked more than four or five days. The announcement of the commission was contained in the following resolution:

"Voted unanimously that if the commission, at the conclusion of its hearing and deliberations, makes any award affecting rates of wages, such award shall take effect from November 1, 1902."

The commissioners spent the entire day in continuing their inspection of the mines and the mining region about Scranton. They visited the Manville colliery, operated jointly by the Delaware & Hudson and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western companies, in the forenoon and the afternoon was spent in riding through the region on a special trolley car. The commission will spend Saturday in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre, returning here in the evening.

It is possible that the commission may make a preliminary report on three principal strike questions. They are the increase in wages, a shorter work day and the weighing of coal. After these have been decided the commission can take up all other questions without undue haste. It is known the commissioners have this feature under consideration and it is very likely a preliminary report will be made.

The commissioners were underground today for two hours and a half. The party consisted of 13 persons and included six commissioners, the two assistant recorders, General Superintendent Rose of the Delaware & Hudson company, General Superintendent Phillips of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western company, District President Nichols of the miners union, a miner employed in the Mannville mine and one newspaper correspondent who represented the other news-gatherers. The party which visited the mines yesterday was too large and for this reason the number of persons permitted in the mine at one time was cut down. Recorder Wright did not accompany the party, owing to pressure of work in connection with the investigation.

The arbitrators inspected practically the entire underground workings. They asked numerous questions of all men they encountered in the gangways or chambers and did not seem to mind the discomfiture of the trip. The Mannville is said to be one of the worst mines in this region for the miners to work. The veins of coal are not more than three feet thick and the miner has a more difficult time to get the coal out than where the vein is thicker. The commissioners walked several miles through the gangways and owing to the exceedingly low roof, they had to do their tramping almost continually in a stooping position. After the arbitrators had been in the workings an hour Judge Gray decided that his back ached enough, and he came to the surface accompanied by Bishop Spalding.

Altogether the commissioners inspected three chambers where miners were at work at the face of the breasts. The first breast visited was 2,000 feet from the foot of the shaft. There the investigators found a miner and his helper at work. General Wilson and Messrs. Clark and Parker crawled into the three-foot opening out of which the coal was being taken. The miner was asked how much he made a day, how many cars of coal he was able to get out, how many hours worked, what he paid his helper, how much he made per month before the strike and numerous other questions that might give the commissioners some idea of how to proceed.

The visitors were then taken 4,000 feet in another direction to where a miner was working in an accumulation of water. This miner was questioned principally regarding the water. He told of how he takes it out every morning before doing any mining, and also told the commissioners what compensation he received for doing it. He called attention to the loose rock overhead which made bad roofing, it often falling and compelling him to spend considerable time in improving conditions about the breast. In reply to a question as to how much he got for removing the rock, he said:

"We take it out for the good of our souls."

After the commissioners, superintendents and miners' representatives had asked innumerable questions, the party journeyed up a tunnel to a second vein, which measures two feet, four inches to two feet, 10 inches in thickness. At the end of one of the chambers of this seam of coal the arbitrators were shown how the miners drill a hole in the narrow space. The visitors then returned to the surface On the way to the first breast, immediately after being lowered to the bottom of the shaft, which is about 315 feet from the surface, Superintendent Rose called the commissioners' attention to a train of mine cars filled with coal. The rules of the company require that there must be six inches of topping on each car. The cars exhibited were filled only to the top edge of the sides. In commenting on this to the commissioners Mr. Rose said it was a "sample of how the company is imposed upon by some of the men."

After luncheon at the hotel the commissioners took a ride around the region in a special trolley car. They visited Taylor, Dunmore and Throop, three small mining towns outside of Scranton.

This was done for the purpose of viewing the homes and surroundings of the mine workers.

The commission will go to Wilkesbarre tomorrow morning. The prospect colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal company, located in North Wilkesbarre will be inspected and a trip to Plymouth and other mining towns in that vicinity will be made. The commission will return here in the evening and spend Sunday. Bishop Spalding will preach in the cathedral on Sunday in place of Bishop Hoban, whose jurisdiction extends all over the anthracite field excepting the Schuylkill region.

The commission has not yet decided when it shall begin taking testimony. Chairman Gray said today it may be nearly a week before the hearings are begun. Recorder Wright today sent out letters to the 67 individual operators in the coal fields giving them the same privilege of appearing before the commissioners as the larger operators.

UNITED STATES TREASURER MAKES HIS ANNUAL REPORT

By Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 3.—Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, in opening his annual report, says that the magnitude of the available cash balance and the unprecedented holdings of gross gold are the striking features of the condition of the treasury at the close of the fiscal year of 1902. The net ordinary revenues for the year were $562,478,233 and the expenditures $471,190,857, showing a surplus of $91,287,376.

In comparison with the previous year there was a decrease of $25,207,104 in the revenues, offset by a falling off of $38,776,459 in the expenditures. While there was an increase of $15,859,252 in the receipts from customs, the internal revenues, under the operation of new laws repealing the war taxes, fell off $35,500,541. There was a decrease of $32,343,481 in expenditures on account of the war department and an increase of $7,296,149 in the cost of the navy. The total receipts of the year from all sources, including the public debt, were $1,082,124,037 and the disbursements $969,627,041. United States notes and treasury notes were redeemed in gold to the amount of $17,482,590 of the former and $1,274,500 of the latter, without any impairment of the gold reserve of $150,000,000.

The available cash balance in the treasury July 1, 1902, was the largest net balance in our history. It amounted to $862,187,361.

Nearly one-half of the available cash balance July 1 was in gold coin and certificates, $103,801,290 over and above the gold reserve of $150,000,000 and by October 1 it became $136,124,771. As a measure of the financial strength of the government the report says this deserves mention.

By October 1, 1902, the available cash balance, exclusive of the reserve, was $221,253,394, and owing to the large measures for the relief of the money market it was reduced by November 1 to $206,421,879. Of this sum $146,885,012 was in the national banks.

Bonds of the face value of $56,071,230 were purchased during the fiscal year for the sinking fund, at a total cost of $70,410,230 for principal, premium and accrued interest.

While the accounts of the public debt on their face show an increase of $15,288,512 in the total of the debt, if allowance be made for the increase of $57,624,400 in gold certificates, the national obligations will be shown to have diminished by $42,340,888, during the fiscal year.

To the general stock of money of the country an addition of $80,189,681 was made during the fiscal year. Of this $67,955,527 was in gold coin and bullion. There was also an increase of $19,735,259 in standard dollars and of $7,360,991 in subsidiary silver. United States notes remained under the law unchanged. Treasury notes fell off $17,783,000. National bank notes received an increment of $2,851,589. The gold coin and bullion October exceeded all other kinds of money, excluding national bank notes, by $200,366,433. In five years the ratio of gold in the country in total circulation has run up from 36.52 to 46.52 to the hundred.

The growth in the volume of money in circulation during the year was $74,082,589, carrying the per capita from 27.98 to 28.43. The element of gold coin and gold certificates was the largest part and the increase reached $61,966,174, and advanced from 40.30 per cent of the total to 41.37 per cent. In silver of all denominations including certificates, there was an increase of $25,226,146 of which $6,846,041 was in subsidiary coin. The reduction in treasury notes of $17,677,800 is due to their withdrawal.

The advance in circulation in the volume of gold, including certificates, within 12 years, by the large sum of $433,703,516, is the measure of the greater strength of our circulation. The addition during the past fiscal year was $61,956,174. The increase in the future can hardly be less than $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 a year.

The mints, the report says, are thus confirming the gold standard steadily and invincibly, and it adds:

"For the immediate present and doubtless for a few years at least, the inflow of gold will be in such large measure as to lift the volume of currency to the highest level of all needs of business. Our currency keeps more than equal pace with the population.

"On June 27 the gold certificates outstanding for the first time exceeded in volume the United States notes and were $347,179,089. By November 1 they were $367,078,569.

"The gold in the treasury keeps in active circulation as currency the certificates issued against it and moreover $346,681,018 in United States notes and $30,000,000 in treasury notes, or over $140,000,000 more than its own value. The question may well be considered whether the United States notes may not properly be turned by congress into gold certificates. They have much more quality already and the change could be gradually made as the supply of the yellow metal takes on greater proportions. The demands of the people for notes of small denominations have surprised the closest students of the currency. In 1890 there were 37,065,880 pieces of government paper issued of the average value of $6.61. In 1902 the issue was $116,697,874 and the average value $4. The facilities for production have been often increased and now seem to be sufficient for present requirements. The currency distributed from Washington to the sub-treasuries and banks during the fiscal year amounted to $287,316,885, against $319,912,194 in the year preceding.

"The act of March 14, 1900, makes it the duty of the secretary of the treasury to maintain the parity of value of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States with the gold standard defined and fixed by that law. This parity has been and is now easily maintained, and all other kinds of government money are exchangeable with each other.

The inflow of gold, permitting the free issue of gold certificates of $20 and upwards, is the key to this maintenance of parity and interchangeability of all kinds of government mony. On the other hand small denominations, including silver coin, are constantly in demand for the myriad transactions of retail trade and the current use of rural communities, as well as for the pay rolls in furnaces and factories and harvest fields. The treasury in recent years has heard much more clamor for silver and small notes than for gold. It is now abundantly able to meet all calls for every kind of money for its own obligations for redemption and for legitimate transfers.

"As a result of the movements which have been noted, our government paper currency is gaining in simplicity. Gradually all large denominations are becoming gold certificates and the smallest silver certificates, while in time all $10 will be United States notes.

There was a net increase during the fiscal year of 356 banks, 437 charters having been granted and 69 surrendered. The total number of banks chartered to June 30, 1902, was 6,325, of which 4,546 were in operation and 1,779 out of existence. There was unusual activity in the movement of silver and minor coin to and from the treasury. The shipments of silver dollars reached $40,404,325, exceeding all former records and the returns for exchange were $2,710,690 greater than the issues.

The amount of subsidiary coin outstanding was increased by $3,114,652 to $82,814,940.

There was a marked falling off in the amount of spurious coin and paper money presented.

MAYOR TOM JOHNSON USED FIST ARGUMENT.

By Associated Press.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 31.—A sensation occurred during a public meeting in the public square today in which Mayor Tom L. Johnson struck William Milcraine, a Republican tax board official in the face with his fist. It seems, according to the statement of the bystanders that the mayor overheard Milcraine assert that he (Johnson) was a liar. A few hot words and then the mayor struck Milcraine in the face. Milcraine left the square declaring that he would secure a warrant for the mayor's arrest. Mayor Johnson, in explaining his side of the question is quoted as saying:

"We were talking about the assessment in the Thirty-second ward, Milcraine had repeated twice that Mayor Johnson lied, and I walked over to him to explain that there might be some error in the papers. I intended to give him a chance to retract, but he would not let me, declaring to my face that I was a liar. I then hit him. It was only a tap. I am not certain that my hand touched him. I only intended slapping his face."

Up to a late hour tonight Milcraine had not applied for a warrant for the mayor's arrest.

FOUR MEN KILLED IN SEWER TUNNEL AT NIAGARA FALLS

By Associated Press.

Niagara Falls, Oct. 31.—By a sudden rush of gas, supposed to have been sulphureted hydrogen, four men were killed and three seriously affected near the Twenty-fourth street heading of the big tunnel trunk sewer tonight.

The dead:

Lawrence Fisher, of Niagara Falls.

George Rhodes, Colored, of Niagara Falls.

Hugo Swanson of Niagara Falls.

William Bradish, of Towanda.

The seriously affected are Romano Kovich, Niagara Falls; Sam Finch, colored, Niagara Falls; Michael Mulroy, foreman, Niagara Falls.

Kovich is not expected to live.

Thirteen men, comprising the entire second shift were working on the sewer. They had started a heading at a new level and had loaded a blast which was to be discharged. After

TO MEASURE SEEPAGE WATERS OF THE PLATTE

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Topeka, Kas., Nov. 1.—Kansas will take part in the investigation instituted by Colorado to measure the seepage waters of the Platte river to determine how much water taken out of the river at its upper end returns to it lower down by seepage. Determination of this question will go far toward determining the controversy between Kansas and Colorado regarding the rights to the waters of the Arkansas river.

A suit instituted by Kansas in the matter is now pending in the United States supreme court.

ROOSEVELT AT CEDAR MT.

By Associated Press.

Brandy Station, Va., Nov. 2.—President Roosevelt passed several hours this afternoon on the battlefield of Cedar Mountain. Accompanied by Secretary Root, Secretary Cortelyou and Dr. Rixey, the president drove to the scene of the sanguinary struggle and there received from an eye witness and participant an accurate account of the fight. The day was perfect, and the drive to the battlefield was as pleasurable as could be desired.

The president, accompanied by Secretary Root, Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. Rixey, Judge Grimsley and two or three ladies, arrived at the battlefield shortly after 3 o'clock. They were followed by a procession of carriages containing people from Culpepper and surrounding country.

The president drove to the battlefield over the road which years ago was the stage route between New York and New Orleans. On arrival at the battlefield, which is dotted here and there by monuments marking the positions of the troops during the fight, the contest was explained to the president by Judge Grimsley, who now is a member of the bench of this judicial circuit. The judge was a captain in the Sixth Virginia cavalry and was a participant in the fight. The president, a cavalryman himself, was interested particularly in the account of the famous First cavalry charge made during the battle of Cedar Mountain. The union and confederate cavalry met in a depression not far from Cedar Mountain. While the battle did not last long and was brought on quite unexpectedly, it was frightfully sanguinary, the losses on both sides being about 3,200. The president was notably interested in a monument erected last August on the anniversary of the battle, by the survivors of the Twenty-eighth New York infantry, which lost in the engagement 59 per cent, of its men including nearly every commissioned officer.

In the very heart of the battlefield President Roosevelt today held an informal reception. Many people had gathered from the surrounding country, and after Judge Grimsley had described the battle the president received informally those who had assembled on the field. Subsequently the president was given a shell which had been dug up on the battlefield, as a memento of his visit.

This morning the president and his party attended services at the Baptist church of Culpepper, about five miles from the home of Representative Rixey. Until a short time before the services began it was not known the president was to be present. No special services marked his presence. Rev. E. W. Winfrey, pastor of the church, one of the oldest religious organizations in Virginia, made a reference to the president in the opening prayer, but did not allude to him in his sermon. At the conclusion of the service the president cordially greeted the pastor and many members of the congregation, and introduced them to those who accompanied him.

Subsequently the party took luncheon at the residence of S. Russell Smith, a brother-in-law of Dr. Rixey. Tonight the president is again the guest of Representative John F. Rixey at his country home near this village. Every precaution possible is being taken to insure his safety. Two headquarters men from Washington, in addition to the regular detail of secret service officers, are on guard at the Rixey home.

The presidential special train will arrive in Washington on tomorrow morning at 11:15. Half an hour later the president will leave Washington on a special train over the Pennsylvania road for Oyster Bay, where he will vote on Tuesday.

ANOTHER EXTENSION OF ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM.

By Associated Press.

Denver, Nov. 2.—Another important step in the extension of the Rock Island system has just been completed. Several months ago the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railway was made a part of this system and immediate steps were taken to extend its own line to the Twin Cities. The work has been completed and on November 2 trains of the Rock Island system commenced to run over their own rails into Minneapolis and St. Paul. Trains were formerly operated as far as Faribault, and it was from that point the line was extended. The union station in St. Paul will be used by the new line and in Minneapolis the station now occupied by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad will give excellent terminal facilities.

This new step gives the Rock Island system its own line direct from Chicago to Minneapolis, St. Paul and the northwest and places in direct communication with the east and south, the Twin Cities, Northfield, Minn.; Faribault, Minn.; Owatonna, Minn., and other important points in a very valuable territory.

JEALOUS LOVER IS CHARGED WITH BLOWIN GUP A HOUSE.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—A dynamite bomb, the weapon of a deranged assassin, blew up the home of Joseph Kordeck in Chicago Heights today, killing two members of the family outright and injuring several others. The house was set on fire and burned and that of a neighbor caught fire and was also destroyed.

The dead:

JOSEPH KORDECK, arms and legs blown off.

LUCY KORDECK, aged two years, body blown to pieces.

The injured: Mrs. Lucy Kordeck, flesh blown off right side, injured internally, may die.

Seven children who escaped were injured but not seriously.

The explosion occurred while the family was asleep. The father and mother, with the daughter Lucy, occupied a room in the front of the cottage. On the other side were rooms occupied by the rest of the family. The cottage stood two feet from the ground on wooden posts. The bomb was placed under the room occupied by the parents and the impact of the explosion tore a hole in the floor, blew the bed to pieces, dismembered Kordeck and scattered into fragments the body of Lucy, who was sleeping with her parents. Pieces of flesh the size of a man's hand were the largest remnants of the child's body that could be found. The force of the explosion was directly upward, and tore a piece of flesh from Mrs. Kordeck's side, and blew her through a window. The noise aroused the rest of the family and they had hardly time to escape from the flames which soon destroyed the cottage. Kordeck's body, torn to shreds, was found in the debris after the fire.

Charles Smith, a former boarder at the Kordeck house who was paying attention to one of Kordeck's daughters, has been arrested, charged with the crime. The Kordeck girl was to have been married to another man next week. Smith declares he is innocent, but neighbors declare that he made threats that if the girl refused to be his wife he would blow up the entire family with dynamite. Smith was absent from his room at the time of the explosion. His roommate, Thomas Kobilinski, claims that Smith returned to his room greatly excited after the explosion.

AMERICAN TRADE IS A BI GITEM TO GERMANY.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Frank H. Mason, consul general of the United States at Berlin furnishes to the bureau of foreign commerce of the state department a report upon the trade of Germany for the year 1901, together with a review of the financial depression in that country. He says:

"The period of industrial reaction and financial depression in Germany which began during the summer of 1900, has continued, with varying and often suddenly fluctuating conditions, throughout 1901 and down to the date of the present report. It is true that certain branches of manufacture, notably that of the textile industry, have during the past eight months shown encouraging signs of recovery, and there were apparent at the close of 1901 various indications that the worst of the crisis is past and that the recovery, however slow it may prove, had been definitely begun. Since then, however, these favorable prognostications have been only measurably confirmed, and but for an active, well sustained foreign trade it is difficult to say wherein the general economic situation of this country is improved since the early autumn of 1901. It is not too much to say that the steady imports from year to year and especially the strong and sustained demand for German manufactures in the markets of the United States now form the brightest spot on the commercial horizon of the fatherland."

The total foreign trade of the empire for the year is given as $2,552,888,912, which, notwithstanding the depression is an increase over all previous years.

In respect to the origin of merchandise imported into Germany last year the United States again heads the list with a total, according to German statistics of $248,019,800, or 18 per cent of the entire bulk of imports, as against $242,950,400, or 17 per cent in 1900.

On the other hand, German exports to our country reached a total valuation for 1901 of $91,820,000, leaving the formidable balance of $156,189,800, in favor of the United States. It is to be remarked, however, that the foregoing import figures include the vast amount of American merchandise landed at Hamburg for Russia, Austria-Hungary and Switzerland which did not, therefore, belong to germany at all. But with these deducted the balance was still largely in favor of this country.

STAMPEDE TO THE NEW IDAHO GOLD DISCOVERY

By Associated Press.

Boise, Ida., Nov. 2.—A remarkably rich discovery of gold in the Black Horn district has caused a stampede comparable to the mining rushes of the early days. Knowledge of the discovery got out last evening and men started out at once to secure claims. They kept going all night and today several hundred are visiting the scene of the discovery. The discovery is a hitherto unknown vein about one mile and a half from the Black Hornet mine.

The lead was blind and was opened in doing some work on a property located on another vein. It shows seven feet wide. On the hanging wall is a streak of talc that is very rich; next lies 14 inches of ore showing great quantities of gold. It is variously estimated to be worth from $5,000 to $10,000 a ton. Then comes about four feet of ordinary ore. The vein has been opened today at several other points. At one point 600 feet from the original discovery very rich ore was met with and in all the others good ore shows.

STRIKE COMMISION IN THE LEHIGH VALLEY

By Associated Press.

Hazleton, Pa., Nov. 3.—The anthracite strike commission spent the entire day in the Lehigh valley region visiting one mine and several of the mining vilages. While most of the commissioners were looking over the territory, Recorder Wright was kept busy on the train attending to the correspondence of the commission. Among the matters he disposed of was the sending to each of the coal companies involved, a copy of President Mitchell's statement of the miners' case, which was filed with the commission on Sunday night before its departure from Scranton.

Under the agreement made before the commission at Washington, the operators will make a reply in three or four days. At neary every station visited today, a small crowd was gathered to get a glimpse of the members of the commission. The commissioners were met at Pond Creek early in the forenoon by President Duffey and National Board Member F. G. Gallagher of the miners union, who represented the mine workers. The operators were taken care of by General Superintendent D. Warner of the Lehigh Valley Coal company and General Superintendent W. J. Richards of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal company, which is controlled by the Central railroad of New Jersey. A conference was held at Pond Creek between the company and miners' representatives and for some time they could not agree as to which mine the miner arbitrators should visit. The Audenreid colliery of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre company was finally selected.

The commission's first stop of the day was at Upper Lehigh, where A. C. Leisingring, superintendent of the Upper Lehigh Coal company, took the commissioners for a drive through the town. While in this place the arbitrators visited one of the homes of the miners, the first they have been in since they have been touring the region. Drifton was the next place visited and there was a crowd gathered about the commission as Superintendent Smith of Coxe Brothers company, whose mines are located there, explained the trouble between the company and its men. All the miners employed at these mines are out on strike because the company insists upon them returning to work, as individuals and not in a body.

At Leddo, John Markle, the independent owner, joined the party and escorted the commissioners to the mining village of Oakdale near Leddo. Mr. Markle showed them the club house which he maintains there for the benefit of the men. On the run into Hazleton where the breaker of No. 40 shaft was inspected, Messrs. Markle, Duffey and Gallagher had a spirited discussion over the differences existing at the Markle mines. None of the men at the Markle colliery have returned to work, for the same reasons as those which are keeping the men out of the Coxe mines. Mr. Markle told them he was running the Markle company and would maintain discipline.

Luncheon was served at the Central hotel here, and the entire afternoon was spent in the Audenreid mine. The commissioners were lowered into the workings 350 feet below, through an 1,100 foot slope. One of the new "physical features" they saw was a vein of coal with a very steep pitch, which was difficult to mine. While they were inspecting this, a blast was fired in a nearby chamber and the lights carried by those who remained in the gangways below were extinguished by the rush of air. Some of the party were timid for a moment, wondering what had happened, but they were quickly assured that there was no danger. While underground many questions were asked of the miners at work by the commissioners. After they came to the surface the arbitrators visited a "stripping," which is a place where the coal lies so near the surface that the earth can be taken off with the steam shovel, exposing the coal and thus making its mining an easy matter. The commissioners spent the night at the Central hotel and will leave for Shamokin at 7:45 tomorrow morning.

The commission held a three hour executive session tonight. Nothing was given out as to what the commissioners discussed.

THE CUBAN CONRGESS RECONVENED YESTERDAY

By Associated Press.

Havana, Nov. 3.—The Cuban congress which adjourned October 20, reconvened today. President Palma in his message to congress, takes an optimistic view of the future of the republic. He refers to the remarkable good order that has been preserved throughout the island which he says is proof of the peaceful nature of the Cuban people. The president says also that the sanitary condition of Cuba is today even better than it was during the period of American intervention.

"Our relations with the United States," continues the message, "are especially cordial. Proof of this is found in the negotiations between Cuba and the United States for a commercial treaty on a basis of mutual tariff concessions. The special object of this treaty is to obtain positive advantages for our products, particularly sugar, which is the principal basis of Cuban wealth.

"It can be hoped, from the sympathy with which the American people regard us and from the manifest interest which President Roosevelt entertains in the prosperity of Cuba, that a reasonable arrangement, by means of this treaty, can be arrived at."

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS MURDRED IN NEGROS ISLAND

By Associated Press.

Manila, Nov. 3.—D. C. Montgomery, superintendent of schols in Oriental Negros, was murdered Friday by Ladrones three miles from Bacolod. Mr. Montgomery was going to Bacolod for a consultation with the retiring superintendent and to assume control of the division. He had a large sum of money with him. Six natives armed with bolos and spears attacked the superintendent, quickly killed him and then mutilated and robbed him. The constabulary has offered a reward for Mr. Montgomery's murderers and it is thought they will be captured. Robbery is understood to have been the motive for the crime. This is the first instance of a teacher in the Philippine islands being harmed while in the discharge of his duty. Mr. Montgomery leaves a widow, who is a teacher in the island of Negros.

By Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 3.—Mr. Montgomery was a resident of Lexington, Neb., and sailed for Manila on the transport Thomas July 23, 1901, with the teachers who were sent out at that time. The war department has received confirmation of the death of Mr. Montgomery.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS ACRO[SS] THE ISTHMUS

By Associated P[ress.]

Panama, Nov. 3.—General Perdomo sent a telegraphic message yesterday to the authorities at Bogota as follows:

"Troops and war material are at present transported across the isthmus on trains furnished by the railroad company. We are working in perfect harmony with Admiral Casey."

This afternoon General Perdomo received the following message from President Marroquin at Bogota:

"It is believed necessary with respect to the obligations you may have contracted to extend the amnesty until November 15.

This extension of time is presumably to give General Vargas-Santos, military director of the Colombian revolutionists, who is expected here November 5, an opportunity to confer with the government authorities at Panama.

Dark Hair

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a great many years, and although I am past eighty years of age, yet I have not a gray hair in my head."

Geo. Yellott, Towson, Md.

We mean all that rich, dark color your hair used to have. If it's gray now, no matter; for Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair. Sometimes it makes the hair grow very heavy and long; and it stops falling of the hair, too.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE REGARDING CANAL TREATY

By Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Senor Conchas, the Colombian minister, called on Secretary Hay at the state department today, by appointment, to take up the subject of the treaty between the United States and Colombia, conferring the necessary rights upon the United States for the construction of a canal across the isthmus. The interview lasted about half an hour and the preliminary steps toward negotiating a treaty were taken. It is indicated from what can be learned at the legation that Mr. Concha had resumed negotiations of his own initiative though he expects special instructions on certain points involved.

The minister today submitted a definite proposition which is in the nature of an answer to the treaty proposed by the United States. Secretary Hay will take no further step until the president returns to Washington and has had opportunity to consider this last proposition. The one important fact developed however, is that it is not obnoxious to the spirit of the Spooner law and therefore the officials felt warranted in the statement if there were any difficulties in the way they were not legal in character. This is taken to mean that the main issue remaining to be settled is one of price: the Colombian government wants $10,000,000 instead of $7,000,000 proposed by the United States, besides a different arrangement for the annual payments. It is believed that this difference is not large enough to seriously retard the close of the negotiations.

SERIOUS DISASTER IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

By Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 4.—By a series of explosions of pyrotechnic bombs and other fireworks tonight, among a vast multitude gathered in Madison Square garden to witness the ascension of an airship and a display of election returns, 12 persons were killed outright, many being blown almost to pieces and at least 50 injured, many fatally. It is estimated that at least 30,000 persons thronged the square at the time of the explosions which were succeeded by a frightful panic in which hundreds were thrown down and trampled under foot.

Five hundred policemen and all the ambulances in the city were instantly summoned and the dying and those most seriously injured were removed to the hospitals. In addition to these many of the wounded were taken away by friends. Nine men in charge of the fireworks display were placed under arrest immediately after the explosion. The list of the dead is:

DENNIS SHEA, policeman.

WILLIAM B. FINNETY.

GEORGE RITLE.

HAROLD ROBLEY.

Six unknown white men.

Unknown colored man.

Unknown colored boy.

The densest portion of the throng that packed the square was gathered along Madison avenue close to the place reserved for the discharge of the fireworks. Along the border of the square facing the avenue were arranged three groups of cast iron mortars, 20 in each group and loaded with heavy bombs. A few minutes after 10 o'clock the first row of mortars was touched off, but before the discharge took place one of them fell over on its side and the next instant the bomb was shot into the thickest of the crowd where it exploded and hurled the people into heaps. The fall of the mortar and the concussion of the explosion knocked down the rest of the row of mortars and a thundering volley of projectiles plowed through the crowd. Almost instantly the second group of mortars about 100 feet furtaer up the avenue discharged their contents into the crowd and a moment later the third group, evidently ignited by the showers of falling sparks, exploded in the same manner.

In the panic that ensued thousands ran blindly across the square tripping over the seats and benches, and falling, were trampled on. The police on duty were carried along by the rush, and for half an hour the wildest confusion reigned.

After the smoke of the explosion had cleared away 16 persons were found lying in Madison avenue between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. Scores of injured were scattered about the avenue and the square. Among the dead was a policeman who was standing close to the first mortar and whose body was frightfully mangled.

A force of 500 policemen was soon on the spot and upwards of 100 physicians and 200 nurses were summoned from the hospitals, every available vehicle being pressed into service for the transportation of the wounded.

The following persons connected with the fireworks in connection with the display were arrested:

Henry Temple, Frank Listvan, James T. Allen, Edward Smith, Herman Rogers, Charles Holiman, John Fullan.

None of them could offer an explanation of how the explosion took place.

PROMINENT BOSTON MAN CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Boston, Nov. 4.—In connection with the 15 murderous assault cases, which have occurred in Cambridge, Brookline and Somerville in the last few months, two of which resulted fatally, the state police today arrested Alan C. Mason of Boston, a well-known and wealthy business man, a member of the piano manufacturing firm of Mason & Hamlin, a prominent club member and a Harvard gradute.

The police suspect, from evidence in their hands that Mr. Mason has been involved in nearly all the cases referred to as the circumstances have been very similar. Mr. Mason is a middle-aged man, but he has been a victim of mental trouble for which he was treated at the McLean asylum at Waverly. About a year ago he was permitted to leave the institution. Since that time it is said, he has been permitted to go and come at will and the fact that he had been frequently seen about the localities in which the assaults occurred, led to suspicion against him.

The peculiar assault cases which have terrorized Cambridge and vicinity as well as other suburban sections began last June. During the summer there were half a dozen victims of an unknown assailant, each of which was struck down and beaten with a blunt instrument. Early in October Miss Agnes McPhee was assaulted in Somerville and died from her injuries. An iron wrench was found and fixed upon as the weapon used. During the same month eight other cases followed, the last of which occurred last Saturday night when Clara A. Morton, a laundress at the McLean asylum, was accosted on the grounds of that institution and beaten with a blunt instrument. Miss Morton died Sunday.

Mr. Mason was taken into custody at his mother's home on Newbury street. He made no objection and on the way to police headquarters it is said Mr. Mason admitted to the officers that he was in Somerville on the night on which Miss McPhee was fatally injured. The prisoner is about 39 years of age and is the son of the founder of the firm of Mason & Hamlin, organ and piano manufacturers. He was graduated from Harvard in 1886 and entered the firm of which his father was the head. Mental troubles developed within a few years of his graduation and he went to the McLean asylum for treatment. After a time he showed improvement and left the institution. A second time it became necessary for him to return, but he soon improved and he was released a second time. In 1901, however, symptoms more serious than any previous ones developed and as he had threatened his mother and brother he was sent to Waverly for the third time. He remained six months. Since then he has been free and has been a stock taker at the Mason & Hamlin organ factory at Cambridge.

Mason has a mother and three brothers and is a cousin of John Mason, the well-known actor.

While in college, Mason displayed a pronounced musical taste and was president of the Glee club. He was also an athlete of some note.

State Officers Proctor and Dunham went to the Mason residence in Newbury street this afternoon and searched it thoroughly. Nothing was found which would indicate that Mason was connected with any of the mysterious assaults on women in Boston and vicinity.

Inspector Murray of the Cambridge force, and Lieutenant Carter of Somerville, who have been for weeks looking for the slugger, say they have nothing that will identify Mason as the man they want and it is believed that the police will have to confine their attention to proving that Mason killed Miss Morton at Waverly. They believe tonight that they have a witness who would swear to seeing Mason in the McLean hospital path in which Miss Morton received her death blow, but they think eventually he will make some admissions, which, however, they admit will not be worth much because of his mental condition.

The police say that they can prove that Mason passed a great many evenings about the streets of Somerville and Cambridge during the "slugger" period of operations and they know that he often went to those cities on a bicycle, such as he is said to have been seen by a suspicious person who has been seen in the localities in which the assaults have been committed.

"The case against Mason is almost entirely circumstantial," said one of the officers, working on the case today. "But I am satisfied that he is the 'slugger' and I believe that before the case comes to trial we will be able to show beyond a doubt that he is."

Mason was taken to Cambridge because a majority of the assaults took place in that city. The Cambridge police say that Mason probably will be arraigned tomorrow on suspicion of having murdered Miss Morton in Waverly. This town comes within the jurisdiction of the Third district court of Middlesex which sits in Cambridge. The probability is that the case will be continued to give the police more time for investigation.

SMALL BOY IN PUEBLO KILLED BY STREET CAR

Special to the Gazette.

Pueblo, Nov. 4.—Richard Secord, 8 years old, was killed by a Fairmount Park street car, which had no fender on it, this afternoon. His body was mashed literally to pieces, being rolled under the car. The motorman could not stop as he was coming down the hill, and the boy had run across in front of the car, not seeing him.

CROWN PRINCE TO VISIT GRAND CANON

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—The private train bearing the Crown Prince of Siam and party, which left Boston October 1, enroute to the Pacific coast, will be handled over the Santa Fe road from Pueblo to San Diego, reaching the latter city November 16. Stops will be made enroute at the ancient city of Santa Fe and the grand canon of Arizona. The prince will remain two days at the grand canon in order to make the trail trip from the rim of the plateau to the Colorado river, a mile down in the earth's crust.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CAST HIS VOTE AT OYSTER BA[Y]

By Associated Press.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Nov. 4.—President Roosevelt cast his vote a few minutes before 11 o'clock. As he turned from the booth the president said:

"I have done all I can do now. I have performed my duty and exercised my privilege as an American citizen and I shall now await the full returns."

He then started on a long drive with Mrs. Roosevelt.

It was 10:48 o'clock when the president and Mrs. Roosevelt drove up to the voting place in a trap drawn by a pair of bays. A big crowd had been awaiting his arrival for an hour. He was joined by Assistant Secretary Loeb and James K. Gracie, an uncle of the president. Mr. Roosevelt cordially greeted several of his personal friends and acquaintances in the crowd and then proceeded to the voting place which was in a hall over a fish market and a Chinese laundry. After shaking hands with the judges and clerks of election the president cast his baliot which was No. 179. He then informally greeted many of his friends who had assembled and as he drove away the crowd cheered him heartily. Election returns will be received tonight by special wire at the executive offices in the Oyster Bay bank building. They will be compiled and telephoned to the president at Sagamore Hill.

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Complete

DENVER

Denver, Nov. 1.—The Brown Palace hotel today passed from the Brown Palace Hotel company to that of the International Trust company, which had secured the lease of the building. N. Maxey Tabor, president of the first named company, will be retained as general manager of the hotel.

INCORPORATED — The Western Union Gold Mines company of Pueblo was incorporated this morning for $15,000. Charles H. Hermsmeyer will be the Colorado manager of the company. The Miller-Butcher Drug company of Colorado Springs was also incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000. David V. Butcher, John K. Miller and John M. Butcher are the incorporators.

KILLED AT MONTEZUMA—George Luce of Montezuma, Colo., was shot and instantly killed by John McDonald, proprietor of the Miners' Rest saloon and gambling house at that city at 1 o'clock this morning. The shooting was done in self-defense and the coroner has decided that no inquest is necessary.

DR. ELLIOTT ARRESTED—The coroner's jury which investigated the death of Sarah Vance, the young girl from Rocky Ford who died in a local sanitarium Wednesday, returned a verdict at 2 o'clock this afternoon to the effect that she died from the effects of a criminal operation performed by Dr. George Elliott of this city. Elliott was immediately arrested.

MRS. BAIRD WELL KNOWN—Mrs. Baird who died in Boulder some time ago, and whose husband is now under arrest, charged with having administered poison to her, was well known in this city. She conducted a drug store on Twenty-third and Welton streets for a long time.

PUEBLO

Pueblo, Nov. 1.—Today Judge Voorhees fixed the bonds of the five men implicated in the recent duel episode. They were all placed at $1,000, except that of D. W. Pearsons, whose security was placed at double that amount. The latter furnished bail and is now free, while all the others hope to do so in a few days. It appears, according to the testimony at the inquest, which is leaking out a little at a time, that Pearsons was quite closely connected with the cause of the tragedy. There were witnesses who testified that Bailey, who did the shooting, had made strong insinuations regarding persons having been obliged to leave Georgia on account of a cattle stealing affair, and that the man now dead was acting in defense of Pearsons' reputation when he was killed.

BEAT A BURGLAR—Last night F. Farmus, a resident of the Salt Creek region near the city, found a burglar trying to enter his sister's house. Instead of calling an officer, Farmus proceeded to give the man a severe drubbing, but he finally got away. Afterwards he met the burglar on First street and gave him another first class beating. There were no arrests.

GARCIA RELEASED—Jose Garcia was today released from the county jail on a bond of $500. He is charged with libel against a woman of his acquaintance, and is also resting under the accusation of shooting cattle belonging to other people.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—Marriage licenses were issued to Nathan E. Lammers of Stillwater, Minn., and Caroline C. Biele of Pueblo, and to Patrick Barnes of Troy, N. Y., and Marguret Morgan of this city.

POLE VAULTER INJURED—A rigger at the steel works by the name of R. Feuguey was badly hurt last evening, while vaulting a pole. While high in the air the pole broke and he fell heavily, breaking one wrist and sustaining serious bruises.

DEATH OF MRS. SHISLER—Mrs. Rose Shisler, one of Bessemer's most popular young women, died last night at the family residence, 1001 Peter street. The deceased was 34 years of age.

PARK SUPERINTENDENT—The Minnequa Town company has created the office of park superintendent and appointed W. E. Stebbins to that position.

HALLOWEEN DAMAGE—It is estimated that fully $2,000 damage was done last night in the city by boys celebrating Halloween. A number of arrests were made and bonds given by the parents for the young offenders.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS—Ten days in jail and a fine of $1 and costs was the penalty imposed upon Curtis E. Cox by Judge Voorhees for cruelty to animals.

STREET PAVING—Citizens of Northern and Evans avenues, Bessemer, are holding another meeting tonight for the purpose of paving those streets, and to obtain the sanction of the city council in so doing.

SUES COMPANY—While attempting to board a street car about two months ago, Mary Rowan states that she was thrown down and badly injured. For this she is suing the Pueblo Traction & Lighting company for $5,000.

GLAD TO GO HOME—Mary and Lizzie Blosberg, 16 and 17 years of age, who since last May have been battling for a living with the wide world, and keeping their whereabouts a secret from their relatives at Walsenburg, were arrested last evening by Detective Wilson on information from their home, who placed them on the train and sent them back to Walsenburg. The girls expressed much gratification at having an excuse to go back.

MRS. COOPER RECOVERING.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Pueblo, Colo., Nov. 1.—Mrs. Minnie Cooper, who two days ago was shot in the face by Fred Roberts of Salt Lake who then killed himself, is slightly better and seems to have a chance for recovery. She remains rational and talks of the tragedy, saying her relations with Roberts have never been anything but proper and that the money for which she had asked him by letter was money due her for salary as bookkeeper in his foundry. She says he was a good friend to her and she was aware of his infatuation but could not marry him.

Pueblo, Nov. 3.—Information has leaked out from a local railroad source of high standing that the Burlington road is actually preparing to build a line from the town of Brush on the main line, direct to Pueblo. The proposed route will open up a large territory of fine land, only needing irrigation to make it among the richest portions of the west. It is a known fact that since the irrigation law was passed, representatives of the Burlington road have kept in close touch with the government irrigation experts, and that the company has satisfied itself that the land they will traverse on the proposed cut-off will be susceptible of irrigation from the government reservoirs that are sure to be built. Besides this, the Burlington is aware that the freight now produced by Pueblo per annum, shows a tonnage of over 1,000,000. When this new line is built it will provide by means of the Rio Grande from this point west, the shortest possible route between Chicago and San Francisco. Besides these advantages, it will cut off from its present mode of coming here by the way of the Rio Grande from Denver, a distance of over 60 miles.

MAY HAVE BEEN JENSEN—No tidings of Jensen, the escaped lunatic, have been received, unless, as some think, it was he who assaulted Miss Naomi Batterton, of 1306 Carteret avenue in her own dooryards Saturday night. The description given by the young lady and also by the street car motorman who saw him through his vestibule, does not differ materially from that given by the asylum authorities of the man they are looking for. So far, neither the authorities of the city, county or state have been able to find any trace of him, unless this be a clew.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Business of the new Pueblo stock yards so far exceeds the most sanguine expectations of its promoters, and promises to soon rival some of the big middle states markets. Packing houses are assured for the near future, and then thousands of cattle now sent east will be slaughtered here. Live Stock Agent Doughitt is here from Kansas City and is more than pleased with the outlook.

PUT HIM OFF AT BUFFALO—Alex Jackson, formerly C. P. A. of the Rio Grande at this place, and for 20 years an employe of that company in various capacities, was last summer sent to Montreal as district manager for the Rock Island system, but has now been transferred to Buffalo, as C. P. A. for that company.

COURSE OF TRUE LOVE—Istar Vujnazie, a young and rather nice looking Austrian, called to see his best girl in Bessemer this evening to arrange the time for their wedding, to take place soon after the 15th. The young lady's father is opposed to the match, desiring that his daughter marry another man of his choice. So to settle this matrimonial engagement, he called in a policeman, and had the girl's favorite lover sent to the caliboose. Night Captain Bell heard the story of the friends of the prisoner, and released him on $15 bail. It seems that it is the custom of the Austrian people for the prospective bridegroom to purchase for the bride a full outfit of clothing, including everything necessary for the bridal trousseau. It was for the purpose of making these selections that the couple had met tonight.

WATER IS SCARCE—E. R. Chew, water division superintendent, reports water for irrigation purposes along the Arkansas valley very scarce. Farmers are sending in complaints almost daily. They are unable to plow ground for their next summer's crop, on account of the dryness and consequent hardness of the ground. The river remains very low.

YOUTHFUL BRIDES—Marriage licenses were issued today to George Stanko to Mary Stanko, W. H. Rayburn to Kate Bradley, F. N. Overline to Grace Schaeffer, A. E. Johnston to Hildah P. Lundover. The first three of these brides are 19 years of age.

WILLIAMS IS WORSE—Williams, the negro who was shot in several places a month ago by Washington, is in a precarious condition at the hospital, and losing ground steadily.

MRS. BEAMAN'S DEATH—Mrs. Addie Beaman, a popular young woman of Bessemer, died this morning. She was married to Arthur Beaman but two months ago.

ROW IN DANCEHALL—A wholesale row, spiced with promiscuous shooting, took place last night in a dancehall near the new zinc smelter. Officers were called, but the rioters had fled, and as no dead people could be found, investigation was suspended.

KILLED RATTLESNAKE—A four-foot rattlesnake which was out later in the season than it should have been, was killed today near the new St. Augustine Orphanage in the southwestern portion of the city.

EXAMINE MANCOS MINES—Henry Wells, a mining expert of considerable local note, left today for Mancos to examine property for Colorado Springs and Pueblo parties.

Pueblo, Nov. 4.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon Frank Butler, a colored bell boy at the Grand hotel, was shot through the heart and instantly killed by Walter Irving also a colored bell boy. Yesterday was Butler's 15th birthday, and some one presented him with a revolver as a present. The two boys had been playing with the gun this afternoon in the rear of the hotel, and when Irving went home to supper, the Butler boy loaded the gun. They continued their play, snapping the gun at each other on Irving's return, with the result above stated, the boy who did the shooting, not knowing that the other had loaded the gun. Dr. Black was sent for, but found the boy stone dead when he arrived. Irving is in jail, though it is known to be purely unintentional, as they were the best of friends.

Mr. Roberts, father of Fred Roberts, the suicide, is here from Haverhill, Mass. The divorced wife is expected from Salt Lake tonight or tomorrow, when they will make arrangements for the funeral of the deceased. Mr. Roberts, Sr., speaks very highly of his son's wife, and stated that she is a truly good woman, no trouble having existed between them until Mrs. Cooper appeared on the scene.

Jerry Shay, Jr., of Bodines, Pa., came here yesterday in search of his father, who left home in that state 25 years ago. He has traced him from different places, and on arriving here, found that his father died eight years ago from injuries received in the foundry. Mr. Shay had married and since he died his widow had married again. Shay, Jr., found a 10-year-old sister here whom he had never heard of.

Pueblo, Oct. 31.—The coroner's jury in the Bailey-Wilson duel case brought in a verdict this afternoon as follows: "That said J. W. Wilson came to his death from a gunshot wound, the gun being in the hands of W. H. Bailey, and that the shot was fired with felonious intent. We further find that Thomas W. Pearsons, T. J. Kinney, W. W. Gooch, J. H. Hose and G. M. Robertson were accessories before and during the fact." The men referred to were those who are said to have acted as seconds, and the effort to get them released from jail on a writ of habeas corpus seems now to be an extremely doubtful proposition.

THE ROBERTS SUICIDE—Coroner Fugard, after a careful investigation of circumstances surrounding yesterday's murder and suicide, has decided not to hold an inquest. He has found several witnesses to the tragedy, and accounts for there being no powder burns around the bullet hole in Roberts' temple by the extreme closeness of the barrel of the revolver at the time the shot was fired. Mrs. Cooper is still living and conscious, though no promises of her ultimate recovery are made by the attending surgeons. Today A. W. Arrington, who was the attorney for Cooper in the divorce case, received a telegram from that gentleman at Larimie, Wyo., asking if it were possible for his former wife to recover, and requesting immediate notification if she should express a desire to see him. The little daughter is still in charge of Mrs. Turner, where she was placed by Judge Dixon, prior to the divorce trial.

RECRUIT FOR HORSE MARINES—Sergeant Butz of the United States recruiting station at this place is a great lover of good horses, and is in the habit of feeding loaf sugar to several of his favorites, when he finds them hitched in front of his quarters. One of these animals belongs to a prominent physician, and this morning the doctor was driving by with the big black mare in question, when the animal spied Uncle Sam's official standing on the pavement with a paper sack in his hand. She immediately started towards him despite the efforts of her driver, and climbing up, placed her fore feet on the pavement, and began eating out of the officer's hand. This feat created quite a sensation among the people who witnessed it.

VICTOR

Victor, Oct. 31.—John McClelland while working in the Gold Coin mine this afternoon was struck on the head by a heavy falling rock, rendering him unconscious and injuring him very seriously. He was immediately removed to the Victor hospital, where the surgeon in charge commenced to operate on the man, finding his skull badly fractured and shortly after, that in order to save the man's life it would be necessary to make the difficult operation of trepanning. Late tonight the result of the operation could not be learned. Mr. McClelland is living in Victor.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION—Chris Eckles was operated upon at the Victor hospital this afternoon for an abscess. The operation proved to be very difficult, but very successful.

Victor, Nov. 1.—John P. Karin of the firm of Frye & Karin of Goldfield, real estate and insurance men, had his pockets picked today of the sum of $250, on a railroad train between this city and Goldfield. Mr. Karin who had been to the bank in this city and drawn out this money in order to buy up some of the town of Goldfield's warrants, today being the first of the month, placed the money in his inside coat pocket. Mr. Karin says the only time that he can think that it might have happened was when he first entered the car. Then several fellows crowded and pushed him around. He did not miss the money until he had arrived at his office. Officers were immediately summoned, but up to a late hour tonight there have not been any arrests made.

OUT OF DANGER—Chris Eckles and John McLeod who were operated upon at the Victor hospital yesterday, are improving as fast as possible. Mr. McLeod, who it was thought at first was very seriously injured, is now out of danger, and every hope is now given by the physicians for the recovery of both men.

SHAFT HOUSE BURNED—Fire broke out early this morning in a small shaft house on the Granfield lease, of the C. K. & N. property, located on Beacon hill. The shaft house was burned to the ground before any assistance could be had, and the hoist was considerably damaged by the flames. No idea as to how the fire was started has yet been gained. The loss was about $250.

ELKTON TO RESUME—It is reported in this city tonight that the Elkton will resume the first of next week with as large a force, if not larger, than before the partial shut-down. It is no telling how long it would take to clear the mine of water, but it is said that the property will be ready for active operation by the first of next week.

BIT SHARPENER—The men running the Eclipse bit sharpener at the Portland mine blacksmith shop made a test of the new machine, which proved very satisfactory; 102 drill bits were sharpened in 43 minutes, the bits being what is known as second size. Several witnesses saw the operation. Mr. Joe Retallack of this city claims the test was more than he claimed for the machine, that he only expected that he would handle between 400 and 500 drills a shift. At the rate of the trial, it would sharpen about 1,000 drills in eight hours.

DIED—The infant daughter of A. C. Paxson died at 5 o'clock this evening at their home at 405 Alamo street. The funeral will take place tomorrow at 2 o'clock from the residence, interment being made at Sunnyside cemetery.

Victor, Nov. 2.—Charles Nelson, a miner working in a stope on the seventh level of the Portland mine, fell 15 feet last evening. He went down with a machine, lot of rock and some timbers, sustaining a broken nose, three fractured ribs and several bruises over the body. His injuries will not be fatal.

M. E. Fitzpatrick and wife have just returned from a five weeks' visit in New York and Ohio.

Miss Mabel Smith who is attending school in Colorado Springs, is visiting her father for a few days.

Mrs. H. H. Bourke and children have returned from an extended trip through the east. She was accompanied by her niece, Miss Bessie Tarmenter, of Waverly, Ill., who will spend some time in Victor.

Mr. Clarence Weatherspoon of Detroit, Mich., is spending a few days in this city looking after his mining interests.

Yesterday a keg filled with water for drinking purposes was accidentally pushed into the main shaft of the Portland mine, falling a distance of 600 feet. Five men who were at the bottom at the time narrowly escaped death from the heavy barrel.

Mr. and Mrs. Leary entertained a number of young people at their home in Strong's camp Friday evening. Delightful refreshments were served.

Edna Jennings entertained a party of her young friends yesterday at her home on Victor avenue, it being her birthday.

Alderman Shoecraft is spending the day at Colorado Springs.

Mr. Edward Kelley has returned after several days spent in Leadville.

Victor, Nov. 3.—Last night the third attempt was made to burn the residence of Mrs. James McHenry in the western part of this city. When the officers arrived they found a lot of kindling saturated with coal oil, piled up against the back of the building, from which place the fire was started. Only a short time ago Mrs. McHenry received an anonymous letter from parties unknown, telling her that she had better leave the district as she would never be left alone while here. Mrs. McHenry is a very poor woman, taking in washing for a living, and following the second attempt to burn her home, all the insurance policies were canceled, leaving the woman now without any protection from fire.

TYPHOID CASE—Estella V. Babcock, the 9-year-old daughter of L. A. Babcock, died yesterday afternoon at the family residence at Lawrence. Funeral services were held this afternoon from the home of her parents. This is a very sad case. About two weeks ago four of the children were taken down with typhoid fever. The disease was brought about by drinking well water. At the present time one of her older sisters is not expected to live, while the others are all down with the dread disease.

GIVEN DIVORCE—Lillian Given was granted a divorce today from Norman Given. The couple were married on the 10th day of October, 1901, and a few minutes after the marriage ceremony was performed he, speaking to his wife, told her that he had a woman called his wife living. At that the newly married couple separated and from that time to the present have visited each other, but have always lived apart.

Victor, Nov. 4.—A cave-in of the Hull City Placer mine this afternoon, killed one man, and seriously injured another. At about 4 o'clock this afternoon as the miners were just getting ready to come up off shift, Frank Brabrant and T. W. Estep, two timber men, working on the ninth level, in the main workings of the above mine, were just putting their tools aside and quitting work when a large hanging wall gave way above them, completely burying Mr. Brabrant under several tons of rock, and partially burying Estep. Immediately help was summoned, and physicians called. At the same time men were crowded down the mine in order to remove the mass of rock from the unfortunate men. Mr. Estep was soon removed, and was found to be suffering from a broken rib and his right side was more or less crushed. After quite a little time, Mr. Brabrant was found, and with careful hands, was removed to the surface, where it was found that he was dead. Mr. Brabrant resided at Altman, and leaves a wife and two children, who are living at Canon City on account of the health of herself and children. Deceased is about 40 years of age, and his injuries when examined consisted of a broken back, five ribs broken, and heart ruptured, which must have killed him instantly. He was a member of the following lodges: A. O. U. W., I. O. O. F., and Victor Miners' union No. 32. He has been a resident of this district for 8 or 10 years past, and was well known. T. W. Estep is a resident of Elkton, and was removed to his home there. Undertaker Hunt of this city has charge of the body of Brabrant, and an inquest will probably be held tomorrow morning.

SPECIAL POLICEMAN SHOT IN DENVER

By Associated Press.

Denver, Nov. 4.—William D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners and a candidate for state senator on the Socialist ticket, at 6:15 tonight shot James Bramer, a special policeman, at Eighteenth and Champa streets. Heywood fired two shots, one taking effect in his face and the other in the arm. Neither wound is serious. It is said that Bramer attacked Heywood without provocation, striking him on the head with a revolver, inflicting three severe wounds. Bremer earlier in the day is said to have knocked down and threatened with a pistol, George C. Manley, a prominent attorney and Republican politician.

CRIPPLE CREEK

CRIPPLE CREEK SUMMARY.

Smith & Altman, lessees on the Elizabeth Cooper of the Doctor-Jack Pot company, are making regular shipments of good grade of mineral from the two ore shoots under development in the 500-foot level.

Gus Johnson, who recently made a fortunate find in the old incline shaft of the Pharmacist, shipped 40 tons of $50 ore from his new discovery.

Blanchard & Co., who commenced work last week on their lease on the Fluorine and Fort Wilcox claims on Copper mountain, report good assays from samples taken from both properties. The tests show values running from $19.35 in the Fort Wilcox to $175 a ton on quartz from the Fluorine.

A small shipment was sent out yesterday by the lessees on the Gold King of the Progress company south of the Anchoria Leland on Gold hill.

Manager Wright of the Lincoln company, owning the Lincoln mine near Gillett, reports all debts of that corporation, including a mortgage on the property, wiped out. Work is to be resumed on the mine in the near future.

Recent developments in the 450-foot level of the Deadwood south of the shaft have disclosed an entirely new dyke with values increasing as work progresses. The property is producing 40 tons of ore daily, all of which is being treated at the Economic mill.

The Rocky Mountain Leasing company, operating on the Delmonico., received returns yesterday on two cars of mill ore which gave values of $37 a ton. The company has sacked and stored in the mine for future shipments about eight tons of ore which the management estimates to be worth not less than $300 a ton. The ore is coming from a good sized pay streak south of the shaft in the 200-foot level.

The Portland is maintaining a heavy output of about 250 tons a day. The average value of the ore is reported to be lower than usual. The bulk of the ore mined is shipped direct to the company mill at Colorado City. It is not running much higher than $25.

The Practical Leasing company, operating on the Trachyte, is reported to have opened up a new ore chute on the original Trachyte vein in the third level. The company is maintaining an output of about 200 tons a week, the values varying but running as high as $80 a ton.

Hummer & Co., leasing on the Gold Bond, situated on the west slope of Gold hill, will make another shipment of 30 tons the first of the week. The ore will run, according to assays, from $35 to $40. This is exclusive of the high grade streak that is being saved for separate shipment. There is a small seam along the hanging wall that assays as high as $25 a pound. Alongside it there is two feet of the medium grade rock.

A production of about 60 tons a day is now being made from the various shafts on the Hull City placer, owned by the Independence Consolidated company.

Blanchard & Co., who recently secured a lease on the Fluorine and Fort Wilcox, on the south slope of Copper mountain, have started the work of prospecting. At a depth of 80 feet on the Fort Wilcox assays are being obtained running as high as $20. Recently some samples were taken from the old McClurg workings on the Fluorine that went as high as $200 to the ton.

The work of sinking the Cardinal shaft an additional 100 feet will be begun in the near future. Hines & Co., who have been working a lease on the dump, have made better than wages.

A new ore body has been opened up at the 800-foot level on the Legal Tender. It shows over four feet of ore that runs about $40 a ton.

Taylor & Johnson, leasing on the Pharmacist, have a big thing in the old workings. A drift is being extended on four feet of high grade quartz at the 569-foot level. Assays on the rock run all the way from $50 to better than $1,000. The ore shows both rusty gold and sylvanite.

The Practical Leasing company, which is working the Hannah Britt under bond and lease, have let a contract for a drift 200 feet in length which is to run at the 550-foot level.

The Findley company has sunk its main shaft to a depth of 1,300 feet, and will continue sinking to the 1,400-foot point, where it expects to catch the north extension of the Hull City ore shoot.

The Bonanza King on Gold hill, which is being worked by George Bent, has produced $125,000 worth of ore to the 300-foot level. The greater portion of it was taken out by lessees. Mr. Bent is now working the ground for the third year, and is following a small streak of high grade.

Erbel & Son, leasing on the seventh level of the C. O. D. in Poverty gulch, are breaking three and a half feet of smelting grade ore which they broke into last week. The lessees closed a 30-ton shipment yesterday. Wilmington & Co., leasing on the fourth level of this property, will ship a car of $60 ore tomorrow.

Owenby & McFarland are shipping about 25 tons daily from their lease on the Emma No. 2 of the Isabella company. The ore is being hoisted through the shaft on the north end of the Acacia. Connections have been made with the Hindshoff on the north end of the Pharmacist, and all ore will be hoisted through that shaft as soon as it can be properly timbered.

The Gold Button company, operating on Sheep mountain, north of Gillett, is driving a tunnel east from Oil creek which is now into the mountain about 700 feet. The bore has cut several mineralized streaks and one dike which measures 55 feet across. So far no ore in paying quantity has been encountered. The bore is to be continued to the 1,000-foot mark this winter.

Lessee Granfield has installed a fine new plant of machinery on the Raaler of the C. K. & N. company and will shortly resume operations in the 349-foot level.

Sinking is still under way in the shaft of the Maid of Orleans, owned and operated by a Denver syndicate. A depth of 500 feet will be reached before any lateral work is attempted. At that point a crosscut will be driven west in search of the El Paso vein and ore shoot.

On the east slope of Beacon hill the Gold Dollar, Mabel M., several blocks of the Arequa townsite, all controlled by the Gold Dollar Consolidated company, the Prince Albert and Black Belle are being operated by lessees. All of them are making occasional shipments, but the production from this slope of the hill is light.

Superintendent Newell of the Buffalo & Cripple Creek company has everything in readiness for the resumption of work in the Newell tunnel. Instructions from President Oakes of the company are expected daily so as to commence work on or about November 1.

The royalties paid by Mulvaney & Co., the lessees on the Damon on Ironclad hill, and by the Practical Leasing company, will make handsome additions to the company's treasury reserves this month. These lessees are shipping more than 60 tons daily from the two mines.

The Cripple Creek sampler, situated on the east slope of Bull hill, is running through from 350 to 400 tons a day. George Fry, the manager, says: "The grade of the ore which we are receiving is better than for months past, and I believe that the general average will run much higher this month than for any month in the year."

Stratton's Independence is still making an output of an average of 250 tons a day. Most of the ore comes from the upper levels. The average grade of the ore is lower than it was one year ago. General Manager Cornish is working a force of men in the lower levels, but up to date ore has not been found in paying quantities.

Murphy & Baxter, who have a lease on the old workings of the Isabella, are making a production of about 25 tons a day. The ground is being worked by four sets of sub-lessees, and all of them are making better than wages.

There are three sets of lessees working on the Coriolanus and two are in ore. While the shoot is rather uncertain, still the lessees are making better than wages.

There are now 11 sets of lessees working on the Anaconda company's ground that are making steady shipments. The ore is running all the way from one ounce to as high as seven ounces per ton.

The Vindicator Consolidated company is outputting at the rate of about 100 tons a day at present. During the last quarter the total tonnage sent out was over 5,000 tons, with a gross value of $178,000. There is enough ore in sight to guarantee regular dividends for at least two years. The ore bodies in the lower levels are very wide, and the grade of the ore is fully as good as it was in the upper workings.

Emil Salbach, who has secured a two years' lease on the Friday, situated on Tenderfoot hill, and owned by the White City company, started work today. The shaft is to be put down an additional 300 feet.

The daily production from the Independence Consolidated company's ground, better known as the Hull City placer, is now running from 60 to 70 tons. All of the ore is being mined by lessees.

A two-year lease has been granted to K. W. Hartman on the east end of the Humboldt property on Ironclad hill. A flat royalty of 20 per cent, is exacted. There are now three sets of lessees working on this property with good prospects of early shipments.

CRIPPLE CREEK MEN MUCH INTERESTD IN CYANIDE

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 4.—Politics have taken up the attention of this community today, with the exception of a few hundred thoughtful men who are in the district for what there is in it and for the quick money. The class of citizens referred to read the Gazette early this morning, and then told their intimate friends what cyanide was destined to do for the camp at a very early day. The result has been that all copies of today's Gazette that are circulated here are now worn out with handling and reading, as news dealers could not possibly supply the demand. The idea that such a large portion of the ores of this district was susceptible to treatment by cyanide at a nominal cost had not penetrated the brain of the expert, let alone that of the average miner, and when it was explained in these columns that it could be done, everybody wanted to know about it. It is to be feared that many people do not understand just how cyanide acts, and the kind of ore upon which it can be used properly. To prove that this fear is correct, it can only be stated that one enthusiastic prospector came to the office of your correspondent today with a sack of sulphide ore that he said would average between $4 and $5 per ton. He argued that provided it could be treated for $1.50 per ton, as Manager Rice of Stratton's C. C. M. & D. company claims, he could make a fortune. When it was explained that his rock must first be oxidized in order to have cyanide extract the gold, he left the office a very disappointed man. But in this connection, and right here, it should be stated that the Stratton company does not own all the oxidized areas in this camp, and experiments of all kinds are already under way.

REPORT OF COMMISSION OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE

By Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 3.—The annual report of Bingham Hermann, commissioner of the general land office, shows that the public land disposed of by the government during the year aggregated 19,488,535 acres, an increase of 3,925,739 acres over the previous year. Of the aggregate, 1,757,793 acres were sold for cash, 17,614,792 acres were embraced in miscellaneous entries, and the remainder were Indian lands.

Commissioner Hermann recommends a large appropriation specifically for surveys in Alaska; legislation regarding railroad rights of way granted under existing laws, so that parties who have expended large sums of money for power plants, etc., shall be protected against subsequent settlers, and a large appropriation to provide for an increased number of special agents to prevent timber depredations and to protect public lands from unlawful entry. The report also renews previous recommendations for compulsory attendance of witnesses in hearings before district land officers; for repeal of existing laws regarding timber on the reserved public lands and substitution therefor of a general law providing ample protection for the forests and furnishing means by which monopolies, settlers, miners and others may secure a sufficient supply of timber for their legitimate needs; legislation to protect game and fish in forest reserves; extension of the boundaries of Yellowstone National Park and legislation giving the president authority to set apart as national parks, public land tracts having scientific or historic interest or containing springs of medicinal properties. It is urged also that the law as to exchange of lands, embraced in forest reserves be changed so as to secure an approximation in value of the lands relinquished with those selected in lieu thereof. On October 1 last there were 54 forest reserves, embracing 60,177,785 acres, an increase of almost 14,000,000 acres since the last report. During the fiscal year there were 1,663 forest fires discovered which burned over $7,799 acres. The constantly decreasing area burned over is said to demonstrate the efficiency of the government forestry force.

The commissioner says that the withdrawal and proper policing of the forested lands of the government during the year has shown the following results:

1. The work has proved self-supporting.

2. It has, in addition, brought in a revenue to the government.

3. Needed timber supplies have been placed within lawful reach of the public.

4. Timber depredations within the reserve limits have practically ceased.

A little over 5,000,000 acres of land were certified and patented to railways during the year under the land grants made by congress to aid in the construction of railroads. During the season the interior department allowed 1,197,000 sheep to enter eight of the reservations for specified periods, the grazing to be confined to specified areas, and 459,137 head of cattle and horses to graze in 38 of the reservations.

Concerning re-forestation, the report says:

"Assuming that the re-forestation of the denuded areas in the forest reserves, where sufficient moisture prevails to make the germination of seeds of the native trees possible, might be expected to result in good time, if the occurrence of devastating fires could be reduced to a minimum and the grazing of stock restrained within proper limits and reduced to a safe basis, the forest force has been required to make extra exertions to prevent damage by fire and to keep the office fully informed relative to the effects of stock grazing and to keep out stock not licensed to enter the reserves, and all the evidences point to almost unvarying success.

"The forest trees are coming back, not only where this is a plentiful rainfall, and not a little hope is found in the fact that the native trees are reproducing themselves in the drier portions of the country, where the fires are kept out and where grazing is restrained within a reasonable limit, and many a waste place is becoming a wilderness of verdure."

A Treacherous Wind hits you in the back and the next morning you have lumbago. Rub well and often with Perry Davis' Painkiller, and you will be astonished to find out how quickly all soreness is banished.

TELEGRAPH AND CABLE LINES UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 4.—The annual report of General A. W. Greely, chief signal officer of the army, says the corps have actually built and put in working order in Alaska 1,121 miles of land lines and submarine cables within a period of 24 months.

The accomplishment of such results, he says, would be most creditable to officers and men concerned therein if Alaska was an ordinary country, for this work included not only surveying, construction and installation of its length of line, but also involved the manufacture and inspection of enormous quantities of material, instruments, etc., many hundred tons in weight, and their transportation over distances ranging from 4,000 to 7,000 miles.

When one considers, however, the exceedingly difficult physical conditions within the territory, he says, the work must be considered simply phenomenal as in all parts of Alaska traversed by this great length of line there are not a dozen miles of wagon road and much of the region is unexplored. Speaking of improvements effected by the corps in Cuba, General Greeley says:

"It is unquestioned that on occupying Cuba the American army found a few dilapidated telegraph lines operated by antiquated methods, with tariff rates increasing in proportion to the length of the message without free delivery and with grave uncertainties as to espionage, secrecy and delivery. This system, bad as it was, served only the western half of the island. In leaving Cuba there was turned over to the government a system of 3,500 miles, extending from San y Martinez, in the west, to Cape Maysi, in the extreme east, with every seaport or town of importance electrically connected. The present instruments are of the best modern types, the transmission speedy and reliable, and the tariff rates exceedingly low, while the certainty of delivery and inviolability of messages are beyond question."

Of the work in the Philippines the report says:

"The magnificent system of telegraph lines and cables was very largely constructed and installed under Colonel Allen. This system, increased during the fiscal year by 2,600 miles, consisted on June 30, 1902, of 31 sub-marine cables, 1,226 miles in length, and land lines 5,108 miles in length, making an aggregate of 6,434 miles. It is almost needless to say that the work of construction and installation under the disturbed and difficult conditions existing in the archipelago, demanded talents of the highest order. The system stands today a monument to the energy, skill and resourcefulness of the American soldier.

No Reasonable Man expects to cure a neglected cold in a day. But time and Allen's Lung Balsam will overcome the cold and stave off consumption. Cough will cease and lungs be sound as a new dollar.

Read the Gazette.

MEN WANTED to tack signs, distribute circulars, etc. We secure distribution for every section of the country; good pay. Horn association, 1123 Broadway, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior.
Land Office at Pueblo, Colo.,
November 1, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk County court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 5, 1903, viz.: George Speck; H. E. 9251, for the S. W. ¼, Sec. 4, Twp. 11 S., R. 62 W., 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: C. J. Brandt, Josiah F. French, Mayk Hlatki, Andro Troyanovich, all of Calhan, Colo.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk County court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 5, 1903, viz.: Charles J. Brandt; H. E. 9445; for the N. E. ¼, Sec. 12, T. 11 S., R. 62 W., 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Josiah F. French, George Speck, Mayk Hlatki, Mihal Mikita, all of Calhan, Colo.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk County court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 5, 1903, viz.: Andro Troyanovich; H. E. 9308; for the Lot 2, W. ½ Lot 1, Sec. 2, T. 11 S., R. 62 W., 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: C. J. Brandt, Josiah F. French, Mayk Hlatki, George Speck, all of Calhan, Colo.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk County court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 6, 1903, viz.: Mayk Hlatki; H. E. 9469; for the N. E. ¼, Sec. 11, T. 11 S., R. 62 W., 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: C. J. Brandt, Josiah F. French, George Speck, Mihal Mikita, all of Calhan, Colo.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk County court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 6, 1903, viz.: Mclellon G. Smith; H. E. 9680; for the Lot 1, Sec. 6, Lot 4 and S. W. ¼, N. W. ¼, Sec. 5, T. 11 S., R. 61 W., 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: C. J. Brandt, Josiah F. French, Mayk Hlatki, George Speck, all of Calhan, Colo.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk County court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 6, 1903, viz.: Josiah F. French; H. E. 9884; for the S. E. ¼, Sec. 2, T. 11 S., R. 62 W., 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: C. J. Brandt, George Speck, Mihal Mikita, Mayk Hlatki, all of Calhan, Colo.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk County court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 6, 1903, viz: Sylvester Ervert; H. E. 9408; for the Lot 1, E. ½ Lot 2, Sec. 3, T. 11 S., R. 62 W., 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Andro Troyanovich, C. J. Brandt, Josiah F. French, Mayk Hlatki, all of Calhan, Colo.

J. R. Gordon,
Register.

First insertion, Nov. 6, 1902.
Last insertion, Dec. 11, 1902.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that Cora K. Harrison of Colorado Springs, County of El Paso, and state of Colorado, under date of October 28, 1902, made a general assignment to the undersigned as assignee for the benefit of all her creditors.

The estimated amount of the aggregate value of all of the property of said assignor is the sum of $253.15, the estimated amount of all her liabilities is the sum of $1,018.37.

All creditors of the said assignor are notified to present their claims under oath, to the said assignee within three months from the date of this notice.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., November 3, 1902.

Frederick B. White,
Assignee.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO LEASE STATE LANDS.

Office of the State Board of Land Commissioners.
Denver, Colo., September 24, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that Wm. Cutshall, whose postoffice address is Peyton, Colo., on September 19, 1902, made application No. 2886 to the state board of land commissioners to lease the following described school lands, situate in El Paso county, Colorado, to-wit: All section 16, township 13, south range 61 west.

No other applications to lease the above described premises or objections against the above application will be considered after the last publication hereof.

Date of last publication October 23, 1902.

John T. Joyce,
Register State Board Land Commissioners.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOT

ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

LOCAL

Friday, Oct. 31.

Colorado-Philadelphia reduction works at Colorado City, will resume operations tomorrow.

Institute street car line will be completed in about two weeks and 15-minute service will begin immediately thereafter.

J. Warner Mills of Denver will deliver an address on the Bucklin bill next Monday night in Temple theater.

Annual Halloween barbecue takes place at the college tonight; admission will be by ticket only.

It is stated that the papers in the suit against the W. S. Stratton estate to be brought by the Independence company of London will be filed in Denver in a few days.

Democrats are preparing to make the supreme effort of their lives in the rally to be held at Temple theater tomorrow night.

Fourth annual ball of the Red Men held last night was a great success.

Police have arrested a man giving the the name of William Johnson, who, they believe, robbed Aiken's store; the police also charge him with other crimes in this vicinity.

Colorado Springs Odd Fellows are preparing for a trip to Peyton where they will institute a new lodge.

Lorin Andrews Clancy, special agents of the Records of the Past Exploration society of Washington, D. C., is in the city.

Chief of Police King has taken exceptional precautions to prevent Halloween fun from degenrating into the destruction of property.

(Saturday, Nov. 1.)

Colorado college will next year add courses in engineering and irrigation which will be a distinct advance in the educational advantages to be had in the west.

According to plats filed in the office of the county clerk, three new reservoirs and two new ditches are to be added to the irrigating facilities of El Paso county.

W. E. Doyle of Palmer Lake will today enter upon the duties of deputy clerk of the district court, succeeding H. G. Berry, resigned.

Street car company has deeded to Manitou a strip of land for the purpose of widening Manitou avenue.

Labor News appeared yesterday in new form under the management of E. M. Barndollar.

The man who on Thursday admitted being Opper, the cartoonist, yesterday gave another name and his present whereabouts is unknown.

Sunday, Nov. 2.

against Lorenzo Bennett of this city.

William Johnson, charged with burglary of Aiken's store, modestly declines to discuss that exploit or any part of his career.

Prominent guest at the Antlers is Brigadier General John W. Barlow.

Colorado Springs Elks association, which will build the new club house, has filed a trust deed to secure $50,000 bond issue; work on the building begins November 11.

November meeting of the Colorado Springs Federation of Women was held at the Alta Vista yesterday.

Fair for the benefit of St. Mary's church, which is to be held the week beginning November 16, will eclipse all former efforts.

General merchandise stores intend to form an organization for mutual protection; no discrimination will be made for or against union labor.

If plans now being made are carried through as contemplated Colorado Springs will soon be the northwestern terminus of the Great Rock Island system as well as the western terminus of its Chicago-Colorado line.

Senator Henry M. Teller and the Midland band drew a large crowd to the Democratic rally at the Temple theater last night.

Monday, Nov. 3.

Three Germans, who for several years have been residents in China, are guests at the Antlers.

J. C. Summers of New Zealand is at the Spaulding house and tells of some remarkable experiences.

"Ford," "Layman," or "Opper," the late distinguished guest in the city, is now being sought throughout the state on a warrant sworn out by the hotel management.

Sousa and his band will go over the Short Line today.

A Philadelphia man now in the city suggests that the streets be parked with sage brush.

Schedule of the estate of the late W. S. Stratton is to be filed by the administrators to collect some time this week; it is said that the value of the estate will be considerably under $10,000,000.

Spontaneous combusion caused fire in a stable at 226 North Tejon street yesterday afternoon, but it was extinguished with only slight loss.

Tuesday, Nov. 4.

A large lot of gambling paraphernalia was turned over to the sheriff by keepers of gambling houses at Colorado City.

J. A. Young, a brakeman on the Colorado Midland, is at St. Francis hospital with a broken leg, received at Basalt.

Mrs. Mullen of Colorado City sustained a broken arm by reason of a fall yesterday.

A big vote is expected in the Colorado City precincts.

The Y. W. C. A. held annual meeting yesterday. Report of treasurer shows a balance on hand November 1, 1902, of $1,118.82.

The first recital for the year of the Colorado Springs Musical club was held yesterday.

Civil docket was called in the county court yesterday.

Dr. Slocum, president of Colorado college, is opposed to shortening the college course and gives reasons for his opinion.

Mayor Robinson favors having a trained hydraulic engineer to take charge of the city water system.

Council meeting last night was largely given over to discussion of matters pertaining to water mains and electric lighting. The ordinance annexing La Vergne was passed.

Description of the precinct boundaries is given in this issue for instruction of voters.

STATE

Friday, Oct. 31.

Temporary injunction has been secured in Denver restraining the county clerk from certifying to the judges of election names said to have been registered illegally.

Non-partisan mass meeting has been called in Denver to take action relative to the illegal registration in that city.

Frederic Roberts of Salt Lake and Mrs. Minnie Cooper of Pueblo were shot yesterday in Pueblo, the former fatally; circumstances indicate murder and suicide, but it is not definitely proved which one fired the shots.

In spite of Populist efforts to keep the name of Charles S. Sprague off the ticket of that party, it will go on, for the supreme court has refused to assume jurisdiction in the matter.

Miners at Coal Creek will take a day off on election day in order to work for the Bucklin amendment, eight hour law and home rule bill.

Joseph R. Miller, postmaster at Trinidad, accidentally killed himself yesterday while cleaning a gun.

Dr. Lorenz performed two operations in Pueblo in the presence of about sixty physicians.

Great Republican rally at Canon City Monday night is to be addressed by Judge Dixon.

Mesa county Socialists are making a good showing.

Dr. Lorenz performed two operations in Pueblo yesterday.

(Saturday, Nov. 1.)

Coroner's verdict in the "duel" case at Pueblo was that J. W. Wilson was shot by W. H. Bailey with felonious intent and that the so-called "seconds" were accessories before and during the fight.

According to a report from Saguache the jury in the Tucker murder case returned a verdict of acquittal.

Judge Johnson of Denver refused to dissolve the injunction issued by him to restrain County Clerk Aichele from certifying to the judges of election the names of certain persons whose registration is claimed to be illegal.

Senator Reuter delivered a telling speech against the Bucklin bill at Cripple Creek last night.

Fred F. Johnson's resignation as manager of the Stratton properties in the Cripple Creek district takes place today.

John McClelland was struck on the head by falling rock in the Gold Coin mine and seriously injured.

Pueblo Business Men's association has just issued an attractive pamphlet setting forth the advantages of Pueblo and the Arkansas valley.

Fire destroyed one of the large buildings at the coal mine four miles from Crested Butte; loss will exceed $4,000.

Senator Bucklin expresses confidence that his amendment will carry.

Sunday, Nov. 2.

Kansas will take part in the investigation instituted by Colorado to measure the seepage waters of the Platte river.

Mr. T. N. Barney addressed a large Republican rally at Cripple Creek last night and aroused great enthusiasm.

John P. Karin, a prominent citizen of Victor, had his pockets picked between Goldfield and Victor, losing $25.

Denver Democrats will apply to supreme court for writ of prohibition to prevent enforcement of Judge Johnson's injunctions against County Clerk Aichele.

Judge Owens will address a Populist rally in Victor Monday night.

Chairman Fairley of the Republican state committee declares confidently that the Republicans will come to Arapahoe with from 5,000 to 10,000 plurality for the entire ticket and with a fair vote and honest count will carry Arapahoe.

Chairman Milton Smith of the Democratic state committee says Colorado will give 15,000 to 18,000 plurality for Stimson over Peabody.

Monday, Nov. 3.

A hose wagon collided with an electric car yesterday afternoon at Fifteenth and Lawrence streets, Denver, and three firemen were injured, one dangerously.

Police of Pueblo think they have a prisoner who is wanted in St. Louis and Jefferson City on charge of obtaining money by means of forgeries.

L. Cass Carpenter of Denver, versed in figures, has made a detailed estimate of this year's vote by counties and figures showing that the Republicans will have a plurality in the state of 12,675.

The Bellman club, a Swedish organization of Cripple Creek, has unanimously voted to support the Republican ticket.

Tuesday, Nov. 4.

County Clerk Aichele of Arapahoe county certified out the election books which included the names covered by the injunction of Judge Johnson. It is thought by many that he is in contempt of court.

Denver fire and police board was waited upon by a citizens' committee upon the matter of a fair election in Denver. The session was stormy.

Estimates of the shipments of potatoes for the season from Greeley place the figures at 4,000 carloads.

There is a rumor current in Pueblo that the Burlington will build a cut-off from Brush, on the main line, to Pueblo.

Descriptions of the assailant of Miss Batterton at Pueblo Saturday night lead to the belief that Jensen, the escaped lunatic, committed the deed.

Farmers along the Arkansas valley are deterred from fall plowing by the scarcity of water.

Leaders of both leading parties of Cripple Creek express confidence of victory in today's election. The vote in Teller county is estimated at 10,000.

An incendiary fire was started at the residence of Mrs. James McHenry at Victor. This is the third attempt to burn her house.

Republicans and Populists held last rallies of campaign at Denver last night.

GENERAL

Friday, Oct. 31.

Automobilist whose machine collided with trolley car near Yonkers last Sunday, was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

President Roosevelt and a small party will leave Washington tonight on an outing of a day or two in Virginia. It is probable some of the battlefields of the civil war will be visited.

The directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad at their annual meeting in New York yesterday took no action on the proposed increase in the company's stock.

Counsel for the defense in the Molineux trial moved that the court direct the jury to acquit the defendant on the ground that the evidence was insufficient. Justice Lambert denied the motion.

The president has commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence pronounced upon Solomon Hotena, convicted in the eastern district of Texas of murder committed in the Indian territory November 29, 1901.

Walter T. Forbes of Atlanta, Ga., an inventor and promoter of patents, is dead at Salem, Mass., at the age of 49 years.

Receiver has been appointed for the American Electric Supply company.

Secretary Cormack of the New York Yacht club announces that the construction of a boat to defend the America's cup is under way.

According to the Chicago Record-Herald the packing companies are about to combine and then effect a merger of all the big stockyards of the country; the capitalization necessary to effect the consolidation is estimated at $600,000,000.

William H. Moody, secretary of the navy, was the principal speaker at a big rally of Republicans at Chelsea, Mass.

Attorneys for the Colorado Fuel and Iron company appeared before the United States court of appeals in St. Paul yesterday and prayed for an appeal from the order of Judge Caldwell in Denver; hearing was adjourned until today.

(Saturday, Nov. 1.)

Bolivia has accepted the invitation to exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase exposition and has appointed a commission, according to advices received at fair headquarters.

Adlai E. Stevenson, former vice president of the United States, spoke to two crowded meetings in the eleventh congressional district of New York last night.

Prof. Adolph Lorenz, the celebrated Austrian surgeon, operated on two little children at Salt Lake, Utah, for congenital dislocation of the hip. Both operations were highly successful.

Frank A. Vanderlip, in a speech at Wilmington, N. C., pointed out dangers existing in the present financial situation.

President Roosevelt left Washington yesterday for a hunting trip in Virginia.

Governor Longino of Mississippi has received a telegram from President Roosevelt saying that he will not be able to visit Mississippi and take the expected bear hunt in the delta swamps and canebrakes during his southern trip.

Roland Molineux took the stand yesterday in his own defense and denied all knowledge of the crime with which he is charged.

Dun's weekly review of trade says that speculation waits upon politics, but legitimate business is not disturbed by the approaching elections.

Sunday, Nov. 2.

Democratic managers in Kansas privately concede that chances for election of Republican state ticket are good, but hope to carry the legislature.

Both parties in California are claiming a clean sweep of the state.

Conservative men of both parties in New York predict that the state may be carried by a majority as low as 10,000.

Strike of bonanza ore is said to have been made within ten miles of Boise, Idaho.

Captain F. P. Gilmore, United States navy, has been retired with the rank of rear admiral.

Only about 15 per cent of the negro voters in Virginia have registered under the new constitution.

The Port Arthur (Texas) ship canal has been examined by the special commission appointed by the Kansas City Southern railroad and pronounced safe for navigation.

When the bribery cases in connection with the Chicago Municipal Improvement Ordinance were called yesterday Captain Edward Williams' bail of $2,500 was declared forfeited and fugitive warrants were issued for his arrest.

Chairman of Republican congressional committee claims that Republicans will have a majority of at least 25 in the next house of representatives.

A fire resulting from the crossing of electric wires in the tool shop of the Jones and Laughlin steel plant at Twenty-seventh and Carson streets, Pittsburg, late last night caused a loss of $100,000.

Cross examination of Roland Molineux was completed yesterday.

Monday, Nov. 3.

Three trainmen were almost instantly killed by the explosion of a B. and O. locomotive at Halethorp, Maryland.

Fire at Larchmont, Westchester county, N. Y., destroyed a section of that district and wiped out houses in which a dozen families lived. Loss $75,000.

The Southern railway has purchased the Tennessee Northern, the Harriman and Northwestern and the Knoxville and Ohio railroads, all of them coal roads in this vicinity, with a total mileage of 190 miles.

Maud Adams, the actress, who has been reported as being in ill health, arrived in New York yesterday from Europe; she denies that she has been ill and says she is now in the best of health.

Consul General Mason at Berlin furnished an important statement relative to United States trade with Germany.

Election betting in New York continues [illegible] Odell.

Samuel H. Edgar, until recently second vice-president of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, is dead at a sanitarium at Caldwell, New Jersey.

Strike of 3,000 silver workers in New York, Brooklyn and Newark is threatened; the men demand a nine-hour work day instead of ten.

El Paso, Texas, reports cold wave with heavy snow fall on surrounding mountains.

President Roosevelt yesterday spent several hours on the battlefield of Cedar mountain; in the morning he attended services at the Baptist church at Culpepper.

Coal strike commission last night left Scranton for Hazleton to spend four days in further acquainting themselves with the physical features of mining; both sides to the controversy will present statements this week.

There has been a great stampede from Boise, Idaho, to the new gold discovery near that city.

Crown Prince of Siam left Boston for Niagara Falls yesterday.

Austin Rice and Young Corbett will probably be put under heavy bonds to keep the peace.

Preparations for the final test of the Marconi wireless telegraph system have been commenced at Sydney, C. B.

Extension of the Rock Island system into Minneapolis and St. Paul has been completed.

With good weather it is expected that Nebraska will poll 250,000 votes.

Charles E. Miller, a landscape gardener of national reputation, died at his home in Philadelphia yesterday.

Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Bert Casey and Jim Sims of the noted outlaw gang of Oklahoma were killed by deputy sheriffs at Cleo Springs.

United States Treasurer Roberts has made his annual report. The most striking features are the magnitude of the available cash balance and the immense holdings of gold.

Orders have been issued making the course at Annapolis three instead of four years.

Portions of the remodeled White house will be occupied this week.

The strike commission spent yesterday in the Lehigh valley visiting mines and mining villages. A copy of President Mitchell's statement of the miners' case has been sent to each coal company involved.

The Crown Prince of Siam is touring New York state.

FOREIGN

Friday, Oct. 31.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that cholera is decreasing in the Amur districts. There has only been one fatal case of suspected plague at Odessa since October 21.

The longshoremen, who went out on a strike in Montreal for an increase of wages, have all returned to work, the steamship companies having granted their demands for 30 cents an hour for day and 25 cents for night work.

According to a dispatch from Vancouver the laying of the cable from British Columbia to Australia will be completed today, although the line will not be open for the transmission of business for about three weeks. In the meantime a series of tests will be made before the cable is taken over from the contractors.

Fire in Montreal early this (Friday) morning destroyed the woodwork factory of Simpson and Peel. Loss, $100,000.

(Saturday, Nov. 1.)

A dispatch from Johannesburg says a number of former Boer commanders and British officers have offered their services and those of 1,000 men, half of whom are British and half Boer soldiers, for service in Somaliland.

Passengers who have just arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, from Venezuela by way of the island of Trinidad, say the forces of General Matos, the Venezuelan revolutionary leader, are again approaching Caracas, the capital.

There is continued alarm in Tapachula, state of Chiapas, Mexico, over the eruption of Santa Maria mountain in Guatemala. For 53 hours the city was almost totally dark. Surrounding coffee planters have experienced great loss and across the line in Guatemala many valuable properties have been destroyed.

Sunday, Nov. 2.

Negotiations between strikers and coal mine owners in France were continued yesterday without decisive results.

It is announced in Panama that the government troops which left Colon and Panama today will attack the revolutionists, at the same time occupying the railway line.

Emperor William will meet no fewer than eight English cabinet ministers at King Edward's house party at Sandringham, and among them will be Colonial Secretary Chamberlain.

Monday, Nov. 3.

A dispatch from Jerusalem says there have been 494 deaths from cholera and 76 at Ghuzzeh during the past week. Great distress prevails at Lydda because of the total inadequacy of medical aid there to cope with the disease.

The negotiations between Great Britain and Turkey with regard to the encroachments of Turkish troops on the hinterland in Aden have resulted in a satisfactory settlement of the matter; the porte has modified its note to Great Britain and has ordered the evacuation of the hinterland which was formerly occupied by British troops.

A dispatch from St. John's, N. F., says the town of Pierre, Miquelon, has been devastated by fire; there was no loss of life but the damages will probably reach $200,000.

The Novosti of St. Petersburg says that Count Tolstoi is suffering from another attack of inflammation of the lungs.

The Russian Official Messenger announces the dismissal from the army of the Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch, who is an uncle of the czar.

The Boer commandant Viljoen has written a letter to Earl Roberts in which he offers his services to the British army if Boers are enlisted to take the field against the forces of the Mullah in Somaliland.

The rumor that the czar is suffering from a nervous complaint and that Dr. Mrziewski, one of the foremost specialists in Russia, has been summoned by telegraph to Livadia to attend his majesty, is officially denied.

The efforts made by Sir Ernest Satow, the British minister at Peking, have resulted in the publication of an edict ordering the decapitation of the Chinese military official who refused protection to the British missionaries, Bruce and Lewis, who were killed at Chen-chow, Honan province August 15, by a mob and the punishment of other officials implicated in the crime.

Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The London tubes controversy is still being aired in the press and loses none of its bitterness.

Advices from Guatemala say that 200,000 hundredweight of this year's coffee crop were lost as a result of the eruption of the volcano Santa Maria.

Colonel Swayne has been recalled to England, says an Aden, Arabia, dispatch, and General Manning has taken command of the British troops in Somaliland.

Troops and war material are now being sent across the Isthmus of Panama with the consent of Admiral Casey.

The amnesty to revolutionists in Colombia has been extended to November 16.

MINING

Friday, Oct. 31.

Mining stock market showed continued improvement, volume of trading showing some gain and prices holding up well.

Circular has been issued to Mont Rosa stockholders explaining present conditions of the company.

Superintendent of the company which is operating at Boaz in Teller county, expresses confidence in opening another big mining camp before summer.

It is reported that operations on the Ophelia tunnel are to be resumed in a short time.

Lessees on the south end of the Bessie have made good start on their new shaft.

Now that the building of a drainage tunnel is assured local mining men are again optimistic.

(Saturday, Nov. 1.)

Mining stock market yesterday continued to show improvement.

For the first time in many months October production from the Cripple Creek district passed the $2,000,000 mark.

Mary McKinney mine shipped 2,597 tons of ore during October, all of which gave good returns.

Work on the Atkinson oil well north of the city has been resumed.

Work on the Deerhorn is to be suspended.

Last Dollar has prepared a seven-car-load shipment.

Lessees on the Burns of the Acacia company have cut the ore shoot in their shaft at a depth of 45 feet.

Sunday, Nov. 2.

Mining stock market continued strong although the amount of business was somewhat less than on the two days preceding.

October production from C. K. and N. amounted to 11½ tons of high average value.

Gold Coin output for October amounted to $60,000; physical condition of the property at present is excellent.

H. H. Barbee has gone to Buffalo, N. Y., upon a number of important matters connected with mining companies which he represents there.

Nothing has yet been done in regard to the appointment of a superintendent of the Stratton properties in Cripple Creek to succeed Fred S. Johnson, who resigned to accept a more remunerative position.

No call on the mining stock exchange Tuesday.

Promising ore shoot has been opened at depth of 20 feet on the Compromise, a fraction belonging to the New Zealand company.

Independence Consolidated sent out over 1,100 tons last month.

Lessees on the Pointer expect to be hoisting ore before the end of the week.

On the third level of the Mabel M. lessees have opened what is believed to be the extension of the lost Lindsay shoot.

Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Cripple Creek mining special will be found on page 2.

A weak tone was noticeable in the mining stock market, though few losses resulted; some mines made fractional gains.

The new machinery on the El Paso mine will be started up today. This is one of the largest and most complete plants in the district.

The Consolidated Gem Mining company has purchased nearly two miles of the big vein cut by the Newhouse tunnel over two years ago. This deal includes a number of well-known properties with mills, etc.

Brooks Irione has returned from an inspection of Summit county properties in the Montezuma district in which other Colorado Springs people are interested.

The Magenta mill at Granite started up on Sunday night, treating ore of the Washington mine, owned by Springs parties.

The Work company has made a shipment of 43 tons from the Morning Glory No. 2 of the Dorcas mill at Florence.

Mr. E. M. De La Vergne says the Isabella more than paid expenses in September and only lost a small sum in October. The management will at once begin to unwater the thirteenth level, and go to work there.

The Gold Coin keeps up its usual production. The Dorothy vein has been opened in the ninth and tenth levels for 525 feet in ore all the way.

Manager Rice of the Stratton Cripple Creek Mining and Development company has been experimenting with cyanide on the ore of the Ironclad on Ironclad hill and has demonstrated its success. Another mill will be built for these ores.

The Strong mine is keeping up its production of 60 tons a day.

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That's what you need; something to cure your biliousness and give you a good digestion. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation and biliousness. Gently laxative. 25c. All druggists.

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50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

Is There No Evangel.

There is little doubt that Joseph Smith obtained his idea of the government of the people, whom he drew to him, from the Old Testament. After the description of the overthrow of the Egyptians the account proceeds as follows:

"And Moses went up unto God, and the Lord called unto him out of the mountain, saying: 'Thus shalt thou say to the house of Jacob, and tell to the children of Israel:

"'Ye have seen what I did unto the Egyptians, and how I bare you on eagle's wings and brought you unto myself.

"'Now, therefore, if you will obey my voice indeed, and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar people, for all the earth is mine:

"'And ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests, and an holy nation.'"

The model of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints is too close an imitation of what is shadowed forth in the foregoing to be a mere coincidence.

It must have been by design. The same theory is put forth, that the earth is the Lord's, and that his chosen priests, as kings, shall rule it. That assumption and that determination made first Ohio, then Missouri, then Illinois untenable ground for the Saints; it was that assumption and the determination to carry it out that culminated in driving the Saints beyond the limits of civilization.

As Gentiles came to Utah the old clashings began and were continued up to 1890, and because of that assumption and the persistence on the part of the Saints to carry out their plan, unspeakable sorrows were brought to thousands of them until at last a measure was introduced into congress to disenfranchise every member of the organization, on the ground that by the very nature of their claims, they could give only a secondary fealty to the government of the United States.

It was then that President Woodruff issued his manifesto; a little later he and his chief advisers gave solemn pledges that the authority of the church over the people in political matters should be withdrawn.

On that covenant statehood was given to Utah. All the men and women who were in Utah 10 years ago must remember the change that came like a benediction to the state. There was the best of feeling between Mormon and Gentile; thousands wondered that the call had not sooner been made that peace might come.

Intrenched by statehood the high priests of the kingdom soon began to chafe under the feeling that they had surrendered a little of their own power; they could not bear to see their people exercising their own judgment in voting for whom they pleased, in exercising their own judgment in political matters. Gradually they began to usurp their old authority and the Gentiles who had accepted their solemn promise that they would not again interfere in politics began to understand how much such a promise from such a source was worth. Two years ago all disguises were thrown off and a United States senatorship was sold for money. This year an apostle is a pronounced candidate for the senate and in every ward and county the bishops, presidents of stakes and elders saw that the men nominated for the legislature were favorable to the apostle's candidacy. That means that the church is in the saddle. It may mean that for five or 10 years the church will have its way, but it also means if persevered in, unmeasured trouble for the Saints, for while the Saints may for a few years swing things as they please, really all the organization does not count for much in numbers and powers when compared with the numbers and power of the United States and that majority will never brook the building up in its midst of a despotism hostile in every tenent to the sovereign power of the United States.

We have stated the above truths that they may serve as a basis for an appeal to the younger generation of Mormons to shake off their fear and to demand of the chiefs that those promises of 10 years ago shall be kept.

Why cannot the Honorable Frank Cannon stand out and make the demand; not defiantly, not rudely but as an American appealing for his rights?

He has been in a place next in rank to the exalted honor of being president of the United States, higher indeed for men have been there who were too great to be president. Why does he not sound a slogan for young Utah to rally to?

He knows that the millions of the land will not bear a divided allegiance to their flag. Would it be impertinent for him to cite the promises made and, from within the church, to appeal to the chiefs of the church, for the sake of their own people, to make good their promises, and as an earnest of their sincerity and good faith, to command Reed Smoot to either surrender his political ambition or to resign his religious office? If one such spirit would make the demand, founding it on the promises made in order to obtain statehood, he would find others to hold up his hands. The crowd would swell day by day, for the chiefs would not dare to excommunicate members for making an appeal to them to keep the agreement they made with the government of the United States in order to obtain statehood. And they have abundant cause, indeed, for Reed Smoot's candidacy is a direct notice served on all the young men of Utah that unless they can reach the highest offices and honors of the church, they may as well bid good-bye to any hopes of political honors or offices for themselves; and, second, that if the breaking of those covenants is persisted in, it cannot but, eventually, bring upon the Mormon people a repetition of the sorrows that finally culminated in the killing of their prophet and in casting out the Mormon people, stranded and naked upon the frontier, with nothing but the wilderness and the savage before them, with only hostility and hate in their rear.

Some years ago in Boston, a Catholic priest, new to America, met a woman of his flock on the streets and bruskly ordered her to take her children from the public schools. The plucky woman good Catholic as she was, entered a complaint and had the priest arrested for interfering with her personal privileges in this free country, and won her case.

Has no scion of the old pioneers of Utah the courage of an earnest woman? —(Goodwin's Weekly.

A Weakness of Our Banking System.

We have now another illustration of the weakness of our banking system, which, in some respects, is so admirable. Prosperity has been so great, trading has been so active, that the loaning capacity of the New York banks has been strained to its uttermost. When we add to the conditions thus brought about the annual drain of currency to the west and south, this year a little heavier than usual, we have panic conditions. These are mainly produced by law. Congress has provided for them in advance by establishing and maintaining a system whose circulation cannot respond to the demands of business, and which gives to tangible currency an importance quite at variance with the requirements and practices of modern commercial and financial life, which has made the transfer of credits its most important circulating medium. When the demand for credits from local traders and the demand for cash from western banks reach a certain point, the New York banks are compelled, by the legal requirement to maintain a reserve for the protection of their depositors, to contract the credit circulation, to call in their loans, to raise the price of money to a prohibitive point, and to compel sales which, in many cases, result in disaster and often in ruin, for there is no legal provision providing for assistance from banks that are flush, as the western banks are now. Such conditions prevailed in New York for many weeks. Secretary Shaw, was, of course, called upon to come to the aid of the money market, this being the only civilized country in the world whose treasury can force or prevent a panic. Mr. Shaw, at first, was inclined to doubt the necessity of interference. Then he offered to issue additional circulation against "free bonds"—that is, bonds owned by the banks not already security for their circulation; then he anticipated interest on the debt for the remainder of the fiscal year; finally, on Monday, September 29, when the rate for money on call had advanced to 35 per cent, he released $30,000,000, which the banks were holding as a reserve against government deposits to the amount of $130,000,000. This reserve has heretofore been required, notwithstanding the fact that the government deposits have been amply secured by bonds deposited by the banks. The secretary's announcement increased the credit currency by $130,000,000. He also announced that he would issue new circulation against other than government securities. For this purpose he had already printed notes to the amount of $25,000,000. The trouble in the money market, which at least approached a panic, was, as we have said, largely due to our banking laws. A remedy lies in the power of congress, and a bill is already before the house of representatives which would work a great reform if it should be enacted. But can congress be induced to turn its attention to a subject made so uninteresting both by its importance and its general character? There is a difficulty not to be despised.—(Harper's Weekly.

Americans in English Society.

Not long ago a certain young American was a guest in a country house when he received an unexpected visit from royalty. It seems that when the party was first made up the royalties were included. Then, something intervening, the great guests thought they could not come and their places were filled with people of less importance. But, after the party had assembled, the hostess received a telegram saying after all, if it would be convenient, their royal highnesses would come with pleasure. The young American went at once to his hostess, saying:

"Now, I understand thoroughly that if your party had been arranged to meet royalty I should not have been included. And I want to relieve you of any possible embarrassment by going at once."

She only laughed at him: "You'll stay just where you are. Rather you will move up a story higher. You are the very least of my troubles. I wish the others were all as sure of acceptibility as the royal guests. If you were an Englishman there would have to be great care and selection before you could be asked to meet them, but, as it is, one only has to say you are 'American.' That certifies all possible inquiries." It is hard to say whether this is a matter for pleasure or for resentment. But there always seems to me still a certain condescension in this very friendly attitude.—(Charles Roberts, in the World's Work.

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A. S. HUGHES, Gen. Traffic Mgr., Denver, Colo.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, Denver, Colo.

ELECTION WAS VERY QUIET IN THIS CITY

The election was one of the quietest ever experienced in the history of the city. The voters were surprised to find a winter temperature when they arose in the morning, and it took several hours to get them started to the polls. The indications in the morning were that the voting was going to be very much lighter than actually was the case, but as the sun arose it carried the inclinations of the voters along, and by noon they were showing up at the polls in good numbers.

The results of the election show remarkable Republican gains in the old Democratic precincts. The returns began coming in early from the south end of the city, from Colorado City and from Manitou, indicating, on the straight tickets voted, that the Republicans had scored heavy gains throughout the city and outlying precincts. The first returns received from the country precincts of El Paso county came from Monument, where a Republican plurality of 10 votes on straight tickets was reported. The first city precinct to come in complete was precinct 38, voting at the Adams hose house, where Republican pluralities were reported all along the line. It was long past midnight when the complete returns from the city precincts began coming in with anything like rapidity, and it was impossible to learn anything definite on the vote on the amendments, even at that hour.

One of the interesting things in the returns is the manifestation of what candidate Sprague on the Democratic legislative ticket gained in El Paso by going on the Populist ticket. His lead over the other Democratic legislative candidates by reason of being on the Populist ticket was from one to three or four votes.

It was about 10 o'clock when Chairman George Bernard of the Democratic county committee consented to make a statement as to the situation. It was the opinion at that time that the county would give the Republican ticket a majority of 1,500 votes. Chairman Chambers at the same hour was expressing the opinion that 2,500 was a sufficiently conservative figure.

At 11 o'clock Judge Stimson went home and retired. He stated that he considered the counting of the votes too slow to warrant any definite statement at that hour as to the outlook. He said he would receive no more returns until morning.

"Seems like old times," remarked Mayor John R. Robinson in a pensive manner, at Republican headquarters in the Midland block last night, just after a particularly high colored account of Republican gains had been read. A hundred faces thrust grinning concurrence into his. The mayor meant, of course, the news from other parts of the state, because the returns from the various city precincts contained no news of unusual import.

Every Republican in the city of any prominence went to headquarters early and stayed late. The smoke-sodden room was stifling, but nobody cared especially for that. The strange bedfellows which politics make were certainly there, although it was difficult to distinguish them clearly through the haze. The leaders and the rank and file talked in a confused hub-bub, rubbing cheek by jowl, all dwelling upon the same subject in one form or the other. They cheered together like Sagamore rooters at a baseball game when any news of Republican success was announced. They speculated on the probable result in this or that city, county or state, and they compared notes of the returns with results of bygone years—stopping only to hear a fresh bulletin and to cheer again.

The returns were slow in coming in. The first results received were in the form of bulletins from outside states and then followed the straight vote results in city precincts. Judge Boatright acted as official announcer, taking up a position in the stand which did duty as the caller's stand on the old mining exchange, and with a piece of barrel stave as a gavel he hammered lustily for order whenever he had a new piece of news.

The crowd was totally impartial in its outbursts of approval, so far as announcements of Republican successes were concerned. They cheered and whooped for all alike. There were particularly strenuous outbursts whenever there was any news favorable to Franklin E. Brooks and James H. Peabody, but otherwise the applause was fairly impartially distributed.

Mr. Brooks himself came in about 9 o'clock, when there was quite a crowd present, and he was greeted with a cheer. He had news to tell and was therefore literally lifted into the speaker's stand, where he sat with his legs over the railing, his familiar white hat off, and he addressed the crowd in an as-man-to-man fashion, talking in a confidential manner. He said that he had heard from a large number of counties of the state, enumerating them on his fingers as he spoke, and he said that everywhere the greatest encouragement was received.

"It looks good," he concluded, as he scrambled down from his seat amid great applause. Then Mr. Brooks lingered about the headquarters the remainder of the evening and he was just as enthusiastic as anyone present.

Chairman R. L. Chambers wandered about bareheaded, with a gladsome smile on his countenance and a cigar stuck akimbo in his teeth. He simply oozed satisfaction at every pore. Sheriff W. R. Gilbert was like a glad boy and did not hesitate to show it. He pounded everyone on the back, and shook hands with them and offered to bet money about it. At one stage of the game, in fact, the people in the room bore a strong resemblance to a race track crowd trying to eat up the bookmakers' offerings. A score of bets were recorded and for a while everyone was going around with a wad of money or a check book in their hands. Mayor Robinson was quite popular as stake holder.

Aside from the official bulletins and returns, Judge Boatright announced a number of bits of news which were brought in by the spectators. A statement from I. N. Stevens regarding the probable result, the announcement that Chairman Bernard of the Democrats conceded the defeat of his ticket by 1,000 and the news that Judge Stimson had gone to bed, declining to make any statement, were received with applause.

Quite a number of prominent Democrats drifted into the headquarters during the evening to watch proceedings, but they did not stay long. A few Republicans also went over to Democratic headquarters to see how they took it there. The contrast between the two headquarters was indeed striking. Perhaps a score of the faithful gathered in the room in the Durkee building, from which the Democrats have waged their war, to hear the vibes sing the death knell of their cause. Chairman Bernard sat with his chair tilted back against the wall, hemmed in by a bunch of overwrought enthusiasts with heavy breaths, grimly surveying the situation and his surroundings. Mr. Bernard was asked early in the evening for a statement and he said that he conceded the election of the Republican ticket in El Paso county but would not concede more than 1,500 majority. He said that the Democrats had got out a larger percentage of the vote than the Republicans.

Bulletins were received at both headquarters, at the newspaper offices, at cigar stores and at Temple theater where the Elks gave a smoker in honor of J. R. Barnes. The result in El Paso county was a foregone conclusion, the plurality being the only question, but no state election has ever aroused such a degree of interest and the bulletin boards were packed until a late hour. Interest, however, centered around the Republican headquarters and that place was not deserted until an early hour this morning.

The predictions offered as to the majority in this county ranged from 1,500 to 3,000. Major McAllister ventured the latter figure and there were many who agreed with him. When Judge Boatright announced the results in the different precincts he adopted the method of referring to the precinct as that of some well known political leader.

"This is Commissioner Rouse's precinct," or "This is Alderman McIntyre's and Harry McCauley's precinct," are samples. This method was designed to let the spectators know just where the precinct was located and to whom much credit for the result was largely due. It took well with the crowd.

Arrangements for tabulating the vote as it came in had been made at the headquarters, and Ralph Bradfield was in charge of the work. He had numerous volunteer assistants; in fact everyone was willing to have a finger in the mush so anxious were they to get at the result. It was pretty slow business, however, on account of the delay in getting the returns and up to midnight little aside from the straight vote was known and not much of that.

One reason for the delay perhaps was the fact that a large number of the clerks and judges were new to the work. In some instances they evinced a surliness of temper when asked for information regarding the result, indicating that the thing was a little trying to their nerves. Heretofore the clerks and judges in charge of the elections have been old hands and have been able to handle it with more facility. The numerous amendments, which delayed the vote during the day, also contributed toward the delay in the counting.

As a day for voting it was what might be termed "Democratic weather." It did not rain, but a nasty, biting wind prevailed all day and this undoubtedly affected the vote materially. Both parties had the customary carriages at work during the day, but no signs indicated which party was paying for them. The Democrats had thought some of getting up an automobile line, but when they learned that each auto would cost about $35 for the day they gave the plan up. The vote was got out early in nearly every part of the city, but in the afternoon it was very slow. At noon few of the precincts had half their registration. The Republican plurality was undoubtedly cut down for this reason. The north end of the city appeared to vote more rapidly than the south end, and also heavier, the greatest vote in the south end being cast late in the afternoon and evening.

The Bucklin amendment received its share of attention right up to the polls. Men were stationed a short distance away from each voting place with cards designed to show the voter how to cast a ballot against the amendment, and these were given everyone who approached the place whether they showed any indication of being a voter or not. The cards undoubtedly did some voters good. The woman vote was large in nearly every part of the city despite the inclement weather. It was very satisfactory in the north end. It is said that the number of ladies who went to the polls unaccompanied and without any urging was very large. Just what cause contributed to this is altogether problematical.

"Jim" Barnes is Right Royally Entertained.

"For he's a jolly good fellow—"

So sang they all and they all meant it. If ever a returned traveler felt that he was among his friends and felt that he was welcome, James R. Barnes was that man last night. The popular treasurer of the Sousa band, home for a brief stay after an absence of two years, was the guest last night of his fellow Elks, Colorado Springs lodge No. 309, at the Temple theater and he was the hero of the occasion.

Plans for the reception which took the form of a banquet and smoker have been on foot for some time, and they did not miscarry in the slightest degree. The committee on arrangements under I. S. Harris, had done its work well. The theater was decorated in magnificent style. Mr. Barnes' name appeared in electric lights over the stage, garnished by elk horns and Elk colors, royal purple and white. There was a profusion of decoration in patriotic coloring also.

A large number of tables were arranged on the floor of the theater and all were handsomely decorated. Fully 400 guests sat down to the spread which was the quintessence of culinary skill, and all thoroughly enjoyed it. All of the members of the Sousa band, including John P. Sousa himself, were present. The Barnes' orchestra furnished music for the occasion, however, as the band members were there as guests. Mr. Harris made the address of welcome and brief addresses were also made by Judge Black, Judge Hubbard and others. Exalted Ruler R. L. Holland took Mr. Barnes off his feet when he arose and in a neat address, presented the guest of honor with a handsome diamond Elk's button. The recipient attempted to respond but was fairly overcome by his feelings before he concluded.

A vaudeville program was carried out and the evening spent in a general good time. Mr. Barnes will probably regret again parting from his friends just as much as they will regret to see him go. the news and Prof. William Strieby was in charge of the apparatus. When the screens were not showing news bulletins, pictures were displayed and they were the finest which have ever been seen in the city. A large number of scenes were depicted and the crowd was very demonstrative in expressing its approval.

The news was received in a varying manner by the watchers. That both parties were well represented was manifest by the cheers which greeted each bulletin, whether it told of Republican or Democratic successes.

From the time the first bulletin came in last night until the result of the election in nearly every state of the union was insured, the Gazette displayed the news in front of its building. The weather was hardly conducive to standing in front of a bulletin board in the open air for any length of time, but that seemed to make no difference to the crowds. The sidewalk in front of the Gazette office was packed from early in the evening until the last bulletin was flashed on the screen.

A stereopticon was used to display

Unknown Man Was Killed on Rio Grande Bridge Over Shook's Run

Penniless, friendless and alone, without even a roof to shelter his head, an unknown man met death late yesterday afternoon under the wheels of a Rio Grande train near the bridge which crosses Shook's Run. He passed Monday night at the police station where he had applied for a place to sleep, being permitted to go into the basement. Whether it was a case of suicide through despondency or whether the man met death while trying to steal a ride out of the city is problematical, but the chances are in favor of the latter theory.

The body was found at about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the railroad tracks by a man named Williams. The body was badly mangled showing that death had been caused by the wheels of a train. Coroner Law took charge of the remains and has decided that no inquest is necessary. There was absolutely nothing in the pockets to identify the man. He was about 35 years old and apparently a laborer.

Night Police Captain Fair says that the man appeared at police headquarters late Monday night and applied for a place to sleep. He said he was from Des Moines, but volunteered no further information about himself. He was told he might go into the basement and sleep, and did so. That was the last the officers saw of him until his dead body was picked up. It is hardly likely that the man's relatives can be found and the remains will have to be buried at the expense of the county. Coroner Law thinks that the unfortunate man was undoubtedly trying to steal a ride on a freight train and fell under the wheels.

J. H. Springer Is Appointed C. & S. Commercial Agent Here

J. H. Springer, for three years representative of the Western Passenger association, at their joint agency in this city, has been appointed local commercial agent of the Colorado & Southern to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. C. H. Milton. Mr. Springer received notice of his appointment Monday evening and took up his duties in this city yesterday. Mr. Springer will be welcomed back to this city as he made many friends while connected with the joint agency and is considered one of the most popular railroad men in town. Before coming to Colorado Springs he was for a number of years connected with the Santa Fe and Burlington routes in the capacity of traveling freight agent and of ticket agent in some of the principal cities along those routes. Mr. N. F. Brown, who was appointed temporary agent until a permanent successor could be chosen for Mr. Milton, will remain in the city for a few days assisting Mr. A. H. Iliff in closing and opening the company's books.

Gale-Anderson

A very pretty wedding occurred last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Anderson at 528 E. Uintah street. The parties were Miss Myra Anderson and Mr. A. A. Gale, both well-known and popular young people of this city. The ceremony, a pretty ring service, was performed by Dr. Kirkwood. The young people took their vows under an arch of sweet peas and white roses, and the whole house was a perfect bower of flowers and foliage.

Both young people are old timers here. Miss Anderson coming here in her babyhood and Mr. Gale being a native of El Paso county. Miss Anderson was a successful teacher in the schools of Cripple Creek, being a graduate of the local High school and also of the State Normal school. She is also a favorite and accomplished musician. Mr. Gale is well known in business circles. He is an alumnus of Colorado college and has many warm friends in this vicinity. He has long been the faithful money clerk of the Wells Fargo Express company.

After the wedding supper, participated in by the relatives of both parties and a few of the most intimate friends, the young people left for El Paso, where they will spend about a week.

On their return they will be at home to their friends after November 20 at 735 E. Platte avenue.

THIS MAN WAS FLEEING FROM VENGEFUL WOMAN

The spectacle of a man driving a rig at breakneck through the streets yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, closely pursued by a woman in another rig, who carelessly flourished a revolver with one hand and held the reins with the other, was decidedly startling. A number of people who witnessed the affair say that the woman was shouting threats of vengeance at the man, who manifested a decided desire to escape. The pursued and pursuer came from Cascade and went east on Pike's Peak, narrowly missing several people in their wild flight. A small child was knocked down in front of the Elk hotel, but was not injured. It is said that the man is a prominent citizen and the woman is also not unknown, although their names could not be learned.

PAPTRICK LEE HAS RETURNED FROM VISIT TO IRELAND.

Patrick Lee of this city, arrived a day or two ago from Ireland, where he and Mrs. Lee spent nearly three months visiting old friends and relatives. Both he and Mrs. Lee report a pleasant trip which included England and Scotland as well as Ireland.

Mr. Lee tells many interesting things about the trip and the country that he visited. He states that Ireland is more prosperous than for a long time and that notwithstanding the fact that the people there are not as progressive as they are in this country, their condition is being constantly improved and there is much more incentive to industry and hard work on the farms than ever before. The old system of tenancy on the land has been to a considerable extent done away with now, he says, and farmers who make extensive improvements upon the land they occupy must be paid for their work and for the improvements made before they can be put off the land. There is also a provision in the land laws whereby it is possible for the common people to become the owners of their own homes, a provision of which numerous natives of the island are taking advantage.

Mr. Lee also reports prosperity through the eastern part of this country. New York, Springfield, Mt. Holyoke, Northampton and South Deerfield were visited by Mr. and Mrs. Lee and en route west they stopped at Lincoln, Neb., where Mr. Lee visited the large nurseries that are located there and made extensive purchases of trees and shrubs of numerous varieties for the benefit of his Colorado Springs patrons.

Mr. Lee is extremely well, his trip having put him in excellent health. He says that he found much of interest and delight in the counties Cavan, Leitrin and Longford in Ireland and in many other places that he visited, but that the United States is the only country for him now and that he has seen no other city he likes as well as he does Colorado Springs.

WILLIAM JOHNSON "MUGGED" FOR BENEFIT OF POLICE

William Johnson has been "mugged." The man who is charged with burglarizing Aiken's curio and fur store and who was caught with the goods on him, so to speak, faced a camera yesterday. The officers believe they have an expert criminal in Johnson and they propose to send a likeness of him about the country for identification. He is believed to be an old hand with a record which may make him valuable to officers elsewhere.

Johnson showed no great disinclination to face the photographer. The old timer never does. He will make no objection to having his picture taken for

CIVIL DOCKET WAS CALLED I N COUNTY COURT YESTERDAY

Judge Orr of the county court yesterday called the civil docket of his court and made settings of the cases for trial. The following were the orders made:

Monday, November 10—
Stratton will matter.
Tuesday, November 11—
6212—Newton Lumber Co. vs. Cone.
5824—Newton Lumber Co. vs Argensinger.
Wednesday, November 12—
6133—Stephens vs. Hill.
6169—Todd vs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
6420—Reibscheid vs. Bennett and Draper.
Thursday, November 13—
6207—Houston Lumber Co. vs. Ellis et al.
6209—Houston Lumber Co. vs. Finley and Reasoner et al.
6210—Houston Lumber Co. vs. Finley and Reasoner et al.
6232—Wilson Vs. Reed.
6295—Radabaugh vs. Wilber et al.
6311—Van Swearingen vs. Van Swearingen.
Friday, November 14—
6401—Bartlett vs. Bartlett.
6418—Allen vs. Allen.
Saturday, November 15—
6333—Rasmussen vs. Rasmussen.
6360—Thorn vs. Perkins.
6353—Hopkins vs. Hopkins.
Tuesday, November 18—
6224—Adams vs. Mitchell et al.
6335—Metz vs. Davis.
6365—Metz vs. Davis.
6355—Neef vs. Assurance Savings and Loan association.
6358—Isaac Cahn vs. Colorado Springs Tent and Awning Co.
Wednesday, November 19—
6375—Oakes vs. Stoner.
6386—Kratz vs. Kratz.
6390—Ellis vs. Ellis.
Thursday, November 20—
6391—Slutter & Ridenour vs. Ascough.
6393—Bieber vs. Bieber.
6394—Sherman vs. De Lawn.
6396—Priess vs. Chase et al.
Friday, November 21—
6390—Huff vs. Crissey-Fowler Lumber Co.
6405—Isaac Cahn Lumber Co. vs. Hedgecock et al.
6407—Schaaf vs. Keiser and Roby Flour, Grain and Storage Co.
Saturday, November 22—
6415—El Paso Lumber Co. vs. Trull et al.
6426—Ascough Loan Co. vs. Moore et al.
Tuesday, November 25—
6431—Hundley & Miller vs. Lee.
6433—Star Grocery Co. vs. Fahey.
6436—American Law Book Co. vs. Sleeper.
6437—DeGraff vs. King Gold Mining Co.
6440—Simpson vs. Simpson.
Wednesday, November 26—
6439—Zener vs. De La Vergne.
6445—Clark vs. Colorado L. T. and Investment oC.
6448—Gray vs. Gray.
6449—Clifton vs. Wilson.
Friday, November 28—
6456—Jennings vs. Porter.
6458—Schaaf vs. Schrader.

DOYLE BECOMES DEPUTY CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT

W. E. Doyle of Palmer Lake will today enter upon the duties of deputy clerk of the district court under Clerk Clyde Starrett, succeeding H. G. Berry, resigned. Mr. Doyle is well known throughout the county and is regarded as a very competent man for the place. Mr. Berry resigned on account of business reasons, it is understood, having better prospects in view. He has been serving in the capacity of deputy clerk for some time and has made many friends during his incumbency, who, while regretting his retirement, will be pleased to learn that it is on account of something better.

ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT OF GAMIN GAPPARATUS

N. B. Hames and J. W. Blackwood, who were indicted on a charge of conducting gambling houses in Colorado City and who recently pleaded guilty in the district court to the charge yesterday, sent to the sheriff's office the balance of the gambling paraphernalia with which they are supposed to have operated. The stuff was piled up in Sheriff Gilbert's office until it looked like an embryo gambling establishment while a lot was also put in the jury room up stairs.

When the sheriff made the seizure of the property of the Colorado City gambling houses some time ago he secured only the tables for the various games. The more valuable portion of the paraphernalia, such as the roulette wheels, chips, dice and the like, was not secured. Judge Cunningham intimated to Messrs. Hames and Blackwood a few days ago when they entered their pleas of guilty that if they looked for clemency from the court it would be a good idea for them to surrender the balance of their property.

The stuff turned over yesterday is worth about $1,000, according to a rough estimate. It consists of a number of roulette and klondike tables, faro "layouts," faro boxes, "case keepers," money racks, dice and dice boxes and chips. It is likely that it will follow the fate of the other property seized and will be ordered destroyed.

MINER KILLED BY TRAIN—Henry Brunen, a German laborer, employed at the Carlton coal mines north of the city, was killed by being struck by a train on the Rio Grande near Pike View station some time Sunday night. He left the Miner's club near the Curtis coal mines at about 7 o'clock in the evening and was evidently struck while walking along the track. He was a member of local miners union No. 842, and his only known relative is a sister living in Nebraska. Coroner Law took charge of the remains.

CREDITORS PERMIT SALE—Fourteen creditors of Cora K. Harrison, who recently assigned, yesterday filed a petition in the district court signifying their willingness to permit a sale of the property assigned, which the assignee demonstrated to the satisfaction of the court is costing too much money for storage. Judge Cunningham therefore ordered a sale at auction. The property consists of household goods.

GREVEY WAS FINED — James Grevey was assessed $10 in police court yesterday upon a charge of drunkenness. Sentence was suspended. Tom Ramsey was fined $10 for the same offense. Mr. and Mrs. McCoombs are to have a trial this morning on a charge of disturbance.

IN LUMBER LITIGATION—In the district court yesterday an answer and cross complaint was filed by the Isaac Cahn Lumber company, defendants in the case of the El Paso Lumber company vs. D. S. High, et al., in which a prior lien on the property in question is asserted

NOTARIAL CERTIFICATE—Ruby R. Southern has filed her notarial certificate with the county clerk.

WILL SEEK TO APPEAL FROM THE COUNTY COURT.

Messrs. McAllister & Gandy, counsel for the administrators to collect in the estate of the late W. S. Stratton, were notified yesterday afternoon by the attorneys for the contestant, I. Harry Stratton, that they would ask the county court at 10 o'clock this morning, to grant an appeal from its action to the district court, the action complained of or sought to be determined as to its legality, being the appointment of two of the executors under the will of the late W. S. Stratton as administrators to collect in the matter of the estate.

This appeal, if granted, will give the district court the right and duty to pass upon the validity of such appointments. If it is rejected it is understood that the rejection will constitute a matter upon which a writ of certiorari may be sworn out and the matter taken again to the district court, where the legality of the act of the county court would be passed upon.

There is a possibility that this matter may involve the estate in as serious a matter of litigation as did the original appointments made by Judge Orr. This is not regarded as at all probable, however.

WHAT PRECINCT 29 THOUGHT OF THE 'AUSTRALASIAN" TAX

Just how overwhelmingly the Bucklin amendment to the constitution was defeated in El Paso county is as yet problematical but as an illustration of the enormous vote cast against it, the result in precinct 29 is interesting. There were 414 votes cast there against it and but seven for. The names of those seven voters would be as interesting as the result.

Returns on the vote on the amendments have not yet been determined even on the official count. It was a foregone conclusion that the Bucklin amendment would be beaten in this county, despite the fact that El Paso had been made the battle ground on the question, and not much interest attached to the vote. Precinct 29, however, is a good example of the manner in which the vote in the city precincts snowed the amendment under. The polling place for this precinct was located near the corner of Columbia and Tejon, and it takes in a class of thinking people who expressed their disapproval of the measure in no undecided manner.

A large amount of money has been spent in this county in fostering the amendment, and the proposition was probably discussed greater here than any other place in the state. Yesterday the big banner hoisted across the corner of Pike's Peak and Tejon urging the voters to cast their ballots for the amendment had wound itself so tightly around the supporting ropes that the lettering was not distinguishable, as though it were hiding in very shame.

DEFINITE LOCATIONS ARE FEW IN THE CEMETERY ADDITION

Before the new plat of Evergreen cemetery was drawn up by the city engineer, there had been a large number of reservations of lots in the cemetery. Naturally the new plat has changed locations about a good deal and so far there have been but two definite selections of lots under the new order of things. There has been but one burial in the new addition.

Work of grading and of laying out the cemetery under the new plat is progressing rapidly. The plat has been approved by the city council at the last meeting Monday night and the lots can now be secured by application to the office of the city clerk. The scale of prices as adopted has been already published and ranges from about $40 to $80. The location of the lot of course depends upon the choice of the purchaser. Lots fronting on the streets are regarded as the most desirable. It is expected the sale of all the lots will realize about $100,000.

The new plat cuts out a large number of walks with which the cemetery was graced. An enormous amount of ground had been given up to walks which the cemetery committee decided were altogether useless either for ornamental or practical purposes.

NOT INSANE BUT TO BE SENT TO THE WORK SANITARIUM

Mrs. C. L. Cunningham was tried before Judge Orr and a jury in the county court yesterday to determine her mental condition and the jury returned a verdict which is rather unusual. Mrs. Cunningham was arrested some days ago on the complaint of her neighbors who claimed she was severely beating her children and giving evidence of being mentally deranged.

After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict to the effect that in their judgment Mrs. Cunningham is not so insane as to require confinement and expressing their belief that medical care is all that is necessary. They, therefore, found, the verdict further stated, that the woman is "distracted in mind," and asked that she be sent to Dr. Work's private sanitarium at Pueblo and not to the state asylum. Inasmuch as the state insane asylum is crowded to the limit and has not received any patients for some time, Dr. Work's sanitarium is about the only place she could be sent if she had been committed. Judge Orr, however, decided that her condition is not so bad but that she can be cared for by her husband, C. L. Cunningham, to whose care he committed her.

What Technical Education is Doing for Germany.

Of late years Britain has lost several branches of trade, and this loss is largely due to the superior educational equipment of our neighbors. An industry which we are rapidly losing is the production of fine glass for scientific and optical purposes.

"A generation ago, the bulk of this manufacture was in English hands. After long continued experiments in the laboratory, German chemists have succeeded in introducing such modifications in the manufacture of optical glass that the optician has been enabled to place on the market lenses approaching more nearly to the mathematical perfection than any previously manufactured in this country. It is also worthy of notice that the experiments carried out in connection with optical glass have created in Germany several subsidiary industries."

This development of subsidiary industries is a fact of considerable importance. There are by-products of experiment, as of manufacture, and these by-products are often found to be commercially more valuable than the results for which the original experiments were undertaken. Among those subsidiary industries, now almost wholly in the hands of the Germans, are the manufacture of thermometers for accurate physical measurements, the manufacture of X-ray tubes, the manufacture of lamp chimneys which do not burst, and boiling flasks which do not crack. The help these industries have obtained from scientific experiments carried on by subsidies granted by the Prussian bureau of education, is fully acknowledged in the introduction to the price list of the Jena glass works.—(Sir Philip Magnus, in the Engineering Magazine for November.

DENTISTRY

At one-half price until Aug. 15

To introduce and more thoroughly advertise our new system of Plate-work and Crown and Bridgework, we will do this and all other dental work at one-half price until August 15. Read advertisement in tomorrow's issue explaining our offer.

The Chicago Dental Parlors, Reed Bldg., 120 North Tejon stret. 'Phone 687 A. Dr. W. F. SHAW, Prop.

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Mr. Roosevelt the Orator.

In Boston, late in August, he spoke before an audience in Symphony hall. All things combined to lend inspiration. The hall itself, one of the latest built of those public buildings in the construction of which Boston is leading the whole country; the audience, a gathering of people of higher average mental training than could have been gathered into a public meeting anywhere else in the country; the day, one which had begun in the intellectual and patriotic, if frosty-clear enthusiasm of Nahant and had been continued in the rougher and less calculated approval of Lynn's public square. It was the place and time for a summing up. There was no need for the preliminary step of convincing his hearers of his sincerity. The president knew that these people had known him and had approved of him long before they ever dreamed that he would one day hold high public office. There was no need in an atmosphere so clearly sympathetic as this of an introductory clearing away of misconceptions.

With his hands behind his back most of the time, sometimes gesturing by way of setting one situation or one phase of his subject more clearly against another, Mr. Roosevelt talked to that great audience as though it were one man and that man representative of all that is best in his people. Words came without calling or choosing. The high ability of the audience to appreciate what it was receiving had its reflected effect. There was no holding back for the dullard or the ignorant. The higher the strain of thought, the loftier the ideal, the higher mounted the power of expression. The audience became tense with intellectual delight and with warmth of affection for the man who was proving himself. Time and again, in one quarter of the hall or another, the irresistible impulse to break out in cheers burst the tense strain of attention. Each time, so well was that attention concentrated on the speaker, he held it, not by throwing out his hand or by breaking off to ask for silence, but by the slightest motion of the head, the straightening of a finger. For 40 minutes was the oration continued—40 minutes of uninterrupted eloquence. At its end there was no man in the place who dared to say to himself that Theodore Roosevelt was not an orator.—(Lindsay Denison in the World's Work.

The Mechanic and John Jacob Astor.

One day not long ago a marine engineer received a polite letter asking him to call at the office of the Astor estate. Mr. John Jacob Astor wished to consult him.

"I'll have to go all dressed up," he said to his wife.

"I should think so," was the decisive reply. "Put on your best things or you'll look out of place."

The mechanic, painfully arrayed in unaccustomed starch, arrived at the office, which he found to be an unpretentious two-story double brick building on a side street leading from Broadway. The only indication of possible wealth were a number of massive iron bars guarding the front windows, similar to those sometimes found in front of banks or deposit vaults. On the inside were glass partitions, and counters with little brass-barred windows, and several serious-faced clerks poring over account books. One of these asked his name and conducted him up a short flight of stairs.

The mechanic looked about him and saw a dingy, uninteresting interior with a commonplace safe. At the head of the stairs was a small room with several doors leading into various other rooms. Into one of these he was ushered. The only occupant was a tall man with an erect military bearing. The apartment was plainly furnished with a roll-top desk, several bookcases, a center table, and three or four plainly framed pictures. A red carpet covered the floor. The only outside light came from two windows opening into a very narrow court. Out in this court nothing could be seen but a blank, white wall. Of the busy street only a few yards away there was no sign. Even the din of traffic from Broadway was faint.

The tall man was bending over a blue-print spread out upon the table. He glanced up as the clerk said:

"Mr. Astor, this is Mr. So and So. He has an appointment with you, I believe."

Mr. Astor wished to see him about the details of an invention he was perfecting. The blue-prints revealed a comprehensive plan for a new marine steam turbine which Mr. Astor had made. The engineer listened carefully, but he scarcely could conceal his amazement at the thorough knowledge of marine mechanics exhibited by Mr. Astor. He was quick to realize that the new turbine promised to be a radical improvement over the one in common use. When he went home that afternoon his wife awaited the description of his call.

"Tell me about it," she said. "What did he look like? Was his office full of fine things?"

He shook his head.

"Then what did you see, John?"

"I saw a man," came the answer slowly, "and a mighty clever man, too. If he wasn't rich, the world would be richer. I tell you, Mary, if John Jacob Astor's hands weren't tied by so much wealth and so many social obligations, he'd make an entirely different sort of name."—(Henry Harrison Lewis in the World's Work.

Why Abandon the Pony?

In prohibiting the use of "ponies" by the students of Hamilton college, the faculty of that institution may be said to be going in for what we might call "horseless education," which is at least in keeping with the spirit of the hour. It is good that the interdiction has this virtue, for it has no other. The "pony" has had a long and honorable career in the annals of academic institutions both here and abroad, and has indeed, become so much of an institution itself that the act of the Hamilton faculty savors strongly of iconoclasm, and a useless bit of iconoclasm at that, since the order is pretty certain to prove ineffective. We have not the slightest idea that the undergraduates of Hamilton college, who have hitherto been accustomed to using these aids to a successful translation of the classics, are in the secrecy of their studies going to abandon them simply because a number of reverend professors say that they shall no longer be used. Without desiring to incite the young to rebellion in any way, we are prepared to say that were we in their place we should pay just as much heed to the prohibition as pleased us, just as offenders against unnecessary laws always do. We should assert an inherent right to make use of all scholarly aids to the betterment of our own work within our reach, and should as soon give over the well-thumbed lexicon that had carried us through our Homer in response to a demand from our Greek profesor, as abandon the pony upon which we had ridden into an intelligent comprehension of the classics upon the dictum of the whole faculty. In our judgment the faculty of Hamilton would be in far better case today if they had encouraged the use of the pony intelligently and instructively, relying upon their own keenness of perception, as guardians of the educational interests of the young men, to see to it that the use did not degenerate into an abuse. Rightly used the pony is most assuredly a most valuable tool in the hands of students of the classics, and a professor who is equal to the responsibilities that devolve upon him should have little difficulty in ascertaining whether or not it is plied to the greatest real advantage of the individual most concerned. Sweepingly to condemn as vicious a practice so full of real virtue is a serious mistake, and we hope the Hamilton faculty will be wise enough to perceive the fact and promptly rescind their indefensible regulation.—(Harper's Weekly.

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1638 Welton St., Denver, Colo.



A PAGE FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY Ella Celeste Adams

LET there be many windows to your soul,
That all the glory of the universe
May beautify it. Not the narrow pane
Of one poor creed can catch the radiant rays
That shine from countless sources. Tear away
The blinds of superstition; let the light
Pour through fair windows broad as Truth itself
And high as God.
Why should the spirit peer
Through some priest-curtained orifice and grope
Along dim corridors of doubt,
When all the splendor from unfathomed seas of space
Might bathe it with the gold waves of Love?
Sweep up the debris of decaying faiths;
Sweep down the cobwebs of worn-out beliefs
And throw your soul wide open to the light
Of Reason and Knowledge. Tune your ear
To all the worldless music of the stars
And to the voice of Nature, and your heart
Shall turn to truth and goodness, as the plant
Turns to the sun. A thousand unseen hands
Reach down to help you to their peace-crowned heights,
And all the forces of the firmament
Shall fortify your strength. Be not afraid
To thrust aside half-truths and grasp the whole.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

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WOMEN who have experienced the inexorable grind of a business career will be reluctant to agree with the often heard cry of the complete drudgery of housekeeping. Housekeeping can be set aside, to a degree, if need be. It really isn't a law that the wash day must be Monday, ironing day Tuesday, and so on, all through the week. If it rains the washing can wait until a fair morning. Then, in cities there's the public laundry and if the cook fails the family can eat at restaurants, temporarily.

But, in business life substitutes are not as available or acceptable at short notice. For instance, "copy" must be ready regardless of the elements or the feelings of humanity. Newspapers and magazines go to press at certain fixed hours.

Still, things have gone on till the person who has to sweep, make beds, plan the three meals a day or see that the various household regime is maintained, is looked upon as a martyr. But it is well to give some consideration to the women who put in long hours in our factories and stores—the stenographer who takes dictation till her head is bursting from the concentration of her mental and physical forces.

The average housekeeper can contrive to put off some things when the limit of endurance has been reached and snatch a few winks of restorative sleep. There is a variety and adaptability about housework that is apt to be lost sight of except in the case of women who have led a business life, in which case planning has been learned of necessity.

Girls who marry from offices or stores frequently excel as housekeepers and prize their homes as they never would have done but for their business experiences. This question has been agitated so much that men have become interested and talked and written upon the subject. Some good points are scored by a masculine writer in the Philadelphia North American. He says, in part:

"There is great talk nowadays about 'captains of industry,' and much is spoken of the achievements of men. Now, I want to tell you about the real captains of industry—the ones who are in a greater measure deserving of praise than the inventors of steam boilers and the manufacturers of sadirons—but they are not men. They are the women who keep house. They combine mobility with usefulness. It is theirs to deal with the seeming small matters of every-day living and doing, which are in the end the vitals of existence.

"In a vast majority of cases they receive little credit, because there is no way in which their efforts may take tangible and impressive form. A clean room is good, but rooms should be clean; so what of it? A well-cooked and daintily-served dinner is pleasing, but comment is only needed when it is not that. So it goes. A meal which may have taken more time and thought than the man of the house spent on a thousand-dollar deal is over and forgotten in an hour, and even then there are the dishes to wash and the table to reset and the kitchen to be put to rights—for it is only 10 hours until breakfast. The most of men, I fear, are lax in saying good things about what they find when they come home at night, but they seem fond of having their own doings praised.

"They are the real captains of industry—the patient, economical, cheerful housewives of the nation. They have no half holidays. Their work is never done. The end of one part is the beginning of another. And they get too little credit.

"There are so many big things to talk and think about in these days that the doers of the little things are apt to be overlooked. But these latter are what count. You never hear of a home 'failing' or 'suspending' or 'going under'—that is, unless some man does one of the three first. They haven't time to do such things. Each day must have its trio of meals, and each night its warm, well-arranged room. Each Monday must show a snowy line of white, indicating dirt's surrender, before 9 o'clock and each noon must find the larder stocked for the next four and twenty hours. No matter what goes on in the outside world, the house has to be kept. Dinner is as inevitable as death."

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In an endeavor to assist Pittsburg families in solving the domestic problem a company known as the Dinner Delivery company, has been organized and will be domiciled in a large and substantial brick residence recently purchased by the president, Mrs. Bertha T. Grimes. Twenty-five thousand dollars was thus invested. The main office is to select and prepare, also deliver dinners and other meals, smoking hot, at private residences in any part of the city.

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Palmistry, graphology, phrenology, even pedology and kindred sciences which reveal, or are said to reveal, character, are popular enough, particularly among English-speaking people, says the Pittsburg Gazette. An Englishman now seeks to show that a woman's character may be judged by her fondness for the compositions of the great musicians. For instance, a passionate admiration for Beethoven's music proves a faithful, reliable, capable character. Lovers of Mendelssohn are tender with a certain disposition toward melancholy—a delight in what Byron calls "the ecstacy of woe." Practical, methodical, excellent housewives may be found among the followers of Sebastian Bach. According to this observer, Chopin enthusiasts are sentimental, dreamy, romantic, while those who show a fondness for old ballads and simple music possess shy and retiring souls. Finally, he regards ladies *who are content with the every day* music of musical comedy as dolls without head or heart.

Of the female fanatics of the Wagner craze he says nothing. After all, that is hardly necessary; we know what these are.

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THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

A paper read before the social science department of the Woman's club, by Mrs. Nellie E. Pyles.

Amendments to the constitution, when once fastened there, are difficult to remove, the voter should therefore study them as closely as the candidates. The amendments before the people this year are:

The Bucklin bill, providing for a vote of the people upon the question of taxation—*local option in taxes.*

The Rush bill, providing for the consolidation of the city of Denver and county of Arapahoe and extending similar privileges to other cities of the first and second class.

The Bareis bill, which requires a voter to be a citizen of the United States and a resident of the state for one year preceding the election, and providing that woman suffrage shall be forever free from legislative repeal.

The Moore bill providing for eight hours of labor.

The Taylor bill providing for biennial elections.

The Bucklin bill provides in section 9 that upon petition of taxpayers—

Once in four years, but not oftener, the voters of any county in the state may, by vote at any general election exempt or refuse to exempt from all taxation for county, city, town, school, road and other local purposes any or all personal property and improvements on land; but neither the whole nor any part of the full cash value of any rights of way, franchises in public ways or land exclusive of the improvements thereon, shall be so exempted.

Section 11 is amended to read:

The rate of taxation on property for state purposes shall never exceed four mills on each dollar of valuation; but the provisions of this section shall not apply to rights of way, franchises in public ways, or land, the full cash value of which may be taxed at such additional rate, not exceeding two mills on each dollar of assessed valuation, as shall be provided by law, after exempting all personal property and improvements thereon from such additional rate of taxation.

This bill is not mandatory; it amends the state constitution so that the question of exempting certain personal properties from taxation may be decided by a vote of a majority of the people of any county.

The form of ballot for this bill is "For the Australasian tax system," and "against the Australasian tax system."

The Rush bill is home rule for cities of the first and second class; giving them the right to own and manage both real and personal property, receive bequests, "conduct, maintain and operate water works, light plants, power plants transportation systems, heating plants and any other public utilities or works or ways local in use, in whole or in part, and everything required therefor, for the use of said city and county and inhabitants thereof." It allows Arapahoe county to govern its own affairs, free from state house domination and rids the state at large from many unpleasant features connected with the system in vogue. It should be an immense money saver to Arapahoe county and the entire state.

This amendment may apply to Colorado Springs as well as Denver; for, under the present laws when Colorado Springs shall become a city of the first class, the governor of the state will step in and appoint our fire and police board. Under this amendment we may then adopt a new charter and escape state interference.

The form of ballot for this amendment is, "For home rule for cities" and "Against home rule for cities."

The Bareis amendment makes two or three changes in section 1 of article 7 of the constitution of Colorado, making it read:

Section 1. Every person over the age of 21 years, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections; he or she shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in the state 12 months immediately preceding the election at which he or she offers to vote, and in the county, city, town, ward or precinct, such time as may be prescribed by law.

This amendment omits the word "male" before "person," adds "or she" after "he" and makes it necessary to live in the state 12 months instead of six, as the constitution now reads.

The ballot will read "For" or "Against" the "Amendment concerning Qualification of Voters, to Section 1, Article 7."

It is hardly necessary to say that every woman and every believer in woman's suffrage should vote for this amendment.

The Moore bill is an amendment to article 5 of the constitution by adding a section to be known as section 25 a; the new section to read as follows:

Section 25 a. The general assembly shall provide by law, and shall prescribe suitable penalties for the violation thereof, for a period of employment not to exceed eight (8) hours within any twenty-four (24) hours (except in cases of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger), for persons employed in underground mines or other underground workings, blast furnaces, smelters; and any ore reduction works or other branch of industry or labor that the general assembly may consider injurious or dangerous to health, life or limb.

The ballot for this amendment reads "For" or "Against" "the eight hour amendment to article 5 of the constitution."

The fifth proposed amendment is the Taylor district attorney and county judge bill, providing that those officials shall hereafter hold office four years instead of three as at present, and shall be elected in the even years. This amendment will not affect the term of office of the present county judges, but will extend the term of the office of the present district attorneys for the period of one year.

The sixth and last amendment is the Taylor county election bill, providing that all county officers shall be elected in the even years when the state officers are elected. This bill makes county commissioners hold office for four years instead of three as at present. But the term of office of all other county officials remains two years as at present. The only change as to their term of office being that they are elected in the even years instead of the odd years. These last two amendments are commonly called "the biennial election amendments." They have been indorsed by *both political parties, and if they are* adopted at this fall's election there will hereafter be no election whatever in the odd years, excepting the city and town elections and the May school elections. These amendments have nothing to do with municipal or school elections. They will be conducted the same as heretofore.

There is only one exception to the above statement. We have three supreme court judges whose term of office is nine years. One is elected every three years. Once in every six years a supreme court judge will be elected in an odd year.

The item of expense of our elections, both to the taxpayers and the candidates has become so enormous that few people not in public life realize the increasing annual burden heaped upon them.

The expense of last fall's election, as stated by the county clerks, ranged from $55,000, or $1.21 per vote in Arapahoe county to $1,106.45, or 46 cents per vote in La Plata county—the lowest expense. El Paso's bill was $7,632.00, or 63 cents per vote.

But this expense is only the public or county or state expense, and it is estimated, represents only about 50 per cent, of the actual expense to the tax payer and shows, of course, nothing of the enormous expense of the candidate nor the political parties. I have been told that, aside from what he may personally spend during a campaign, candidates are expected to "put up" about one-third of the salary from the office for which they are running, with the campaign committee. At the election here two years ago the average cost of every vote was $1.10—662 cents to the county and 47 to the campaign committees.

The campaign committees estimate that every vote which has to be hauled to the registration and polls costs nearly $1.50 aside from the time given by the workers at the headquarters, the "vouchers," the "watchers," and other necessary appendages.

Another beneficent point in favor of biennial elections is the doing away with a great number of "ward heelers" and "hangers on" who could not live for two years on the money gained at election times and would of necessity seek employment which they could not leave to earn their biennial "political plums."

I have dwelt on these two amendments because, in their attempt to cut down the expenses of government, they are so directly in line with the work of this department and the resolution passed at our last meeting respecting the use of election carriages.

The ballots for these amendments reads:

For the Amendment in relation to district attorneys.

For the Amendment in relation to county judges.

For the Amendments to sections 6, 8, and 11 of Article 14, concerning county officers.

And "Against" all of these separately.

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A contributor to the Atlantic, discoursing with uncommon frankness on the subject of American humor, arrives at the conclusion that we are unduly prone to exalt the mere jest, the silly-funny business, at the expense of that large humor which is a permanent measure and blessing of life. Apropos of this conviction he offers tribute to woman, who is not, he believes, half so much a goose in the matter of humor as man has been disposed to consider her. Her frequent insensibility to jokes does not mean that she is blind to them—she sees them well enough, but sees also that they are not worth the uproarious mirth with which man greets them. Perhaps the critic is a little too sweeping here; but he wins cordial acquiescence when he adds: "It is a dull and hasty guess that because of this difference in taste Miss Austen's sex is deficient in humor." He offers various modern instances in support of his assertion that a very large part of the work done in legitimate humor for the past few years by Americans has been done by women. He might have strengthened his case by marshaling various figures from the era just departed. Mrs. Stowe was the first of a small but notable company of an earlier period who dealt with rural American character with that truest humor that makes the whole world kin.

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The Changing Days

There's a chilly sort of feeling in the blowing o' the breeze,
And sunny streaks of silver in the tresses of the trees,
And away, away,
For an autumn holiday.
For the heart is young and happy, if the locks above are gray!

No tears for summer's dying—the roses bloom to die;
They had their crimson day beneath a sun-enchanted sky;
Time's wings will never stray
For lips that sigh and pray;
For the heart is young and happy, if the locks above are gray!"

And thankful for the springtime—for summer sweet, and fall,
And thankful for the wintry days—sweet thankfulness for all—
We sing: "Away! away!
For the year's glad holiday,
For the heart is young and happy, if the locks above are gray!"

—F. L. S. in Atlanta Constitution.

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ALMS.

The good old Earl of Devonshire,
With Kate, his wife, to him full dear,
Had on their headstone carven clear,
"That we spent we had,
That we kept we lost,
That we gave we have."

Hundreds of years since, yet today
No lovelier legend tells the way
The heavenly prince for peace to pay
For that we give we have, through powers
Redoubled for what love is ours
To spend, as dew returns in showers.

And rich toward God is better worth
In that new life, in that new birth,
Than all the treasures of the earth!
"That we spent we had,
That we kept we lost,
That we gave we have."

—Harriet Prescott Spofford.



CONCERNING FASHIONS

FOR the evening there is to be a let of the delicate black Chantilly lace used alone or in connection with white lace. A dainty frock is made of white silk mousseline, tucked in panels of diamonds, and mounted over green silk. The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with several shaped flounces, which are ornamented with incrustations of white and black Chantilly, some barbs of the black lace running up on the skirt. This skirt is cut close and reaches to the knees, so that the shaped flounces are more than usually flaring. The corsage is trimmed with incrustations of white and black lace and some roses of dull pink velvet.

A pretty touch seen on many new frocks is an up and down bow placed on one side of the bodice. One of the popular flaring figaros that closes in front under a square trimming of black passementerie has one of these bows in

terie ornament placed a little to the left and double breasted in front, with a



BLACK CREPE DE CHINE.

Graceful gown of black crepe de Chine, front laid in tucked folds. Blouse waist has tucked yoke; upper part of sleeve plain, with very full undersleeve shirred on above elbow, and gathered into band cuff. The white crescents are of lace applique, with black silk embroidery around. Folded stock cuffs and girdle of crepe and white silk.

about the choker and down the front of the blouse. This touch is exquisite, as effective as many of the costly embroideries with which so many of the gowns are trimmed abundantly.

Jets in pale shades, a gray paler than steel or a mixture of gray and white are among the costly trimmings. These jets are almost featherlike in their lightness and make fringes half a foot deep or more. Gold is used discreetly but in lavish touches. Some of the cloth cloaks are trimmed by scarfs finished by gold tassels six inches long. It seems impossible to describe the magnificent embroideries in vogue. Some elaborate patterns are made of perforated and appliqued cloth; others include the most elaborate and expensive materials.

A tailor who is perhaps the most popular in Paris today shows a model of a long, loose coat in both white cloth and coachman's drab box cloth. The garment is three-quarter length, loose and double breasted in front, with a left. The finish to a neck cravat may also be put a little to the left and pretty, indeed, is a little puff holding two knotted ends of *mousseline de soie* placed in this way.

A nice idea is a short figure made of cloth straps with black silk passementerie between the straps. The passementerie is used as lace entredeux would be used. The elbow sleeves are made in the same way, rather close over the undersleeve, which puffs out below the elbow into a shaped, close cuff. This gown is one of the metallic zibelines, which are having such a great success and is trimmed with straps of black silk and black passementerie. The cuffs, choker and wristbands are of embroidered green velvet.

Black velvet forms a visiting dress, the skirt of which is trimmed with a wide band of sable, with two narrow lines of fur above the band. The Russian house jacket has a fur belt and flaring fur cuffs, and over the shoulders is a deep, shawl-like cape of black silk passementerie lace, trimmed with passementerie drops. All kinds of velvet suits will come in with the winter season, the fancy velvet and probably velveteen, but nothing will be more elegant than the suits of plain black. Picture hats, the prettiest accompaniment of velvet gowns, are coming in vogue again.

For a debutante's gown a new idea in trimming is seen. A white ombre ribbon about three inches wide is used, sewed in circular bands on a foundation of white mousseline de soie. The front panel of the skirt is trimmed with great bunches of clematis done in white silk and narrow white ribbon. The sleeves are full and flowing on the outside of the arm—a sort of angel sleeve—and held on the inside by a ribbon strap. The same model is done with black ribbon and again in white ombre ribbon, with shaded colored borders and colored embroidery over the skirt.

A handsome visiting gown of black stamped velvet is trimmed with willow green panne in narrow bands on the skirt, and a yoke. The panne also runs down to outline the front and back breadths on the skirt. In place of a belt is a little green girdle piece on the bodice. The coat front is made with reversible reveres embroidered in pale green and lavender, and the soft choker and front are of lavender mousseline de soie, trimmed with tiny lines of stitched green panne, the lines running half fitted back that has the skirts pleated into the seams in a fashion that was in vogue years ago. There is an odd collar deep over the shoulders, and slashed out in a square front and back. In front, the piece of the collar left under the chin is buttoned, double breasted fashion, with four rich gold buttons, and there is a choker of black silk, with two long ends passing under this buttoned piece and hanging almost to the bottom of the cloak, where the ends are finished by long gold tassels. The large sleeves are gathered into flaring, turn-up cuffs, trimmed with gold buttons.

Extravagant sleeves seem almost a thing of the past. Sleeves on tailored gowns are rather moderate, but trimmed, of course, yet quite different from the full sleeves of the summer. The suits of zibeline or cloth intended to be worn with fur neckpieces only have generally sleeves fairly close to the elbows and gathered into elaborate cuffs. A triple turned-up, flaring cuff, something of the gauntlet variety, is handsome and in excellent style.

A great deal of attention seems to be given to fur neck boas. The flat scarf, the wide, long empire scarf, or a smaller narrower variety of the same style, is the favorite, and this is sometimes made of one kind of fur and lined with another. Gray squirrel fur is modish and comes in sets of neckpiece, muff and turban.

A handsome visiting costume is made entirely of this "petit gris," as it is called here, the skins arranged on the skirt to give the idea of a triple skirt. The blouse is trimmed with a lot of ecru lace and has reversible sides that are faced with gray panne, embroidered with shadows of green and lilac. The sleeves are close to the elbows and made in three flounces below—a charming effect when the hands are put in the muff. The costume is finished by a beautiful fur muff and turban.

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There is nothing prettier than the new models in blouses. On many the new floss silk applique is used with charming effect, while others have elaborate yokes and insertions of exquisite silk embroideries. Equally attractive are the new hats. Hats of silk and velvet will be most in favor on the other side. Second in popularity will be the soft silk beavers and hairy zibeline felts.



HOUSE-HOLD HINTS

THE following ideas may prove helpful in the fitting up of a combination bedroom and sitting room within the means of a self-dependent young woman. These are adapted from a successful effort in that direction.

The bric-a-brac she allows to appear in the room has a definite reason for being. She chose each piece for its color or shape, which adds much to the appearance of the room. Starting with a nondescript and characterless grayish wall paper, she has followed the necessity of using warm tones and has made a great success with small expense. Her cot-bed has a valance of dull red denim, the cover being a Turkish striped curtain, and one long window being curtained with two more to match. Three flat-top trunks make a delightful window seat under a high mullioned window, the nature of the seat being concealed by red denim covers and warm-colored soft pillows, and the same plan of extra bed coverings and shawls being used to soften the lines. A simple bookcase made of pine by a carpenter and stained with shellac tinted with a bit of umber, holds enough books to make the room very cozy, and quantities of pictures fill in the wall spaces. A few portraits and rather large pictures were already in this young woman's possession when she started out to make a one-room home for herself. From the beautifully printed magazines of the day she chose prints in black and colors, and framed these in passe-partout. The colors of the bindings were chosen to suit the tones of the pictures.

Following the rule well known to artists, that a brilliant bit of color is well repeated in a picture or in a room, she used her bric-a-brac and books to take away any look of monotony and cheerlessness the room might show.

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A pudding is the staple dinner dessert in most households. While fruit puddings are the most wholesome, it is not always possible to obtain fresh fruits; consequently jams and jellies must be used instead. The following recipes are said to be excellent for simple desserts:

To make a five-minute pudding, take two ounces of flour, one and a half ounces of sugar, two eggs, raspberry jam flavoring. Put the flour and sugar into a basin, make a hole in the flour, break in the eggs, beat well, add flavoring and pour at once into a tin. Bake in a hot oven about five minutes. Turn out on a sugared board, spread jam on quickly and roll up at once.

Crystal Palace Pudding—Half a packet of isinglass or gelatin, one and a half ounces of sugar, one pint of milk, yolks of four eggs, four sponge cakes and some jam, one glass of any white wine. Soak the gelatin in a pint of cold milk for 20 minutes; then make a custard with the eggs. Wet a mold and fill up with the layers of sponge cakes soaked in the wine, with jam between. When the custard is nearly cold, pour in the mold and put aside until set.

Lemon Caramel Pudding—Make a custard with three eggs, two ounces of sugar, half a pint of milk, half a pint of cream, six drops of lemon essence. Into a mold put the juice of a lemon and two ounces of sugar. Stand mold on stove till a golden brown. Then turn the mold round so as to cover the sides with the caramel. Stand outside of the mold in cold water till the caramel is set. Pour in the custard and steam slowly for 20 minutes.

Sponge Pudding—Well grease a pie dish large enough to hold one and a half pints. Put a layer of jam or stewed fruit in the bottom of the dish, on that some crumbled sponge cake. Now take two eggs and beat the yolks of two and the white of one till they look light and frothy. Then add to the eggs enough milk to fill your pie dish, two or three lumps of sugar and any flavoring you like. Pour on the cake and bake slowly till the custard is set. If you have the oven very hot, the custard will be watery. Beat the white of the second egg with a little sugar till it is a solid froth. Heap on the pudding after you have baked it and put in a cool oven to set. Pin a serviette round the dish and serve hot or cold.

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Bird's Nest—This quaint little fancy salad is strictly American, and is as appetizing as it is pretty. The necessary "nests" are formed of heart leaves of lettuce, or of lettuce cut in strips and then arranged in the form of nests. In either case dress the lettuce lightly with French dressing. The "eggs" are formed of Swiss cream cheese shaped into the form of tiny bird's eggs. If liked, they may be faintly colored with a little spinach juice, and sprinkled with a few grains of paprika, to make them still more realistic. They are then disposed prettily in the middle of the nests.

Salade a la Russe—For Russian salad the more varied the cold boiled vegetables the better. Cut such vegetables as carrots, turnips, parsnips, beets and potatoes into fanciful shapes with a vegetable cutter, and heap them up in a neat mound in the salad bowl. Break the cauliflower into little flowerets, and form in a wreath around the base. Garnish with gherkins and capers, and season with oil, vinegar, pepper and salt. Peas, beans, asparagus or other cold vegetables may be used as may be convenient or seasonable.

Celery and Tomatoes—Wash crisp in cold water and cut into small pieces the white portion of a head of celery. Peel and cut into cubes a pound of tomatoes. Mix these lightly together, and arrange them in neat little mounds on single heart leaves of lettuce. Pour a tablespoonful of mayonnaise over each leaf. Serve ice cold.

Walnuts and Celery—Shell, blanch and coarsely chop a pound of walnuts. Wash, crisp in ice-cold water, and cut into small pieces the inner part of a head of celery. Toss them lightly in oil, vinegar, pepper and salt. Arrange them in the center of a dish, and surround them with lettuce. Garnish with a few halves of the nuts. Serve with mayonnaise sauce.

Cherry Salad—Remove the stones and stalks from a pound of cherries. Season them with one tablespoonful of salad oil, one teaspoonful of lemon juice and a few drops of tarragon vinegar. Sprinkle them with a few tarragon and chervil leaves chopped finely, and a teaspoonful of caster sugar. Serve on lettuce which has been lightly seasoned with French dressing.

Cup Custard.

"You don't know how to make a cup custard? Well, if it was me, I'd make a custard if I had to bust a gallows and a dozen eggs in the bargain."

"How would I do it?"

"Pshaw, I can tell you how, if that's all. Now, if you'll listen, I'll tell you so you never can forget. If you'll pay attention to what I am saying you'll never have a chance again to say you can't make custard. You won't need any fandangled receipt-books, either."

"I'm listening with both ears," answered his wife demurely.

"Well, it's a very simple matter. Why, I could make that custard myself without one bit of trouble. All you have to do is to set a pan on the stove—any little saucepan handy will answer the purpose—pour some boiling water out of the teakettle into the pan, set your cup of custard in the water to cook, and there you are. It's as simple as can be."

"But the custard?" inquired his wife. "How do you mix it?"

"How should I know? After I've told you all the rest I should think you could surely manage that part yourself."—(Cora Livingstone, in October Lippincott's Magazine.

Chicago once had as its superintendent of city schools a bachelor named Howland, whose gruffness of manner and love of neatness were proverbial. Going into the room of a young and attractive teacher one day, Mr. Howland took notice of an untidy desk and a carelessly arranged bookshelf, and, pointing his finger at them, queried, brusquely:

"What kind of a housekeeper do you think you'd make?"

"Why, Mr. Howland, are you looking for one?" was the humorously quizzical reply.—(Exchange.



CHILDREN'S CORNER.

I'll tell you how the leaves came down.
The great tree to his children said:
"You're getting sleepy, Yellow and Brown.
Yes, very sleepy, little Red."

"Ah!" begged each silly, pouting leaf,
"Let us a little longer stay;
Dear Father Tree, behold our grief;
'Tis such a very pleasant day,
We do not want to go away."

So, just for one more merry day
To the great tree the leaflets clung,
Frolicked and danced, and had their way,
Upon the autumn breezes swung.
Whispering, all their sports among.

"Perhaps the great tree will forget,
And let us stay until the spring.
If we all beg and coax and fret."
But the great tree did no such thing;
He smiled to hear their whispering.

"Come children all, to bed!" he cried—
And, ere the leaves could urge their prayer,
He shook his head, and far and wide,
Fluttering and rustling everywhere,
Down sped the leaflets through the air.

I saw them; on the ground they lay
Golden and red, a huddled swarm.
Waiting till one from far away,
White bedclothes heaped upon her arm,
Should come to wrap them safe and warm.

. . . . . .

The great bare tree looked down and smiled
"Good night, dear little leaves," he said,
And from below each sleepy child
Replied, "Good night," and murmured,
"It is so nice to go to bed."

—Susan Coolidge.

Working by the Clock.

I once went to no little trouble and spent considerable time in securing a good position for a boy of 17, in whom I was interested. The boy seemed to have a good deal of ability and he was most fortunate in securing the position referred to. I was, therefore, surprised and disappointed when he came to me at the end of two weeks to use my influence in securing him another place.

"Why, George!" I said, "why did you leave the place I secured for you?"

"Because they wanted to make a slave of me," he said sharply.

I could not believe this to be true, and when, a day or two later, I met the gentleman in whose employ George had been, I said:

"Why did George Blank lose his position in your office?"

"Oh, he was one of these boys who want to work altogether by the clock, and that sort of a boy is never satisfactory."

"What do you mean by working by the clock?" I asked.

"Well, he would drop anything he was doing the instant the clock struck six or twelve. He wrote a very good hand and I had him write a few short business letters for me, and I have known him to lay down his pen at six o'clock and put a letter aside to be finished the next morning, when he could have finished it in three or four minutes. And if he chanced to reach the office five or ten minutes before eight he would sit around in idleness waiting for the clock to strike eight before he would do a thing. That is what I call 'working by the clock,' and I have never known such workers to amount to much in life."

I doubt if such workers ever achieve a high degree of success in life. The boy whose eyes wander to the clock every few minutes to see how long it will be until noontime or until six o'clock is not interested in his work. His heart is not in it. He is not anxious to do his work to the utmost of his ability. He is disposed to give as little as possible in return for the wages paid to him. Such workers will generally shirk if they can. A wealthy man told me that he once had in his employ two boys each about 18 years of age. One day he gave them a certain task to do. Just as the clock struck six he chanced to overhear one of the boys say to the other:

"Come, Joe, there goes the six o'clock whistle. Get your hat and let's get out o' this."

"No," said Joe, "let us finish up this work. We can do it in ten minutes and get it out of the way."

"Not much," retorted the other boy. "You don't catch me working ten minutes over time, and not getting anything for it!"

"Well, you know we were allowed to go home half an hour ahead of time because there was nothing for us to do one day last week."

"That's all right," said Harry, the other boy. "We aren't paid such great wages that they can't afford to let us go home early once in a while. I'm going home right now."

"All right. Run along, and I'll stay and finish this work up myself. I'd rather do it and be ready to start in on something fresh in the morning."

"I kept my eyes on those two boys after that," said the gentleman who had told me the story, "and I discovered that the boy called Harry was a regular shirk and that his work was rarely well done. The other boy, whose name was Joe, was, on the other hand, extremely careful and painstaking. He paid no attention to the clock and he did readily and cheerfully anything I asked him to do. Do you wonder that he is today my right-hand man, while poor, shirking Harry is a clerk on a salary of $10 a week in a dry goods store?"—(The American Boy.

Written for
The Gazette
By FITZ-MAC

The Golden San Juan

THE LARGEST MINERAL FIELD IN COLORADO.

There is room for the profitable investment of one hundred million dollars in the production of gold in the San Juan country.

Heard of the San Juan country, of course?—the golden San Juan?

No?—well, then, you haven't lived—you are not up-to-date—you are a last-century clam—you are not keeping up with the band wagon—you are getting left.

Heard of Colorado, probably?—oh, you have, have you? Well then you are not hopeless.

Roughly speaking, what in Colorado we call "the San Juan country," or "the Golden San Juan," is the southwestern quarter of the state. It lies entirely west of the main range of the Rocky mountains and south of the parallel of the Gunnison river. It is occupied in great part by what we call the San Juan mountains, and is drained in part by the San Juan river.

San Juan is Spanish for Saint John, and in Colorado-Spanish we pronounce it San Whan—not San Ju-an.

But there are no specific San Juan mountains down there nor anywhere else in Colorado—nor any specific Rocky mountains either, and you needn't waste time looking for them on a map.

Surprised?—Well, lots of things will surprise you like that if you go to studying geography down fine.

Both are terms of genera, not of species—understand? It's like this: You are all the time speaking of "wheat bread" and "corn bread," but you never really saw a piece of bread made of wheat or of corn in your life.

The specific name of the Rocky mountain range (the main range in southern Colorado is, in full Spanish, "La Sierra Sangre de Cristo"—which in English would be "the Blood-of-Christ range." But we call it "the Sangre de Cristo range."

In Spanish such terms as "Sangre de Cristo" and "Madre de Dios" (Mother of God), or "Santa Maria" (Holy Mary), are expressions of amazement, not terms of description, just as we say, "Oh heavens!" or "Oh Lord!" or "Oh, my soul," or as a pious Chinaman would say, "Oh rats!"

Spanish is a good many laps ahead of English when it comes to pious terms of amazement—also of endearment.

Ever have a beautiful Cuban senorita with magnificent Andalusian eyes touch you under the chin with her forefinger as she flung a burning glance into your soul and whispered "carissimo" (darling)?—well, if you have, I'll bet you gave up your wad and bought the necklace.

Don't get taken in by the seeming piety of Spanish geographical names. Those old Spaniards that crossed the ocean in wallowing tubs of boats to make their fortune were mostly dead game sports and had no more piety than a kangaroo. But they came freighted to the gun'als with an assorted cargo of magnificent and musical Spanish expressions of piety such as "Jesus-Mary!!"—"Mother of God!!" "Blood of Christ!!"—"Holy Mary!!" and they flung these terms around to express their astonishment till the air was full of them, and they got into the geographies.

There is nothing about our Sangre de Christo range suggestive of blood. The name happened this way: When Coronado and the Spanish galoots that were tramping the country with him looking for something to swipe a-la-Pizarro, came in sight of the Rocky mountains in southern Colorado they were so utterly flabbergasted with the heavenly grandeur of the scene that they fell on their knees (an emotional Spanish habit) and throwing up their hands exclaimed, "Blood of Christ!!" and Coronado took the latitude and longitude and put the expression down in his topographical notes as the name of the range with no more thought of piety or impiety than he would have had in wiping his nose with his sleeve.

In a similar way when they came upon that wonderful plexus of volcanic peaks west of the main range they fell on their knees again and exclaimed, "Holy-Saint-John!!" and Coronado put it down in his notes as the name of the mountains.

A Yankee would have been just as much amazed at the magnificent sight if he had been the first discoverer of that wonderful multitude of peaks that scrape the fur off the moon every time it goes over them and are cut by canons so abysmally deep that they disclose the liver and lights of all creation. But a Yankee would not probably have voiced his amazement in any such musical and noble hyperbole as "Madre de Dios," or "Santa San Juan." He would probably have exclaimed, "Gr-r-r-eat Jenosaphat!!"

And nobody would put that in a geography.

There is a wonderful little river flowing through one of those dark and abysmal canons of the golden San Juan to which the Spanish explorers gave the harrowing name, "The river of the souls accursed"—"El Rio de las Animas Perdidas." We preserve the Spanish name still, to knock the eye out of unwary tourists, but for everyday home use we just call it "the Animas."

That is on the south side.

On the north side there is another little river more wonderful still which we call the Uncompahgre, an Indian name.

That takes the cake.

Talk about your canons!!!—don't mention them till you've seen that little old canon of the Uncompahgre—9,000 feet below the top of surrounding peaks—and so narrow in places that if your team fell in they'd get wedged between the walls before reaching the river. A 20-foot bridge spans the chasm at Ouray. Thousands of tourists go there to see it every year.

From Red mountain down to Ouray nine miles, that little river falls 5,000 feet and it is not navigable.

But those are only two of the scenic wonders of the golden San Juan. There are scores of others, and to my notion many of them are infinitely more interesting.

I don't go much on canons myself—too haggard for my taste—rather get out on the shining mountains. Canons make me feel as when going through a morgue. Lots of folks like to visit a morgue, though—no accounting for differences of taste.

To my notion Red mountain is one of the most magnificent natural wonders in the United States and worthy to rank with Niagara, Yosemite or any of the bunch—but then colors affect my eyes as tones affect some people's ears.

I got left when the musical ears were distributed but I was Johnny-on-the-spot when the drawing for eyes occurred.

Madre de Dios! what a heavenly vision of beauty and sublimity that Red mountain is!—seems to me that a wild kangaroo couldn't gaze upon it without feeling that he had a soul—only red sesqui-oxide of iron (red hematite, FeO3) and only a dull brick-red when you are close to it but blazing forth with luster of a ruby, flooding the air with a noble symphony of color when viewed from a distance.

There was a place where the name "Sangre de Cristo" would have had a thrilling descriptive significance, but the Spanish explorers never saw it because it is embosomed in the center of about seventeen thousand larger mountains and was not accessible to the tramp tourists of the Coronado expedition. And of course when the Yankee cod-fish-caters came upon it some 300 years later, they had not the imagination to call it the mountain of the Blood of Christ. Probably that would have seemed blasphemous to men taught to pronounce God as if it were spelled gawd to make it sound reverential.

There are a good many contemptible little restrictions like that on the Yankee imagination.

It is a mere little trifle of a mountain—for the San Juan—not more than 13,000 feet high, and it lies there blazing in the sun like a great red jewel embosomed among the stupendous peaks that surround it.

The Spaniards knew 350 years ago that the San Juan was a mineral country but Coronado's rough riders were not looking for a chance to work. They were out for a straight swipe, and so the heart of the great region remained unexplored by white men till 1860. The country was then very remote from settlements and the first explorers got it from the Indians up to the hilt, so that "prospecting" did not begin actively till about 1873. Since then the region has produced something like two hundred millions, and in the patois of mining "the ground has yet hardly been scratched."

The area of the San Juan country is just about equal to that of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut combined—about 15,000 square miles, and the mountains are an integral part of the Rocky mountain system—a spur from it. The ranges of the Rocky mountain system have a southeast course in general while the San Juans strike out to the southwest for about 250 miles. They possess no distinct range system but are what geologists call "en masse"—a jumble of innumerable volcanic eruptions of enormous extent from innumerable vents.

Thus they have a character quite their own, and as a geologist would infer from this statement they are almost everywhere mineralized. This does not mean that there is pay mineral just anywhere and everywhere. Pay mineral is a relative term—depends on the expense of recovering the metal from the ore. Thirty years ago you couldn't handle anything under $100 ore in the San Juan country. Now the margin of profit is about as good on $10 ore, and if you own a big body of free-milling or good concentrating ore in the San Juan today, you can wear diamonds and have pie for breakfast. It is now about as cheap a place to mine and about as convenient as you'll find anywhere while it possesses big advantages over most mining regions. It has an abundance of water and a vast deal of water power. It also has a limitless supply of excellent coking coal at Durango, right at the foot of the mountains, for smelting, and at that point one of the big smelters of the Smelting trust is located to handle the San Juan ores.

It also now possesses ideal transportation facilities. The Denver & Rio Grande railroad system encircles the region completely and has built three spurs right up into the heart of the range to handle the ore—really you might say five spurs, but two of them are spurs from a spur, so we'll call these three one and not give the railroad any advantage that we can help.

It is possible now in almost every part of the golden San Juan for the miner to ship his ore Monday morning and have the pay for it in his pocket Wednesday evening.

That's an advantage not to be sneezed at in mining.

Up to 1882—just 20 years ago—all the ore mined in the San Juan had to be sent by pack trains and wagon to Pueblo, 350 miles, and of course only the very richest of the ore could stand such an expense. So it may be said that the real development of the region began with the advent of the railroad.

The upness and the downness of the San Juan country has its good side as well as its bad for the miner, its conveniences as well as its inconveniences.

The whole region stands up on end but the deep canons leading in from all directions furnish comparatively easy access to the heart of it, and the interior now possesses fine wagon roads and a perfect labyrinth of very good pack trails that are easy enough when you learn how to navigate them and have a good trail horse to carry you. These trail horses and this network of trails furnish the tourists who visit the region every summer in increasing numbers a convenience nowhere else to be found in the west that I know of to study the magnificent mountain scenery—and the scenery is nowhere grander in the United States.

The geology of the region too furnishes a fascinating study to the very limited number of tourists who understand the science. It is much simpler than one would infer from the vast extent of the country and its volcanic origin. The national government has laid Colorado under a profound debt of gratitude for the invaluable service rendered by the bureau of geological surveys and no other section has been more benefited by the work than the San Juan.

The value of the service to the miners is very great and as a rule they have the intelligence to appreciate it and lend such assistance as they can.

The golden San Juan gained its first introduction to the world as a region of bonanza silver mines and, up to 10 years ago, it was chiefly known as a silver-producing country and was called the "silver San Juan," for the same reason that we now term it the golden San Juan. Silver was then the product of greatest value, and perhaps it would be now if the price were the same. The gold output, however, is now very much greater in absolute quantity and value than it was then, and there are many big mines that produce almost nothing but gold.

The ores of the San Juan country are generally complex, running to gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc, and the general average of values is not high—probably not above $10 a ton.

In many regions it would not be possible to work 10-dollar ore to a profit.

But in the San Juan country such a grade of ore usually pays well.

Because they are commonly ores that concentrate easily, and

Because the ore bodies are usually very large, and

Because having a great deal of water and water power, it is an unusually favorable country for milling—that is, for concentrating, and

Because, the mountains being high and steep and the veins well exposed on their sides, they are usually mined by adit tunnels—tunnels run in on the vein—which drain the mines without the expense of pumping, and

Because the smelter charges are reasonable and the railroad rates are low.

The Rio Grande railroad system penetrates, as I said, all parts of the San Juan country and it has had the wisdom to study the conditions of mining very closely in different sections and make rates that will encourage continuous expansion. It is the fixed policy of the road to encourage the progressive development of mining. It is not an especially profitable traffic for the railroad at present rates; but it is a steady, all-the-year-around traffic and without it the line would be a losing investment. Therefore it is bound by its own interest not only to sustain the mining industry, but to sustain it by rates low enough to promote its continuous expansion.

The road is bound to stand with the miners every day in the year against extortion by the Smelter trust—can't afford to do otherwise—starve if it did, and

That's the reason mining is so much steadier all over Colorado than elsewhere—got a railroad to fight its battles with the Smelter trust.

And the railroad is bound to see that the miner doesn't get left.

It is, therefore, a mistake of unreflecting minds to think the Smelter trust has things all its own way with the honest miner.

And you musn't conclude because I said the average of its values is low, that the golden San Juan has no bonanzas. It has a great many immense bonanzas—one of them (Tom Walsh's Camp Bird group) recently sold for eleven millions, but

The average of values in every large mineral field is low. Cripple Creek is one of the richest camps ever discovered but when its history is closed it is pretty sure to show that the average of values does not exceed $10 the ton. The ores of Cripple Creek are not a kind that can be concentrated. They have to be smelted or treated by the chemical processes, and, so far, they have not learned how to handle their lower grades to a profit. They have only taken out their richer ores and the average to date may run as high as $30 the ton.

Yet quite a lot of the Cripple Creek ores have run way up into the thousands per ton.

When you get ore that runs ten thousand dollars the ton, it figures up fast. When you get 100 tons of such stuff, it's worth just an even million. And there have been more than 100 tons of ten thousand dollar ore shipped altogether from Cripple Creek. It's a great camp and don't you forget it. It's greater today than ever before, and to a moral certainty it will be a great camp for the next 30 years.

But don't you go and lose your head over a little thing like that. The San Juan country, at the rate it has been going, will probably not reach the zenith of production for 300 years—and it hasn't been going so very slowly either. It is producing now, right along, ten to twelve millions a year according to the annual statements.

At that rate it will have three billions to its credit before it reaches its zenith.

Looks big in figures—$3,000,000,000.

That's more than twice as much as the total mineral production of California to date.

You want to get the right notions in your head about the San Juan country if you care to understand the probable future of Colorado as a mining state.

We are a clever people. We are the brightest and cleverest, and happiest and most prosperous people (in the lump) on top of earth. And beyond a shadow of a doubt we are the best miners in the world.

But between ourselves (this is not to be mentioned outside the family, remember) we are as ignorant as swine on many important features of our mineral resources. Our attitude toward them is that of swine toward their food—hogging everything down or trampling it into the dirt regardless of tomorrow.

That's in the lump only. We have some long-headed, thoughtful men among us who realize the extent of the wealth that nature has endowed us with and reflect upon the importance of conserving what we are unable to consume, for future generations.

The mines of Spain have been worked, and at times extensively worked. Since the early history of the great Roman empire—something over 2,500 years, that we know of. Yet the mines of Spain are not exhausted. It is still an important producer.

The mines of Colorado have been known only 43 years and in that time the state has been given up as exhausted four or five distinct times. Yet every time we have spit on our hands and taken a new clinch we have quickly increased our record of production fifty to a hundred per cent.

And of course that will go on in the same way for the next 500 years.

You must not be so unreflecting as to think that the Rio Grande railroad company has planted thirty to forty millions in track and equipment to handle the traffic of the San Juan country without some close figuring on its probable permanency.

No other mining field in America so remote and so extensive in area has shipping facilities at all comparable to it. Common sense should not allow you suppose that the owners of the Rio Grande system put their capital in the line from sentimental motives, or with the crazy expectation of making expenses by carrying a few thousand tourists in the summer season to look at the wonderful scenery. They could not expect the investment would immediately prove a very profitable one and they have encountered "delightful surprises" in that respect. But they were well advised that it was a field of assured permanence and progressive importance which it was well to occupy ahead of competitors, and so they went down in their clothes for the thirty or forty millions necessary to build and equip the 800 miles of road that encircles and penetrates it.

Unreflecting people are apt to think that the railroads and the Smelter trust have tainga their own way with the honest miner, but that is not true. The trust and the railroad are largely dependent on each other and each is continuously forcing the other into concessions. And as both are entirely dependent on the miner, each has to fight the miner's battle as well as its own against the other—the smelter has to keep pointing out to the railroad all the while that lower rates would enable it to handle a lot of desirable low-grade ore and the road has to continuous hammer it into the head of the smelter that lower charges for treatment on ores not specially desirable, would enable it to secure a great deal more tonnage to haul, so they end by splitting the difference and the miner gets a market for lower and lower grades of ore from year to year, and the development of the region broadens and permanency in the mining industry is secured.

And as the mining of the low grade ores, which in this region occur in enormous bodies—often fifty to sixty feet wide—increases from year to year, the number of bonanzas increase, for bonanzas, as a rule, are only rich shoots, chimneys or sections in veins the general average of which is low, but not too low to leave a profit for mining.

The San Juan country today has a greater number of bonanza mines than Cripple Creek. They don't make so great an impression on the country for a number of reasons—first, they are not like those of Cripple Creek, exclusively gold producing—second, they are not owned by stock companies whose stock is traded in on mining exchanges and it's nobody's interest to talk about them much in the newspapers—third, the bonanzas are not bunched together within a small area as in Cripple Creek and Leadville, and do not assist each other in making an impression as the mines of those camps do. They are scattered over a large area and their discovery has covered a comparatively long period—fourth, they are not as a rule such "sudden" propositions as the bonanzas of Cripple Creek. The ore bodies are larger, but the values are commonly not so astonishingly high and it takes longer to get your fortune out.

And yet when it comes to high values, if they are telling the truth about the new bonanzas near Walsh's Camp Bird—the Governor—it's rich enough and big enough to make the biggest thing ever opened in Cripple Creek (or in any other part of Colorado) look as cheap as 30 cents—a wide vein of good ore opened for 500 feet with a six-inch streak all the way that runs $40 gold the pound—$80,000 the ton. If they have got that length of such ore to a height (or depth of 100 feet) it is worth $160,000,000. Of course I don't believe they have and I cannot conscientiously ask you to believe it. It may be so, but I know one thing: they'll never get $160,000,000 out of my clothes for it till they show me.

Still, it is probably a big bonanza and the thing that makes me sick about it is that poor old John Sullivan, the locator, and as manly an Irishman as ever hit a drill (God rest his soul) begged me to buy it for him twelve years ago for $3,000. I had the money to pay for it and open it, but the $160,000,000 were not in sight then and I said him nay. Such are the chances of mining. I might be wearing a plug hat now and have pie at every meal if fortune had just tipped me the wink when poor John Sullivan begged me to buy the Governor.

That's what comes of being "a mine expert" (God bless the mark): if I had been an idiot I'd have bought it and got rich—and now of course I'm an idiot because I didn't buy it.

The Governor, the Neglected, the Probasco, the Camp Bird, the Sunnyside, the Gold King, the Virginius, the Tomboy, the Golden Fleece, the Yankee Girl, the Japan, the Guston, the group of bonanzas in Marshall basin, the group in Arastra gulch, the group at Creede, the group at Rico, the group at Ironton—except Leadville, no camp in Colorado can show a record of so many great mines as the above list in the San Juan country.

Those mines are widely separated to be sure, but they are all the product of the same distinct geological conditions and are therefore properly bunched together, just as those of Cripple Creek or those of Leadville are bunched by themselves because each camp had a distinct origin.

Throughout the whole San Juan by far the greater part of the ores are in the condition of sulphides. Those in the condition of carbonates or oxides or tellurides, are relatively unimportant, but nearly all the mines in the San Juan that have any considerable part of their value in gold have at least part of the gold "free" and recover it by amalgamation.

In Cripple Creek the ores are almost exclusively tellurides, while in Leadville they were at first, and to a great extent still are, carbonates. Neither of these makes an ore that can be concentrated by the usual processes, consequently they have to be shipped direct to the smelter or treated by some of the chemical processes. But the ores of the San Juan country are nearly all susceptible of concentration at the minimum of loss and expense, and there is an abundance of water right at hand to do it.

Sometimes two tons, sometimes twenty are concentrated into one to make a product that will bear the cost of shipping and smelting. The cost of these two items will be reduced, of course, from period to period in the future as in the past and the cost of mining will be greatly reduced by the great tunnel systems going in from the canons to open, not a single mine only, but great groups of mines. Nearly all the mining of the San Juan will ultimately be done through deep-cutting tunnels. These require the planting of large capital in "dead work," but they ultimately reduce the cost of mining immensely and enable the handling of all the low grades of ore encountered. For present service, while the mines are worked high up on the mountains, the wire tramways facilitate the rapid handling of the ores and reduce the cost. There are scores of them in operation in the San Juan.

I said in the beginning that there is room in the golden San Juan for the profitable investment of one hundred millions in mining. That is true and when the truth of it becomes generally understood, the money, of course, will be forthcoming, perhaps not all in a lump, and better not, but it will get there. Money is always seeking a safe and profitable investment and I don't know of a place in the United States where mining can be undertaken with so perfect assurance of profit and permanency—if undertaken with good mining judgment and a sufficiency of capital. The bane of mining everywhere is too much hope of sudden bonanza values and undertaking (under the inspirations of that hope) to accomplish with $20, work that a very slight acquaintance with the multiplication table should enable any sane man to know cannot be done for less than $100.

I think the San Juan country cannot possibly reach the zenith of its production inside of 300 years, and I do not think that it can become an exhausted country within 1,000 years.

Prudently and intelligently handled, I think $100,000,000 could be invested in mining now in the San Juan with more assurance of safety, permanence and profit than in any other region of the west.

Pages From the Best Books of the Year.

THE FIRE.

From "The Hole in the Wall," By Arthur Morrison.

(By special arrangement with the publishers, McClure, Phillips & Company, New York.)

But I was to have neither time to gather my wits nor quiet to assort my emotions: for the full issue of that night was not yet. Even as we were pushing through the little crowd, and even as my grandfather parried question with answer, a new cry arose, and at the sound the crowd began to melt: for it was the cry of "Fire."

A single shout at first, and then another and then a clamor of three together, and a beat of running feet. Men about us started off, and as we rounded the corner, one came running back in his tracks. "Cap'en Kemp, it's your house!" he cried. "Your house, Cap'en Kemp! The Hole in the Wall! The Hole in the Wall!"

Then was dire confusion. I was caught in a whirl of running men, and galloped and stumbled along as I might, dragging dependent from my grandfather's hand. Somewhere ahead flickering light danced before my eyes and there was a sudden outburst of loud cracks, as of a hundred carters' whips and then—screams; screams without a doubt. Confusedly my mind went back to Viney's confederate, groping in the bar parlor door. What had he done? Smashed glass? Glass? It must have been the lamp; the lamp on the little table by the door, the lamp I had myself saved but 10 seconds earlier.

Now we were opposite the Hole in the Wall, and the loud cracks were joined with a roar of flame. Out it came gushing at the crevices of doors and shutters, and the corners of doors and shutters shriveled and curled to let out more, as though that bulging old wooden house were a bursting reservoir of long-pent fire that could be held in no more. And still there were the screams, hoarser and hoarser, from what part within was not to be guessed.

My grandfather stood me in a doorway, up two steps, and ran toward the court, but that was impassable. With such fearful swiftness had the fire sprung up and over the dry old timber on this side, where it had made its beginning, that already a painted board on the brick wall opposite was black and smoking and glowering red at the edges; where I stood, across the road, the air was hot and painful to the eyes. Grandfather Nat ran along the front of the house to the main door, but it was blazing and bursting, and he turned and ran into the road, with his arm across his eyes. Then, with a suddenly increased roar, flames burst tenfold in volume and number from all the ground floor, and, where a shutter fell, all within glowed a sheer red furnace. The spirit was caught at last.

And now I saw a sight that would come again in sleep months afterward, and set me screaming in my bed. The cries, which had lately died down, sprang out anew amid the roar, nearer and clearer, with a keener agony; and up in the club room, the room of the inquests—there at a window appeared the Groping Man, a dreadful figure. In no darkness now, but ringed about with bright flame I saw him: the man whose empty, sightless eye-pits I had seen scarce 12 hours before through a hole in a canvas screen. The shade was gone from over the place of the eyes, and down the seared face and among the rags of blistered skin rolled streams of horrible great tears, forced from the raw lids by scorching smoke. His clothes smoked about him as he stood—groping, groping still, he knew not whither, and his mouth opened and closed with sounds scarce human.

Grandfather Nat roared distractedly for a ladder, called to the man to jump, ran forward twice to the face of the house as though to catch him, and twice came staggering back with his hands over his face, and flying embers singeing his hair and his coat.

The blind man's blackened hands came down on the blazing sill, and leapt from the touch. Then came a great crash, with a single second's dulling of the whole blaze. For an instant the screaming, sightless, weeping face remained, and then was gone forever. The floor had fallen.

The flames went up with a redoubled roar, and now I could hold my place no longer for the heat. People were flinging water over the shutters and doors of the houses facing the fire, and from the houses adjoining furniture was being dragged in hot haste. My grandfather came and carried me a few doors farther along the street, and left me with a chandler's wife, who was out in a shawl and a man's overcoat over a huddle of flannel petticoats.

Now the fire engines came, dashing through the narrow lanes with a clamor of hoarse cries, and scattering the crowd this way and that. The Hole in the Wall was past aid, and all the work was given to save its neighbors. For some while I could distinguish my grandfather among the firemen, heaving and hauling and doing the work of three. The police were grown in numbers now, and they had cleared the street to beyond where I stood, so that I could see well enough; and in every break in the flames, in every changing shadow, I saw again the face of the Groping Man, even as I can see it now as I write.

Floor went upon floor, till at last the poor old shell fell in a heap amid a roar of shouts and a last leap of fire, leaving the brick wall of the next house crackling and black and smoking, and tagged with specks of dying flame. And then at last my grandfather, black and scorched, came and sat by me on a step, and put the breast of his coat about me.

And that was the end of the Hole in the Wall; the end of its landlord's doubts and embarrassments and dangers, and the beginning of another chapter in its history—his history and mine.

SCHOLARSHIP

(Written for the Sunday Gazette, by Mrs. S. L. Dickinson.)

The modern tendency of attending to matters near at hand, instead of those at a distance, is a desirable drift. While our ancestors denied themselves many things in order to help educate missionaries for foreign fields, we their descendants are finding work nearer home. There may well be some question regarding the best place in which to work to advantage, but the State federation of Colorado has decided where to begin some practical educational work in helping to educate the rising generation.

Last year a new committee was formed known as the "scholarship committee." The first suggestion of this work came from Mrs. Harding, the president of the State federation. The idea was to raise a fund which should be loaned to deserving and promising young women to help them continue their education. Several educational institutions in the state contributed the year's tuition or an equivalent: and one school of music in Chicago gave a scholarship to a young woman who went from Denver. This fund is designed to assist young women who are ambitious to complete some definite course and to perfect themselves in some profession. This help is not a charity; the money is to be returned as soon after the borrower becomes self-supporting as is possible; the money thus returned will again be put in circulation year after year.

Last year Mrs. Harding gave $20 and this year after the report of the committee was read, she gave the project a permanent impulse by a yearly subscription of $20. After this good example various members of the federation gave either as individuals or as representatives of their respective clubs such amounts as they could until the fund was between $300 and $400. There was unusual interest and enthusiasm in raising this money. It is expected that individuals and clubs interested in this plan will bring the amount up to $500 this year, and perhaps add as much more another year.

In watching the evolution of woman's clubs there is much that seems of questionable value and some things which seem a mere waste of time, but in raising this scholarship fund no one can doubt that it is a definite and permanent good.

It has not been deemed advisable to levy a tax on club members, but leave it to the individual clubs, to contribute as the members did who attended the State federation at Boulder. Doubtless under the skillful management of the chairman of the scholarship committee, Mrs. Harding, the scholarship fund will become one of the permanent institutions of the state.

General Lee's Socks.

The discipline of General Lee's socks was an "institution" peculiar to our hospital. Mrs. Lee, is well known, spent most of her time in making gloves and socks for the soldiers. And she gave me, at one time, several pairs of General Lee's old socks, so darned that we saw they had been well worn by our hero. We kept these socks to apply to the feet of those laggard "old soldiers" who were suspected of preferring the "luxury" of hospital life to the activity of the field. And such was the effect of the application of these warlike socks that even a threat of it had the result of sending a man to his regiment who had lingered months in inactivity. It came to be a standing joke in the hospital, infinitely enjoyed by the men. If a poor wretch was out of his bed over a week, he would be threatened with "General Lee's socks;" and through this means some most obstinate cases were cured. Four of the most determined rheumatic patients, who had resisted scarifying of the limbs, and what was worse, the smallest and thinnest of diets, were sent to their regiments and did good service afterwards. With these men the socks had to be left on several hours, amidst shouts of laughter from the "assistants" showing that though men may withstand pain and starvation they succumb directly to ridicule.—(Emily V. Mason, in the October Atlantic.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1902.

Published Every Thursday

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE RESULT IN COLORADO.

THE RESULT in Colorado is substantially as predicted in yesterday morning's Gazette, and the entire Republican ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 5,500 to 12,000.

The result is one of the greatest victories ever achieved by the Republican party in the state. The campaign was conducted upon less money than the campaign of any party has been conducted in the state for the past 12 years, and no party ever conducted a campaign with cleaner methods.

The sweeping Republican victory in Colorado means that if the Republicans elected to office on Tuesday shall faithfully carry out their platform and personal pledges the state will remain permanently in the Republican column, and the Gazette believes from the character of men who were elected to office that such will be the aim and ambition of every one of them.

Much credit is due Chairman Fairley of the Republican state committee for the skill, patience, patriotism and devotion which he has shown in the campaign, as well as Chairman Lowry of the Arapahoe county committee, Chairman Chambers of the El Paso county committee, and the various other county chairmen throughout the state.

The Gazette feels especially gratified at the result because it is the only Republican paper in Colorado with a state circulation that consistently and persistently advocated the Republican state ticket and the Republican state platform, and the only paper that at all times predicted Republican success.

Too much credit cannot be given the local Republican press of the state for the splendid support which it gave the ticket, and it is needless to say that without such support success would have been impossible.

THE ELECTION RESULT IN THE NATION.

THE REPUBLICAN victories throughout the United States demonstrate anew the popularity of President Roosevelt's administration.

Every important Republican state of two years ago has gone Republican this year, and the Republican majority in the house will be at least 23, and the senate will remain Republican by a slightly increased majority.

This result assures permanent prosperity to the country and the carrying into effect of the progressive industrial policies of the Republican party.

This being an off year, the Democratic party had a right to presume that it would stand a show of carrying some of the important Republican states, and possibly of controlling the lower house of congress, for such had been the experience in the past; but since the panic of 1893 the American people have decided that they do not care to try any more political experiments of the Democratic type, and that the present prosperous condition of the country is good enough for them.

THE CAUSES OF SUCCESS IN EL PASO COUNTY.

THROUGHOUT the progress of the political contest that has been so happily closed the Gazette has had supreme confidence in the Republican sentiment of the people of this state and especially of those of El Paso county. The rallying cry of the Republicans of the state has been "Colorado IS a Republican state," and in Colorado Springs this has always been accompanied by the strong belief in the strength and genuineness of the Republican faith of the people of El Paso county.

What held the Republicans of this county in line in the dark days of Fusionism was a sincere confidence that the Republican party of the nation might be trusted to follow the lines of enligatened common sense and that its political wisdom would be sufficient to meet and to surmount any obstacles that might be encountered.

The events of recent years have made this more and more apparent to the residents of El Paso county.

The magnificent success of the national administrations of McKinley and Roosevelt, persisting through the war against Spain and through the triumphant solution of all the difficulties growing out of that war and finally meeting with new and unexpected demonstration in the settlement by President Roosevelt of the anthracite coal strike, afforded the proof of the Republican confidence and an ever-increasing volume of argument for the appeal to the intelligent citizens.

And at the same time the increasing folly and failures of Fusionism, culminating in a series of political crimes that have been a source of amazement as well as of indignation to the people of the state, have swept back into the Republican ranks all those who formerly gave their adherence to the party, and with them a host of honest Democrats and other partisans and independent voters who make the public interest and honor their chief concern.

It is not the Republican name that is the cause of this record-breaking Republican victory in El Paso county, but the magnificent record of the Republican national administration as contrasted with the misgovernment of the Fusion-Democracy of the state.

And El Paso county is today the banner Republican county of the state, not because its people are most narrowly committed to the support of any particular political party, but on the contrary because in this county, as in no other community of the state, the people are at all times ready to act independently of any political control and are free from any political dictation in doing what they consider to be for the best interests of the city, the state and the nation.

We trust and believe that the recent magnificent victory is but the beginning of a long series of similar events, and that the Republican banner may long be carried by this county at the head of the triumphant Republican hosts of this state.

This may be confidently expected so long as the control of the party affairs remains where it now is, in the hands of the people. These can be trusted to do the right thing at the right time.

But it is well for all Republicans to bear in mind that the local conditions that have resulted in so great a victory are exactly the ones that will quickly turn public sentiment against the party if it should at any time fall into the control of selfish or corrupt bosses or prove untrue to the interests of the people.

EXPOSE THE FRAUDS IN DENVER.

NO EFFORT should be spared to fully uncover the election frauds in Denver, and to make certain that no person profits by such frauds. There has been a great deal of talk from party organizations and from disinterested people about registration and election day frauds in the city of Denver, and it is to be sincerely hoped that such charges will not be allowed to idly die out.

The Gazette does not approve of unusual proceedings of any kind in dealing with this matter, but, through regular and legal channels, prosecutions should be instituted to bring to justice any and all persons who were engaged in any such frauds, and contests should be instituted to prevent any person holding office as a result of such frauds.

THE GAZETTE ELECTION RETURNS.

THE ORGAN of the gang in this city is unhappy because no one has paid any attention to it for the past few months and has scarcely been aware of its existence.

Last night it vented its pent-up spleen in a silly and malicious assertion that the Gazette had made the claim of election results not warranted by the facts.

The Gazette's election returns were the most reliable of any received by any newspaper in the state election night, and the Gazette had by far the best and most accurate estimate of any of the morning daily papers. It based its returns largely upon the figures as furnished to it by Chairman Fairley of the Republican state committee, and the official statement of his committee, as published in the Gazette Wednesday morning, was in excess of the pluralities given by the Gazette itself.

On this occasion as on all others it does not require any argument to demonstrate the fact that the Gazette is the only progressive, reliable and genuine newspaper published in Colorado Springs.

Local pride had considerable to do with the result in Colorado Springs. The last successful Republican state chairman was Hon. Irving Howbert of this city, and the local Republicans felt an added measure of confidence and enthusiasm under the leadership of Mr. D. B. Fairley this year. Mr. Brooks' splendid campaign as a congressional candidate was also an important element of the local situation. The people of this city very promptly rallied to his support and resolved to give him a vote that would be an unquestionable local indorsement. It is now the unanimous wish of Colorado Springs voters that Mr. Brooks may make as good a congressman as he has made a candidate.

ROOSEVELT VS. BRYAN.

How has Roosevelt served the public?
Member of the New York Legislature,
Police Commissioner in New York,
Member of the Civil Service Commission,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy,
Lieutenant Colonel of the Rough Riders,
Governor of New York,
Vice President of the United States,
President of the United States.
What has Bryan done for the nation?
Served a term or two in Congress.
What has he done for his party?
Divided it and led it to defeat.
What has he done for himself?
Made a fortune out of politics.
The contrast in public service rendered by these two young men is both ludicrous and pitiable.
There can be no real comparison.
They are the leaders of their respective parties.
They are typical of the parties which they represent.
The one is a trained public servant:
The other is an office seeker.
The one acts:
The other talks.
The one is all performance:
The other is all promise.
The one grasps an opportunity and does something definite:
The other tells what he would do, if he got the chance.
The one knows that Americans are a nation of intelligent, free men, proud of their position in the world, confident in their ability to take care of themselves, and able to solve every problem of national welfare as it arises:
The other pretends that they are poor industrial slaves, incompetent to protect their liberties.
The one settles the coal strike;
The other tries to stir up class hatred.
The one grapples with live problems:
The other harps on dead issues.
The one attends strenuously to business:
The other stands on the street corner and shouts out his patent cure-alls.
The one guides the ship of state with a master hand:
The other waves his false lights up and down to draw her into the shoals and quicksand.

Among all our presidents from Washington down, no more able, forceful or masterful personality than Roosevelt has occupied the executive chair. His administration is already an epoch making one. Colorado can share in its glory by electing the Republican ticket at the coming election and sending a congressional delegation to Washington in harmony with the Roosevelt policies, or she can fritter away her influence on national legislation by electing three Democratic congressmen.

She can line up with Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois, or she can continue to be classed with South Carolina and Arkansas.

She can be a Roosevelt state instead of a Bryan state.

The startling contrast in the relative success and achievements of these two representative young men should convince a majority of the voters of Colorado that a live, active, wideawake Republican leader, like President Roosevelt, is the man to follow.

THE WORK OF THE NEXT CONGRESS.

WHEN ONE considers the importance of the work done by congress in the last few years, the questions now pending for settlement appear to be small and trivial. The great events of the Spanish-American war, and the important legislation growing out of them have already become a part of the national history. Puerto Rico and Hawaii are permanently annexed to this country, Cuba has been constituted as an independent and self-governing republic, the revolt in the Philippines has been crushed, and an orderly civil government tending steadily toward local self-rule has been established. Congress has acted upon the transisthmian canal, and the matter is now in the hands of the president with full authority to act. The American army has been reorganized in a manner that makes it easily adaptable to the country's needs, and other important matters have been discussed and satisfactorily determined by the Republicans of the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh congresses.

But while the most important and the most vexatious questions that have been before congress since the close of the civil war have been happily determined, there is yet much of importance to engage the attention of the short session of the Fifty-seventh congress and of the new congress whose constituent members were chosen at yesterday's election.

The tariff again resumes its old place in the front rank of American political discussion, and a large part of the Congressional Record will be filled with speeches upon this subject. Tariff revision rather than tariff reform is the question of the day. The old contention of the Democrats in favor of a tariff for revenue only or for absolute free trade now commands the support of no more than an inconsiderable fraction of the American people. There may be some congressmen who will be willing to talk up for the Cleveland theory, but they will not exercise any considerable influence upon the forthcoming legislation.

At the other extreme there is a comparatively small group of extreme protectionists who are in favor of leaving the tariff exactly as it is, and who would like to have it increased even more on certain articles.

But the main line of discussion will come upon a revision of the tariff, and there will be found the utmost diversity of opinion in regard to the schedules that should be adopted. To a considerable degree this discussion is a selfish one. Every manufacturer is desirous of securing a high rate upon his own products, and of obtaining his raw materials at the lowest possible price. Each is firmly resolved that if the tariff is to be modified the reduction ought to come upon some other article than that in which he is directly interested. It is out of this condition, rather than from any general belief in the perfection of the present schedule, that will come the strength of the party that is in favor of letting well enough alone.

On the other hand, there will be a strong demand in favor of reaching the trusts through the tariff. It can easily be demonstrated that the trusts are not dependent upon the tariff. There are trusts in articles on the free list. There are trusts in free trade England. Some very highly protected articles are produced and sold under the freest competition. To destroy the trusts through the tariff would be to destroy all the industries of the country, trusts included. But the demand for a discrimination in the tariff against trust-made articles is a strong one, and it is made by Republicans as well as by Democrats. This is one of the serious questions that congress will have to decide, and the result can be predicted with no degree of certainty.

Another strong element in favor of tariff revision will be composed of those congressmen who favor the reciprocity idea. The object of the present tariff is two-fold. It raises the revenue necessary to carry on the national government, and at the same time it affords a protection that tends to keep the American wage scale above that of European countries. The advocates of a tariff for reciprocity urge that a third element may be safely introduced, and that the tariff schedule may be so arranged as to stimulate and promote American trade with foreign countries, without serious injury to the other two objects of the American tariff.

A third element toward tariff revision will be found in the advocates of special concessions to the sugar and tobacco growers of Cuba. This is not reciprocity in the true sense of the word, but it is rather an attempt to discharge an assumed national obligation, incurred as a result of diplomatic negotiations with Cuba, at the expense of the beet and tobacco growers of the United States. The matter is one of comparatively small importance, and it is being urged with a force quite out of proportion to its real consequences. It is pretty thoroughly demonstrated that the beet sugar industry of Colorado and the west will continue to grow and prosper even if concessions are made to Cuban sugar, and on the other hand, it has been pretty clearly shown that the existence of the Cuban republic and the prosperity of the Cuban people do not depend upon American tariff concessions for the benefit of the sugar trust.

Outside of the tariff question possibly the most time will be given to the discussion of financial and banking legislation. The advocates of the single gold standard and of the control of the national currency by private corporations are compelled to admit at every step the inadequacy and shortcomings of their financial system. But the country is thoroughly committed to the single gold standard, and we may expect for many years to come a succession of legislative flounderings in the effort to reach solid ground that does not exist. Possibly as a final result of these experiments, a satisfactory solution may be reached, but nothing of the sort is in sight, and no good can be accomplished at the present time by the efforts of a hopeless minority to tell how much better it would have done things if conditions had been different.

Outside of the tariff and the finances, there is comparatively little of great importance to engage the attention of the coming congress.

The work of the recent past has been well done. Great measures have been thoroughly discussed, and the results of those discussions have been enacted into law. The next few years will be a period of trial of legislation already enacted, and congress will not again be called upon to consider such important questions until some new national crisis arises similar in importance to that of the war against Spain.

AN EXPERT WATER ENGINEER.

NO INDIVIDUAL capitalist or private company having property valued at several millions of dollars and requiring a high degree of expert knowledge for its construction, maintenance and development would think it wise or possible to get along without the services of an expert possessing the highest degree of technical skill and a large experience in the management of that particular kind of property.

We do not see that public business should be conducted upon any different principles from those that are considered to be essential to the conduct of well ordered private affairs.

Mayor Robinson's suggestion made to the city council on Monday evening is characterized by good sense, good business ideas and a regard for the public welfare that is not always met with among public officials.

There is nothing reasonable or economical in the notion that the superintendence of the Colorado Springs water system should be intrusted to local politicians, elected according to the fluctuations of local politics. And there is neither sense nor economy in the idea that the construction and extension of such an important and highly valuable water system should be intrusted either to a city engineer of limited experience and training, and serving for a small salary, or to a water committee of the city council, or to a combination of city engineer, council and water superintendent.

The great majority of the people of Colorado Springs are of the opinion that the present system of management for the water works operates to the public satisfaction only under the most exceptional circumstances. The dissatisfaction is not so much against the present officials as against the system. Public opinion is, we believe, already committed to a change, and the important question is, what change is most advisable and most advantageous.

It is assumed by some who have not looked into the matter carefully, that the water system may safely be intrusted to the care of a board of prominent citizens not chosen for political reasons, and not subject to removal for political causes. If such a board could be secured, and if they were willing to devote a large part of their time to the public service without the compensation that they would receive for similar work elsewhere, this might be a satisfactory arrangement, but the difficulties in the way of the selection and the continuance of such a board are so great that the practical result of a trial of this system would be very likely to be no improvement over the old.

On the other hand, the appointment of an expert engineer as recommended by Mayor Robinson, owing his appointment to the official representatives of the people, and responsible to them, but not subject to removal for slight or partisan reasons, would approach very closely to the business methods approved by the largest and best directed corporations of the country. The work would be well done, because the man in charge would be competent through training and experience, and his professional reputation would be involved in the accomplishment of satisfactory results. The location and construction of reservoirs, the securing of additional sources of supply, and the arrangement of the distributing system are constantly involving problems for which the highest degree of technical knowledge is required, and it is very much better for the city to have an expert engineer constantly in its employ than it is to take chances on getting the services of a competent man at the time when his advice is most required.

It should not be forgotten that Colorado Springs is an exceptional city in that it owns its own water system, and that system one which is of great value and which has already required a large amount of engineering skill, and which is likely to demand even more for the future. Certainly no private corporation owning our system and supplying this city with water, and intending to undertake the task of providing for the needs of this community would try to get along without an expert engineer.

Mayor Robinson's suggestion ought to receive the very careful consideration of the council, and some such plan as has been suggested by him would certainly be for the interests of the people.

The Denver and Northwestern is not to have a monopoly in railway building in Colorado. Both the Rock Island and the Burlington are planning for important extensions.

Colorado's Australian ballot system has its good points, but getting the votes counted promptly isn't one of them.

For the moment we don't remember the name of candidates or parties in Puerto Rico, but the island went American for the first time in its history.

Modern School of Business.

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Summer term open June 9. Fall term, September 1, 1902. Write or call for particulars. New catalogue free.

A. M. KEARNS, Prin.,

Fifth Floor, Charles Bldg., 15th and Curtis, Denver, Colorado.

Gazette Gayeties

FAREWELL TO SUMMER.

Goodbye to summer! To its sweets, farewell!
Alas that such a beauteous one should die!
The rustling leaves now sound her last sad knell,
And buried with her, all her dear flowers lie.

Farewell to summer! To each well-loved bird
That, perched upon some bough, in gladness trills;
Farewell, alas, to verdant leaves wind-stirred;
Farewell to stream-songs—and the ice-man's bills!

Goodbye, sweet blossoms crowning wildwood plants;
No more the brown thrush in his bramble sings;
Farewell to soft skies—and the white duck pants;
To balmy zephyrs—and mosquito stings!

Ah, adios, each dear, romantic place!
Goodbye to all the gladsome wild beast cries!
Farewell to fair flowers—and to sun-peeled face;
To wind-harp music—and the fisher's lies!

Adieu, sweet rose, that erstwhile didst unfurl
Thy dainty petals from yon thick-grown hedge;
Farewell, alas, to the gay shirt-waist girl;
Farewell, likewise, to Love's false summer pledge!

Goodbye, fair summer! To each bird and flow'r;
To all thy sweets that memory holds dear;
Farewell, farewell! For lo! it is the hour
Of our undoing—for the coal-man's here!

There's a musician in Chicago who, it is said, "plays in a dream." We distinctly recall several (and then some) musicians who were apparently playing in a nightmare.

"The only solace in my grief is the knowledge that my son died nobly, on the field of battle."
"What was his college?"

You can worship your bloomin' heroes,
Their glorious deeds parade;
But here's to the man who brought to pass
The parking of North Cascade!

"Maude says she doesn't believe in wearing short skirts."
"Neither would I, if I were Maude."

It is reported that one William Jennings Bryan is trying to induce people to settle in Canada. Doubtless he would receive the everlasting gratitude of divers people in this country if he would only induce some people here to settle.

Weary Willie—Say, Dusty, I had a awful dream las' night.
Dusty Rhodes—Wot was it?
"Thought I went to sleep in a box-car."
"Not'in' bad about dat."
But de car wus filled wit lime—an' it wus worse 'n a hot bath."
—J. W. W.

Is Bible Reading Neglected?

(New York Sun.)

A woman, still a young woman, in Tiffin, O., has read the bible through 23 times in 23 years. The practice of reading the whole of the bible every year used to be common enough. In Scotland and in New England almost every household had at least one bible reader. The language of daily life was full of conscious or unconscious quotations from the book. Old men and placid old women were forever reading the bible. Children were familiar with it. Every memory was enriched by that oriental imagery and noble English. But those were narrow days. People have tons of novels now. We might almost say that novels are written even by folks who can't write. So in this age of "culture" the bible is neglected.

The "higher" criticism and the lower kind of writing have thrust it out; and wise youths speak of it pityingly and patronizingly or recommend it for its folklore. Some of them are deep in Ibsen and revere Maeterlinck, but how many of them know the Nineteenth Psalm? They can spout Omar Khayyam, but Ecclesiastes is unknown to them. They have read books about Nietzsche, and they don't know Isaiah and Job. Yet without the New Testament there would have been no Tolstoi. They might be interested in tracing the sources of the "masters" of today.

Kansas as the Garden of Eden.

(Kansas City Star.)

A belated inference by the New York World, based on the discovery of a prehistoric skull near Lansing, is to the effect that the cranium might have belonged to Adam and that Kansas was the original Eden. The evidences that Kansas was the garden in which the Lord placed Adam and Eve to dress and keep it are much more direct and conclusive than the shadowy speculation advanced by the World. The Lansing skull may not be nearly as old as Eden, and it may belong to a Kansas pioneer who fell in the great war to prevent the extension of slavery in the territories. The scientists may talk about the antiquity of this grim relic and pretend to identify it as belonging to the age of the cliff dwellers or mound builders, but there is really no assurance that the skull did not enshrine the brain of an early contemporary of James Legate or John Speer.

While all the speculations about the skull are purely problematical, the Eden theory of Kansas is not in the least visionary or far-fetched. Kansas need not have been a whit fresher and lovelier in the dawn of creation than it is today to have made it a paradise fit for the occupation of the parents of the race as they came from the hand of God. The soil then, as now, was probably equal to the production of all manner of fruits, and the four rivers spoken of in Genesis which went out from the garden may have been the Kaw, the Cottonwood, the Neosho and the Marais des Cynges. The serpent which tempted Eve may have been a bull snake, an ophidian which is quite persuasive as to the arrangement of its spots and colors, and which possesses no venom to excite feminine repulsion.

The skull found at Lansing is wholly foreign to the question of the original state and purpose of Kansas, but the proofs are obvious that it might have been the first paradise of man and it certainly fulfills that function today to thousands of the sons and daughters of Adam.

The Credit Given the President.

(Springfield Republican.)

There has been, happily, very little captious fault-finding among the president's political opponents because of the credit which he has gained in the public mind through the settlement of the coal strike. Mr. Bryan himself, who nowadays is sometimes less amiable in his criticisms of other men than he used to be, has said in his Nebraska campaigning that the president deserves credit for the final success of his intervention, and in saying that Mr. Bryan spoils a part of the speech he has been delivering up to last week.

If one were to analyze carefully the recent situation it would appear, of course, that the most powerful influences in compelling the surrender by the operators was, first, the utter failure of the 10,000 Pennsylvania militia to bring about an adequate resumption of mining, after a week's service in the coal fields, and, second, the growing pressure of public opinion which was becoming too much for mortals to resist. Into the rolling up of that irresistible sentiment many forces entered, conspicuous among them, in the end, being the swiftly-advancing popularity of the socialistic remedy of federal ownership and also the scathing Boston speech of Richard Olney, which came at the psychological moment.

Yet, after all has been said along this line, the fact remains that the president did more than any one else to open the way for and facilitate a settlement by his personal intervention. In this Governor Crane was his mentor, and the final persuading force with president and cabinet. When the time came for the operators to concede arbitration the act was made all the easier by the fact that they could do it through the president of the United States, who had become the special representative of the interests of the whole people. This case has a certain resemblance to that of a general whose army has won a battle. Does the general deserve any credit for the victory? The parallel may be carried too far, yet it is apparent that the president now deserves credit at least commensurate with the loss of prestige he would have sustained had his intervention been followed by no good results. As he incurred a very serious political and even personal risk in taking up the case at all, so he must be awarded no little credit for the happy outcome.

This is the theory of opportunity, risk and credit worked out in civil life. And the people of all parties appear to have seen and felt the reasonableness of its application in the president's case.

Was Bryan's Printer Wrong?

(Goodwin's Weekly.)

Mr. Bryan has not been very long in editorial harness, but he has learned how impotent and helpless a typographical error can make, for the time being at least, even a candidate for the presidency of the United States. A circular was recently sent out from the office of the Commoner which read as follows:

"It is my intention to discuss through the Commoner, from a Democratic standpoint, all questions of public importance, and to use the Democratic party for mercenary purposes."

It is said that when Mr. Bryan read the foregoing, he, being orthodox and in good standing, and not permitted to swear, looked anxiously about him, eager to find some lay member who might, approximately, do the subject justice. What he wrote, or what he thought he wrote, was the subjoined:

"It is my intention to discuss through the Commoner, from a Democratic standpoint, all questions of importance, and to use the paper's influence to thwart the plans of those who would use the Democratic party for mercenary purposes."

The trouble came from using the word use twice, the word being nearly in the same place in each line. Nine out of every 10 compositors will, under such an arrangement, invariably drop a line, so he must be awarded no little credit for the happy outcome.

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But really, considering Mr. Bryan's work for the past five years, was the version so very bad?

"Poverty is uncomfortable, as I can testify," said James A. Garfield, "but nine times out of ten the best thing that can happen to a young man is to be tossed overboard and compelled to sink or swim. In all my acquaintance I have never known a man to be drowned who was worth the saving." (Success.

The Dealings of Captain Sharkey With Stephen Craddock

.....BY.....
A. CONAN DOYLE

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A. Conan Doyle

CAREENING was a very necessary operation for the old pirate, Captain Sharkey, in the heyday of his powers long ago. It was impossible to retain his sailing qualities unless he periodically—once a year, at the least—cleared his vessel's bottom from the long, trailing plants and crusting barnacles which gather so rapidly in the tropical seas.

During the weeks which were thus occupied the ship was, of course, defenseless; but, on the other hand, she was unapproachable by anything heavier than an empty hull, the place for careening was chosen with an eye to secrecy, so that there was no great danger.

So secure did the captains feel, that it was not uncommon for them, at such times, to leave their ships under a sufficient guard and to start off in the long-boat, either upon a sporting expedition or, more frequently, upon a visit to some outlying town, where they turned the heads of the women by their swaggering gallantry, or broached pipes of wine in the market square, with a threat to pistol all who would not drink with them.

There was one pirate, however, who never crossed even the skirts of civilization, and that was the sinister Sharkey of the bark Happy Delivery. It may have been from his morose and solitary temper, or, as is more probable, that he knew his name upon the coast was such that outraged humanity would, against all odds, have thrown themselves upon him, but never once did he show himself in a settlement.

When his ship was laid up he would leave her under the charge of Ned Galloway her New England quartermaster, and would take long voyages in his boat, sometimes, it was said, for the purpose of burying his share of the plunder and sometimes to shoot the wild oxen of Hispaniola, which, when dressed and barbecued, provided provisions for his next voyage. In the latter case the bark would come round to some prearranged spot to pick him up and take on board what he had shot.

There had always been a hope in the islands that Sharkey might be taken on one of these occasions, and at last there came news to Kingston which seemed to justify an attempt upon him. It was brought by an elderly logwood cutter who had fallen into the pirate's hands and in some freak of drunken benevolence had been allowed to get away with nothing worse than a slit nose and a drubbing. His account was recent and definite. The Happy Delivery was careening at Torbec, on the southwest of Hispaniola. Sharkey, with four men, was buccaneering on the outlying island of La Vache. The blood of a hundred murdered crews was calling out for vengeance, and now at last it seemed as if it might not call in vain.

Sir Edward Compton, the high-nosed, red-faced governor, sitting in solemn conclave with the commandant and the head of the council, was sorely puzzled in his mind as to how he should use this chance. There was no man-of-war nearer than Jamestown, and she was a clumsy old flyboat which could neither overhaul the pirate on the seas nor reach her in a shallow inlet. There were forts and artillerymen both at Kingston and Port Royal, but no soldiers available for an expedition.

A private venture might be fitted out—and there were many who had a blood feud with Sharkey—but what could a private venture do? The pirates were numerous and desperate. As to taking Sharkey and his four companions, that, of course, would be easy if they could get at them; but how were they to get at them on a large, well-wooded island like La Vache? A reward was offered to whoever could find a solution, and that brought a man to the front who had a singular plan, and was himself prepared to carry it out.

Stephen Craddock had been that most formidable person, the Puritan gone wrong. Sprung from a decent Salem family, his ill doing seemed to be a recoil from the austerity of their religion, and he brought to vice all the physical strength and energy with which the virtues of his ancestors had endowed him. He was ingenious, fearless and exceedingly tenacious of purpose, so that when he was still young his name became notorious upon the American coast.

As a slaver, and even, as it was hinted, as a pirate, he had left an evil name behind him in the Bight of Benin. Finally he had returned to Jamaica with a considerable fortune, and had settled down to a life of somber dissipation. This was the man, gaunt, austere and dangerous, who now waited upon the governor with a plan for the extirpation of Sharkey.

Sir Edward received him with little enthusiasm, for in spite of some rumors of conversion and reformation, he had always regarded him as an infected sheep who might taint the whole of his little flock.

"You came here to speak of Sharkey, Master Craddock," said he.

"The man Sharkey is a vessel of wrath," said Craddock. "His wicked horn has been exalted over-long, and it is borne in upon me that if I can cut him off and utterly destroy him it will be a goodly deed, and one which may atone for many backslidings in the past. A plan has been given to me whereby I may encompass his destruction."

The governor was keenly interested, for there was a grim and practical air about the man's freckled face which showed that he was in earnest. After all, he was a seaman and a fighter, and, if it were true that he was eager to atone for his past, no better man could be chosen for the business.

"This will be a dangerous task, Master Craddock," said he. "What was your plan?"

"You have heard that Sharkey's bark, Happy Delivery, came from this very port of Kingston?"

"It belonged to Mr. Codrington, and it was taken by Sharkey, who scuttled his own sloop and moved into her because she was faster," said Sir Edward.

"Yes; but it may be that you have never heard that Mr. Codrington has a sister ship, the White Rose, which lies even now in the harbor, and which is so like the pirate that if it were not for a white paint line none could tell them apart."

"Ah! and what of that?" asked the governor keenly, with the air of one who is just on the edge of an idea.

"By the help of it this man shall be delivered into our hands."

"And how?"

"I will paint out the streak upon the White Rose and make it in all things like the Happy Delivery. Then I will set said for the island of La Vache, where this man is slaying wild oxen. When he sees me he will surely mistake me for his own vessel, which he is awaiting, and he will come on board to his own undoing."

It was a simple plan and yet it seemed to the governor that it might be effective. Without hesitation he gave Craddock permission to carry it out and to take any steps he liked in order to further the object which he had in view. Sir Edward was not very sanguine, for many attempts had been made upon Sharkey, and their results had shown that he was as cunning as he was ruthless. But this gaunt Puritan with the evil record was cunning and ruthless, also.

Haste was, above all things, necessary, for upon any day the careening might be finished, and the pirates out at sea once more. But there was not very much to do and there were many willing hands to do it, so the second day saw the White Rose beating out for the open sea. There were many seamen in the port who knew the lines and rig of the pirate bark, and not one of them could see the slightest difference in this counterfeit. Her white side line had been painted out, her masts and yards were smoked to give them the dingy appearance of the weather-beaten rover, and a large diamond-shaped patch was let into her foretopsail.

Her crews were volunteers, many of them being men who had sailed with Stephen Craddock before. The mate, Joshua Hird, an old slaver, had been his accomplice in many voyages, and came now at the bidding of his chief.

The avenging bark sped across the Caribbean sea, and on the fifth day they were at anchor in the Bay of Tortoises, at the island of La Vache, where Sharkey and his four men had been hunting. It was a well-wooded place, with the palms and underwood growing down to the thin crescent of silver sand which skirted the shore. They had hoisted the black flag and the red pennant, but no answer came from the shore. Craddock strained his eyes, hoping every instant to see a boat shoot out to them with Sharkey seated in the sheets. But the night passed away, and a day and yet another night, without any sign of the men whom they were endeavoring to trap. It looked as if they were already gone.

On the second morning Craddock went ashore in search of some proof whether Sharkey and his men were still upon the island. What he found reassured him greatly. Close to the shore was a boucan of green wood, such as was used for preserving the meat, and a great store of barbecued strips of ox flesh was hung upon lines all around it. The pirate ship had not taken off her provisions, and, therefore, the hunters were still upon the island

Why had they not shown themselves? Was it that they had detected that this was not their own ship? Or was it that they were hunting in the interior of the island,



AMID A SPATTER OF PISTOL BULLETS HE HAD SPRUNG HE BULWARKS.

and were not on the lookout for the ship yet? Craddock was still hesitating between the two alternatives, when a Carib Indian came down with information. The pirates were in the island, he said, and their camp was a day's march from the sea. They had stolen his wife, and the marks of their stripes were still pink upon his brown back. Their enemies were his friends, and he would lead them to where they lay.

Craddock could not have asked for anything better; so early next morning, with a small party armed to the teeth, he set off under the guidance of the Carib. All day they struggled through brushwood and clambered over rocks, pushing their way further and further into the desolate heart of the island. Here and there they found traces of the hunters, the bones of a slain ox, or the marks of feet in a morass, and once, toward evening, it seemed to some of them that they heard the distant rattle of guns.

That night they spent under the trees, and pushed on again with the earliest light. About noon they came to the huts of bark, which, the Carib told them, were the camp of the hunters, but they were silent and deserted. No doubt their occupants were away at the hunt, and would return in the evening, so Craddock and his men lay in ambush in the brushwood around them. But no one came, and another night was spent in the forest. Nothing more could be done, and it seemed to Craddock that after the two days' absence it was time that he returned to his ship once more.

The return journey was less difficult, as they had already blazed a path for themselves. Before evening they found themselves once more at the Bay of Palms and saw their ship riding at anchor where they had left her. Their boat and oars had been hauled up among the bushes, so they launched it and pulled out to the bark.

No luck, then!" cried Joshua Hird, the mate, looking down with a pale face from the poop.

"His camp was empty, but he may come down to us yet," said Craddock, with his hand on the ladder.

Somebody upon the deck began to laugh. "I think," said the mate, "that these men had better stay in the boat."

"Why so?"

"If you will come aboard, sir, you will understand it." He spoke in a curious, hesitating fashion.

The blood flushed to Craddock's gaunt face.

"How is this, Master Hird?" he cried, springing up the side. "What mean you by giving orders to my boat's crew?"

But as he passed over the bulwarks, with one foot upon the deck and one knee upon the rail, a tow-bearded man, whom he had never before observed aboard his vessel, grabbed suddenly at his pistol. Craddock clutched at the fellow's wrist, but at the same instant his mate snatched the cutlass from his side.

"What roguery is this?" shouted Craddock, looking furiously around him. But the crew stood in little knots about the deck, laughing and whispering among themselves, without showing any desire to go to his assistance. Even in that hurried glance Craddock noticed that they were dressed in the most singular manner, with long riding coats, full-skirted velvet gowns and colored ribbons at their knees, more like men of fashion than seamen.

As he looked at their grotesque figures he struck his brow with his clenched fist to be sure that he was awake. The deck seemed to be much dirtier than when he had left it, and there were strange, sun-blackened faces turned upon him from every side. Not one of them did he know save only Joshua Hird. Had the ship been captured in his absence? Were these Sharkey's men who were around him? At the thought he broke furiously away and tried to climb over to his boat, but a dozen hands were on him in an instant and he was pushed aft through the open door of his own cabin.

And it was all different to the cabin which he had left. The floor was different, the ceiling was different, the furniture was different. His had been plain and austere. This was sumptuous and yet dirty, hung with rare velvet curtains splashed with wine stains and paneled with costly woods which were pocked with pistol marks.

On the table was a great chart of the Caribbean sea, and beside it, with compasses in his hand, sat a clean-shaven, pale-faced man, with a fur cap and a claret-colored coat of damask. Craddock turned white under his freckles as he looked upon the long, thin, high-nostriled nose and the red-rimmed eyes which were turned upon him with the fixed humorous gaze of the master player who has left his opponent without a move.

"Sharkey!" cried Craddock.

Sharkey's thin lips opened and he broke into his high, sniggering laugh.

"You fool!" he cried, and, leaning over, he stabbed Craddock's shoulder again and again with his compasses. "You poor, dull-witted fool, would you match yourself against me. Now, Craddock, you know where you are. You are abroard my ship, the Happy Delivery, and you lie at my mercy. I knew you for a stout seaman, you rogue, before you took to this longshore canting. Your hands then were no cleaner than my own. Will you sign articles, as your mate has done, and join us, or shall I heave you over to follow your ship's company?"

"Where is my ship?" asked Craddock.

"Scuttled in the bay."

"And the hands?"

'In the bay, too."

"Then I'm for the bay also."

"Hock him and heave him over," said Sharkey.

Many rough hands had dragged Craddock out upon deck, and Galloway, the quartermaster, had already drawn his hanger to cripple him, when Sharkey came hurrying from his cabin with an eager face.

We can do better with the hound!" he cried. "Sink me if it is not a rare plan. Throw him into the sailroom with the irons on, and do you come here, quartermaster, that I may tell you what I have in my mind."

So Craddock, bruised and wounded in soul and body, was thrown into the dark sailroom, so fettered that he could not stir hand or foot.

"Here's rum and biscuits," said the voice of his late mate. "It's at the risk of my life, Master Craddock, that I bring them to you."

"It was you who trapped me and caught me as in a snare!" cried Craddock. "How shall you answer for what you have done?"

"What I did I did with the point of a knife between my bladebones."

"God forgive you for a coward, Joshua Hird. How came you into their hands?"

"Why, Master Craddock, the pirate ship came back from its careening upon the very day that you left us. They laid us aboard, and short-handed as we were, with the best of the men ashore with you, we could offer but a poor defense. Some were cut down, and they were the happiest. The others were killed afterward. As to me, I saved my life by signing on with them."

"And they scuttled my ship?"

They scuttled her, and then Sharkey and his men, who had been watching us from the brushwood, came off to the ship. His mainyard had been cracked and fished last voyage, so he had suspicions of us, seeing that ours was whole. Then he thought of laying the same trap for you which you had set for him."

Craddock groaned.

"How came I not to see that fished mainyard?" he muttered. "But whither are we bound?"

"We are running north and west."

"North and west! Then we are heading back toward Jamaica."

All that night and the next day the Happy Delivery ran before the easterly trades, and Stephen Craddock lay in the dark of the sailroom working patiently at his wrist irons. One he had slipped off at the cost of broken and bleeding knuckles, but, do what he would, he could not free the other, and his ankles were securely fastened.

On the second morning Craddock became aware that sail had been reduced in the vessel, and that she was tacking slowly, with a light breeze on her beam. If so, she must have reached Jamaica. But what could she be doing there?

And then suddenly there was a burst of hearty cheering from the deck, and then the crash of a gun above his head, and then the answering booming of guns from far over the water. Craddock sat up and strained his ears. Was the ship in action? Only the one gun had been fired, and though many had answered, there were none of the crashings which told of a shot coming home.

Then, if it was not an action, it must be a salute But who would salute Sharkey, the pirate? It could only be another pirate ship which would do so. So Craddock lay back again with a groan, and continued to work at the manacle which still held his right wrist.

But suddenly there came the shuffling of steps outside, and he had hardly time to wrap the loose links around his free hand when the door was unbolted and two pirates came in.

"Got your hammer, carpenter?" asked one, whom Chaddock recognized as the big quartermaster. "Knock off his leg shackles, then. Better leave the bracelets—he's safer with them on."

With hammer and chisel the carpenter loosened the irons.

"What are you going to do with me?" asked Chaddock.

"Come on deck and you'll see."

The sailor seized him by the arm and dragged him roughly to the foot of the companion. Above him was a square of blue sky cut across by the mizzen gaff, with the colors flying at the peak. But it was the sight of those colors which struck the breath from Stephen Craddock's lips. For there were two of them, and the British ensign was flying above the Jolly Roger—the honest flag above that of the rogue.

For an instant Craddock stopped in amazement, but a brutal push from the pirates behind drove him up the companion ladder. As he stepped out upon deck his eyes turned up to the main, and there, again, were the British colors flying above the red pennant, and all the shrouds and rigging were garlanded with streamers.

Had the ship been taken, then? But that was impossible, for there were the pirates clustering in swarms along the port bulwarks, and waving their hats joyously in the air. Most prominent of all was the renegade mate, standing on the foc'sle head, and gesticulating wildly. Craddock looked over the side to see what they were cheering at, and then in a flash saw how critical was the moment.

On the port bow, and about a mile off, lay the white houses and forts of Port Royal, with flags breaking out everywhere over their roofs. Right ahead was the opening of the palisades leading to the town of Kingston. Not more than a quarter of a mile off was a small sloop working out against the very slight wind. The British ensign was at her peak, and her rigging was all decorated. On her deck could be seen a dense crowd of people cheering and waving their hats, and the gleam of scarlet told that there were officers of the garrison among them.

In an instant, with the quick perception of a man of action, Craddock saw through it all. Sharkey, with that diabolical cunning and audacity which were among his main characteristics, was simulating the part which Craddock would himself have played, had he come back victorious. It was in his honor that the salutes were firing and the flags flying. It was to welcome him that this ship with the governor, the commandant, and the chiefs of the island were approaching. In another 10 minutes they would all be under the guns of the Happy Delivery, and Sharkey would have won the greatest stake that ever a pirate played for yet.

"Bring him forward," cried the pirate captain, as Craddock appeared between the carpenter and the quartermaster. "Keep the ports closed but clear away the port guns, and stand by for a broadside. Another two cable lengths and we have them."

"They are edging away," said the boatswain. "I think they smell us."

"That's soon set right," said Sharkey, turning his filmy eyes upon Craddock. "Stand there, you — right there, where they can recognize you, with your hand on the guy, and wave your hat to them. Quick, or your brains will be over your coat. Put an inch of your knife into him, Ned, Now, will you wave your hat? Try him again, then. Hey, shoot him! stop him!"

But it was too late. Relying upon the manacles, the quartermaster had taken his hands for a moment off Craddock's arm. In that instant he had flung off the carpenter, and, amid a spatter of pistol bullets, had sprung over the bulwarks and was swimming for his life. He had been hit and hit again, but it takes many pistols to kill a resolute and powerful man who has his mind set upon doing something before he dies. He was a strong swimmer, and, in spite of the red trail which he left in the water behind him, he was rapidly increasing his distance from the pirate.

"Give me a musket!" cried Sharkey, with a savage oath.

He was a famous shot, and his iron nerves never failed him in an emergency. The dark head appearing on the crest of a roller, and then swooping down on the other side, was already halfway to the sloop. Sharkey dwelt long upon his aim before he fired. With the crack of the gun the swimmer reared himself up in the water, waved his hands in a gesture of warning, and roared out in a voice which rang over the bay. Then, as the sloop swung round her headsails, and the pirate fired an impotent broadside, Stephen Craddock, smiling grimly in his death agony, sank slowly down to that golden couch which glimmered far beneath him.

MINES AND MININC

BIG STRIKE NEAR BOISE.

By Associated Press Exclusively to The Gazette in Colorado Springs.

Salt Lake, Nov. 1.—A special to the Tribune from Boise, Idaho, says:

At 11 o'clock tonight a wild stampede is in progress here. All the livery rigs and all the available saddle horses have been secured by those engaged in the rush and men unable to find animals are starting out on foot. The cause of the stampede is the discovery of an enormously rich body of ore in the Black Hornet district, 10 miles east of town. J. W. Mehargue, formerly of Anaconda, Mont., came in during the evening with a lot of ore taken from the discovery. He reports the ledge as seven feet wide. It was discovered while running a trench to serve as discovery work on some claims he and others had purchased. They were making some relocations and did this work in pursuance of their plan of operations. The trench they had men running uncovered a blind lead. Mr. Mehargue dug out some sacks of ore and brought to town. It is very rich and it is estimated to be worth $10,000 a ton.

TO RESUME WORK ON POINTER.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 1.—The Pointer mine on the Foley slope of Gold hill, is again to be worked, and that, too, in a most vigorous manner. Frank A. Putnam, the man who located the property, has secured a lease on the first level, and expects to be hoisting ore before the end of next week. Messrs. Lolly and Monroe have a lease on the other levels of the mine, and are confident they will have no difficulty in quickly opening up plenty of pay ore.

On the third level of the Mabel M. lessees have opened what is believed to be the extension of the lost Lindsay shoot. They are in now for a length of some 10 feet, and here the pay streak is eight feet in width. It is practically all pay, and a little streak some three inches wide will run into the thousands per ton. How wide the ore really is, is not yet known, as only one wall has so far been found. If this body of ore continues on down, the Mabel M. will soon be a bonanza. It is owned by the Gold Dollar company.

Ames & Orwig will close a 70-ton shipment tomorrow from their lease on the Jack Pot. It went to the Dorcas mill at Florence, and is supposed to be worth $60 or better per ton.

The Wider lease on the Jerry Johnson is holding out well. The first of the week another good-sized shipment will be made.

Hanley & O'Brien of the Whisper shaft on the Gold Sovereign, are making regular shipments of about 25 tons a week. A carload of screenings was sent to the sampler yesterday.

Dalzell and Wilson have secured a lease on the south end of the Theresa, and have a hoisting plant in readiness, and expect to start work Monday.

Charlie Perkins, who is operating the Compromise, a fraction belonging to the New Zealand company, has opened a promising ore shoot at a depth of 20 feet. The block closely adjoins the Trachyte and Deadwood, and the vein which is over two feet in width, shows about $40 values. A shipment will be made in a few days.

The Independence Consolidated has again made an increased production as over 1,100 tones of ore was sent out as the output for last month. A large amount of the development and necessary repairs have been in progress for some time past, and the management does not hesitate to say that the property was never in a more promising condition.

The Modoc production for last month was 16 carloads of ore, all of which was of a smelting grade. The shipments consisted of three carloads of high grade ore, worth about $300 to the ton, and the remainder graded from $40 to $100 to the ton. A new compressor will be installed on the new shaft the coming week, and it is supposed that the work of sinking will then be resumed.

The Rocky Mountain Leasing company, on the south end of the Delmonico, will send out their second shipment of ore the first of next week, which will consist of a carload of $50 screenings, and about 70 sacks of high grade ore that will have a value of more than $1,000 to the ton. The work of opening the ore shoot, from the south shaft, is going forward rapidly, and the breast of the crosscut is now in a mineralized formation, which shows that the ore shoot is not far distant, and will in all probability be reached in 20 feet. It is the intention of the management to resume the work of sinking on the large three-compartment shaft, as soon as connection can be made from the old workings, and while the ore can be raised and sorted at that point, development can be carried on from the new shaft. The ore shoot is now open for about 40 feet, and shows four feet of a vein with a high grade streak nearly 12 inches wide.

CHANGE IN SUPERINTENDENT OF STRATTON PROPERTIES.

The announcement from Cripple Creek, Friday, that Fred S. Johnson had resigned as superintendent of the Stratton properties occasioned considerable surprise in local mining circles and also came somewhat in the nature of a surprise to the representatives of the properties here. It is stated that Mr. Johnson made a demand for a very large increase in salary, which those in charge thought they could not give at the present time and under existing circumstances. Mr. Johnson was offered a substantial increase with the promise of another at some later date when the properties themselves warranted it and the estate was in more definite shape. Mr. Johnson, however, had an offer from other parties which the Stratton company did not feel warranted in meeting and he therefore tendered his resignation to take effect yesterday. The management express themselves as thoroughly satisfied with Mr. Johnson and with his management of the mines, but under the circumstances they found it impossible to comply with his demands. Mr. Bancroft, who has been appointed consulting engineer to the Stratton properties, was appointed to that position before Mr. Johnson's resignation was received. Mr. Bancroft is in no sense a successor to Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Bancroft is a Denver man, being the son of Dr. F. J. Bancroft of 1756 Grant avenue, that city. He has recently returned from a six months' trip to old Mexico, where he has filled the position of consulting engineer to several large companies. He received his college education at Leland Stanford university, graduating in 1895. He then took a course at the State School of Mines at Golden. His first professional appointment was in connection with the Sunnyside mine in San Juan count. Later he was in the employ of the Rocky Barrel mine in Idaho, where he operated with diamond drills. He afterwards spent some time mining in Oregon and in Canada. He was a member of the staff of the Venture corporation in western Australia during 1897. Later he was in the employ of the Phelps-Dodge company of New York, being engaged in mining operations in the Yaqui river country of Sonora, Mexico. Mr. Bancroft has entered upon his duties with the Stratton properties and is now in Cripple Creek making a complete inspection of the ground. Mr. Bancroft will submit a report upon completing this work and it is probable that a policy regarding the Stratton properties may result from this report.

The management states that nothing has yet been done in regard to the appointment of a successor to Mr. Johnson. No haste will be used in the selection as it is their desire to secure the best man obtainable. The position is one of the most important in the district and will require an expert to fill it.

DEERHORN WORK SUSPENDED.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Oct. 31.—Manager Rice of the Stratton Cripple Creek Mining and Development company, is starting in to do business in a systematic manner. This morning he gave orders to shut down the Deerhorn. It is understood that practically all the ore in sight has been mined. In this property many years ago, in fact, in the very first year of the camp's history, a body of mineral was opened on top of the ground. A. R. Wilfrey of the Wilfrey table fame, bought the claim, and mined a large quantity of ore without going to a greater depth than 30 feet. That now famous mining man considered the find a mere pocket, sold out and left the camp for good. Mr. Stratton, considering that Mr. Wilfrey had left a fortune behind, several years afterward bought the ground, but it is not much more than eight months ago that his people opened up a second pocket. Since that time there has been sold daily an average of at least 25 tons of ore, that has been settled for on a basis of possibly a trifle better than an ounce and a quarter in gold to the ton. That the property is exhausted, Manager Rice does not say, but mining it at a profit for what is in sight has passed, and he deems it wise to suspend operations.

Sherwood Aldrich of Colorado Springs is in camp on a tour of inspection, and is also making a careful study of the water problem that now confronts deep mining in the district.

George Whipp, one of the men who made a small fortune out of the Pinnacle, is in camp again. He is now operating in northwestern California, near the coast, and is engaged in placer mining. He has a lease on a claim that has just been released from litigation after a quarter of a century in the courts.

The Last Dollar was loading a shipment of seven carloads of ore yesterday, which was classed as two cars high grade and the remainder medium grade.

The Valley City company, operating the Shurtloff, sent out a shipment of four carloads of ore yesterday, which had about $50 values. The ore shoot has now been opened on four different levels, and as soon as stopes can be opened there will be much larger production made, and the ore graded into better classes.

McKinzie, Baker & Reed, who recently secured a lease on the south end of the Burns of the Acacia company, have cut the shoot of ore in their shaft at a depth of 45 feet, that shows shipping values. The ore body is about two feet wide, and will have over two-ounce values. A trial shipment will be sent out in a few days.

OCTOBER PRODUCTION OF THE CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD CAMP.

According to the figures sent out from Cripple Creek upon the month's production, October, 1902, stands as a banner month in the great gold camp. For the first time in many months the production passed the $2,000,000 mark. During the month just closed, there was shipped from Cripple Creek to the various mills and smelters a total of 56,200 tons of ore, yielding a gross value of $2,056,000. This shows the average value of the ore produced to have been $36.96 per ton, an unusually high average. The production for September was 55,800 tons and the gross receipts, $1,947,700, giving an average for that month of $34.91 per ton. Thus the average value per ton was $2.05 greater in October than in September. This does not look as if Cripple Creek was becoming a low grade camp. The figures for October of last year are not immediately available, but in October, 1900, the greatest production year in the history of the camp, the production was 41,460 tons and the gross value $1,819,082. The average value of the ore for that month was $42.93, showing the average value to have decreased in two years. The average value of the ore shipped during the entire year of 1900 was $41.92. One cause of the increase in production for October as compared with that for September was in the greater number of properties in operation, many new leases having been granted during the past two months and several properties have resumed operations on company account. It must be remembered, however, that the output from several of the Raven hill properties would have swelled this total considerably, had they been in operation during the past month.

The table of production showing the amount of ore handled by the various mills and the smelters follows:

Mines.	Tonnage.	Av.	Value.
Standard	15,000	$29	$435,000
Union	10,000	32	320,000
Portland	7,000	25	175,000
Economic	4,000	30	120,000
Telluride	2,000	30	60,000
Dorcas	2,800	30	84,000
Arequa	1,000	10	10,000
Smelters	14,000	60	840,000
Total	56,200	..	$2,056,000

It is thought the output for November may exceed that for October, although there is one less day besides a holiday to come out.

MARY M'KIKNNIE HAD BIG OCTOBER PRODUCTION.

The showing made by the Mary McKinney mine for the month of October shows that property to be a great mine yet. The Mary shipped out during the month a total of 2,597 tons of ore, all of which gave good returns. As all of these returns are not yet in the exact figures are not yet available, but the managers say that about one-half of the production will average $40 per ton and the other half about $20. Figuring the month's production upon this basis the cash value of the ore shipped would be about $75,000. This ore came principally from the third and fifth levels, although work is being done in all the levels above the water, which now stands just where it did at the time the mine ceased pumping, that is, a little below the fifth level. The above figures do not include the ore shipped from the leases operative upon the property. The lessees shipped about 190 tons during the month and this ore ran somewhat higher than that taken out by the company. Some ore was shipped by the lessees that ran as high as $700 per ton and other lots returned $360 to $400 per ton. This lessees' ore would average about $70 per ton. The lessees pay the company a royalty of 25 per cent and the income from this source is not included in the figures given for the mine's production. The lessees are all making good pay. With the relief from the water question that is sure to come, the Mary McKinney can resume the work of running out its sixth level and probably greatly increase its production thereby. There will be no cessation on account of the water, however, as the mine has sufficient ore in its already dry levels to maintain a steady production for two or three years to come.

C. K. & N. MINE MADE ANOTHER GOOD SHOWING.

While the production record of the C. K. and N. mine for the month just closed does not equal that for September, it still constitutes a good showing for the little mine on the slope of Beacon hill. From the superintendent's figures, 415 tons of ore was shipped at an average value, but this average is considered somewhat high, judging from the returns of individual shipments as reported in the Gazette during the month. The local office is not yet able to verify the figures as the returns from several shipments are not yet in. As the superintendent's figures for September and those of the final statements practically agreed on tonnage, the present report may be considered as fairly reliable. The tonnage for September was 769 tons and the falling off this month is due to two or three causes. The lessee laid off several of his men while they were putting in the new plant of machinery and as all the operations of the mine have been confined to one level for some time past the ore in that level is showing signs of giving out. The west end of the vein is carrying pay. The 300-foot level is still filled with water and the company is waiting for the El Paso to take it out. This will probably be done within the next two or three weeks and in the meantime the work of installing the machinery will be pushed so that when the mine is unwatered Mr. Granfield will be in a position to go ahead and mine extensively in the lower level, where the ore is in large quantities and of better value.

GOLD COIN MINE HAD BIG CTOBER PRODUCTION.

Among the mines that helped to swell the tonnage of the Cripple Creek district for the month just closed was the Gold Coin. This property produced during the month a daily average of 65 tons of ore and the value of the ore produced was about $33 per ton. This gives a gross valuation for the month's production of $60,000. Of this large tonnage more than one-half came from the tenth level where the ore shoot of the Dorothy vein has been opened for a distance of 525 feet, good values being obtained throughout the entire length. There has been a new development in the No. 3 vein at the eighth level which almost amounts to a new strike. The development is a most encouraging one and carries a pay streak about two inches in width which yields assays of from 25 to 33 ounces of gold per ton. Random samples of the three feet of vein matter broken by the machine drills gave results of $200 per ton. This ore in shipment will average about $150 per ton. None of this ore was marketed during the month just closed but it is expected to cause a material change in the record for November, both in the average of the ore and in the tonnage. The four main leads of the Gold Coin mine, the Gold Coin, the Spur, the No. 3 and the Dorothy, are all producing ore at the present time.

BROOKS IRIONE BRINGS GOOD REPORTS FROM SUMMIT CO.

Brooks Irione of this city returned yesterday from Montezuma, Summit county, where he went to inspect a group of claims on Glacier mountain in which he and several other local parties are interested. Mr. Irione brought back with him many samples of ore taken from this and other properties in the vicinity. Many of these specimens show high values in silver, lead and gold, with a percentage of copper. Much of this ore which is mined for its silver and lead values contains a few dollars in gold to the ton, enough to pay the transportation on the ore. The ores of this district are especially valuable for fluxing purposes, thus materially reducing the charges for smelter treatment. Some of the assays made upon ore from Glacier mountain run as high as 10,000 to 20,000 ounces in silver to the ton and the lead values run as high as 60 per cent. The local parties who have acquired property in the district have not yet organized a company, but will probably do so at some future time, although they will not promote the scheme, but keep the stock among themselves. Mr. Irione secured assays on ore from the Jemima lode, one of the claims belonging to the local parties that gave 38 per cent lead, besides some silver and copper values. From the Bullion mine, another Glacier mountain property, one assay has been made recently that gave 26 ounces in gold to the ton, but the management are not sure where the specimen came from. It is presumed to denote the existence of a rich pocket. The local parties intend to work their property as soon as the arrangements are completed.

CYANIDE ON IRONCLAD ORE

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 3.—Manager Rice of the Stratton Cripple Creek Mining & Development company, has been charged by some people with not being a practical miner. It is possible that better men than he could be found with a single jack, but when it comes to matters of moment in the successful conducting of a great property, the gentleman named has made a record of late that must let the practical man out in the cold. Some months ago Mr. Rice concluded that cyanide would work successfully on Ironclad hill ore. He associated himself with a man who knew something about the business, and then secured a four-years' lease on the Ironclad claim, located on the hill named in its honor. It was not long before Mr. Rice found that his ideas were correct, but his partner in business was too slow, so he had a friend of his buy his holdings.

But it is results that people are anxious to learn, and here they are: The plant at the start was experimental, and so has been expensive. At that, however, it has likely cost $3,000. Today it is treating every 24 hours about 20 tons of ore from which its average saving is $5 per ton, and this at a cost of not to exceed $1.50 per ton.

Mr. Rice estimates that he has broken in the various levels of the Ironclad 55,000 tons of ore, and that the grade of the rock mined will average $6 or better. He is of the opinion that he can break down at least 10 times the amount now ready to be hoisted, and that the grade of all this mass will return a profit of from $1 to $5 per ton, but just what Mr. Rice may have in this lease on the Ironclad is of no moment to the directors of the Stratton Cripple Creek Mining & Development company. They are aware that they have thousands if not possibly hundreds of thousands of tons of oxidized rock in the great estate on Globe and Ironclad hills. This the management has been testing, and with results that are highly gratifying.

"You can say in the Gazette," said Mr. Rice to your correspondent today, "that before the first of the new year the Stratton Cripple Creek Mining & Development company will be handling at least 100 tons of ore per day at its own cyanide plant. I expect to build this mill on the west slope of Gold hill, and there will be something doing then every day after it is in running order." "What will such a mill cost?" was asked. "Not to exceed $3,000, and the cost of handling ore will not be more than $1.50 per ton. On Globe hill we have in dumps close to 100,000 tons of rock, every pound of which can be handled at a pretty profit." "Will one plant, such as you mention, be sufficient to treat the ore you can get on your property?" "Not if things are to be pushed, and that is what I shall advise. Cyanide works like a charm so far; 90 per cent. of the assay value can be readily saved, and with a little more care than we have used, this excellent showing may be bettered. Values in Gold and Ironclad hills are spotted, but quite frequently fabulously rich ore is encountered. The day is not far distant, even if, possibly, it is not now at hand, when the rock in both hills can be mined to a considerable depth at a good profit."

The Strong mine is keeping up its usual production of 60 tons per day, but it is a current rumor that the grade has improved considerably of late. Manager McDonald was seen by your correspondent today, but he was very busy at the time, and said that he did not have time to discuss the matter. "Just say that the Strong is all right," he shouted as he rounded a corner.

The great Gold Coin will not down. More genuine knocking has likely been done against this property than all others in camp, but it still keeps up close to the head of the procession, last month $3,000 worth of ore being marketed from this property without touching the rock from the new find in the eighth level, in what is known as No. 3 vein, where three feet of ore is exposed that is worth better than $150 per ton. The Dorothy vein has been opened in the ninth and tenth levels for a distance of 525 feet, and all the way in ore.

TAXATION CONTINUES TO DISCOURAGE MINE OWNERS

The question of taxation is still agitating all those mining men who are interested in the smaller properties and particularly in such properties as are non-producers. The producing mines have little to complain of as their assessment is based upon their gross production, something they cannot go back of. The fixing of their assessment is a comparatively simple matter. In regard to the non-producers the law aimed to be specific enough but there is one weak spot and on that weak spot Teller county rests its case. The law reads that a non-producing property shall not be assessed more per acre than is the lowest producing property in the same locality but the law does not explain the word "locality." Mining men claim the term used would mean on the same hill or in the same section of the camp. The assessor, however, has not placed this broad interpretation upon the matter and is using his own judgment in defining the term used in the law. As a result of this action many of the non-producers are assessed much higher than are producing properties in what the owners claim is the same locality. One gentleman yesterday spoke of a company in which he is interested. This company owns a claim on Squaw mountain upon which their taxes have amounted to about $27 per year. This same property will this year be called upon for $425, an increase entirely unwarranted by conditions as the ground has never produced a single pound of ore. Another gentleman, a prominent broker, told of clients of his that stood ready to buy anywhere from 25,000 to 100,000 shares of stock in Cripple Creek companies in order to average the price of their holdings, but they are holding out because of the taxation. This matter is known throughout the east and is doing more than any other one thing to discourage the eastern investor. There never was a time when there was more money in the east for investment than there is today, but Cripple Creek is getting little or none of this money. Many of the companies are in litigation and are awaiting a decision before paying their taxes. Wolcott, Vaile & Waterman of Denver, are managing the case for the mine owners and expect to obtain a decision some time this fall. Upon this decision will rest the action of those mine owners who did not go into the litigation but who will nevertheless act in accordance with whatever decision is obtained. All who are interested in Cripple Creek hope to see a speedy settlement of this vexing subject.

ISABELLA DEVELOPPMENT

E. M. De La Vergne, general manager of the Isabella company, yesterday gave to a Gazette man a comprehensive statement regarding the course of operations upon that property. Mr. De La Vergne said: "We are pursuing a definite policy of development in the hope of again opening up substantial ore bodies upon the property. This work has naturally cost some money, although it has been done at lower cost than almost any other similar work in the district. We have occasionally opened up a pocket or stringer of rich ore, but we have not rushed into print with these matters because it would not be right to say we had a strike when it might play out in a day or two and we then be accused of giving out false reports. There has been no inclination on the part of the Isabella management to hide anything. The books of the company are always open to the stockholders and they can also visit the mine if they so desire. There are several sets of lessees at work on the property and several of them are doing well, although none of them are getting rich. In September the company made expenses and a little over but in October we did run a little behind. The water has drained out to the 1,300-foot point and we now intend to unwater the 13th level and go to work in there. The management are doing their best to improve the property and make all they can out of it, and we are willing to give out facts concerning our operations, but it would be a mistake to publish reports that tend to make people more hopeful than conditions warrant."

A statement has been floating around recently to the effect that the new management of the Isabella had lost $30,000 since taking hold of the property. Upon investigation this proves to be unfounded. Hills' manualette, which was published in March gives the treasury balance of the Isabella company at $47,294.34. On August 1 last the company's treasury contained $30,081.51, showing a difference of $17,212.83, only a little over one-half of the amount reported. As the mine more than paid expenses in September and only lost a small sum in October, this sum has been little changed. If the Isabella should again turn out a big producer no one would find fault with the amount expended in the development, without which nothing could have been produced. Mr. De La Vergne was perfectly frank in his talk yesterday and gave the impression that he was glad to give any information regarding the mine that he could give out.

WORK COMPANY SHIPS ORE TO THE DORCAS MILL

Word was received at the office of the Work company yesterday that a shipment has just been sent out from their Morning Glory No. 2 claim. The shipment consisted of 43 tons and was divided into two lots, one of 13 tons which will run about two ounces in gold to the ton, and another of 30 tons which will run one ounce or better. The exact returns have not yet been received. This shipment went to the Dorcas mill at Florence and was sent out by the Morning Glory Mining and Leasing company, which is operating this claim of the Work company.

$25.00 to California and Oregon points—second class—via the D. & R. G., on sale September and October.

State Mining News

The month of October has been one of activity throughout the mining camps of Colorado. From all quarters of the state the news has the same general tone, renewed activity among the old mines and the opening up of new ones. While there has been somewhat of a cessation of eastern capital coming into the state the people who reside here are making up the deficiency to a certain extent. The past month has been a profitable one in Cripple Creek. The production was large, the average value of the ore high and a number of idle properties have been started up, either on company account or through lessees. Several events of the coming twelve months will have a beneficial influence upon the camp, chief among them being the building of the drainage tunnel and the re-survey. The recent reduction in the treatment charges upon low grade ore is bound to have a beneficial effect also, although it has not yet been in operation a sufficient time to have its benefits show. This rate will not only result in the mining of some ore that is now left in the mine, but will also stimulate the working-over of the old dumps. Many of these dumps contain ore running as high as $20 per ton and lessees can make good pay by sorting over this waste rock. Those now operating upon the Elkton dump are said to be doing well.

The stock market has shown some improvement during the past week and there is good reason to believe that it will continue to improve. The tax question is the one great drawback to a good market. With 1,500 mining claims in Cripple Creek to be sold for taxes it can be seen how serious this matter is. With the water question about to be settled, practically for all time, the tax matter is now almost the only bughear. There are hopes of this matter being settled amicably before another year. With this done a good strong market might be expected to result.

AMONG THE MINES OF CLEAR CREEK COUNTY

The Louini & Co. lease on the territory of the Pelican-Dives company this week sent down a wagon load of ore worth $1,027, and last week a wagon load worth over $1,000, only a few dollars less in value. The Pelican-Dives is producing an immense quantity of high grade ores; indeed, the low grade ores of this company's territory would be high grade ore in any other mining camp in the United States. The Pelican-Dives has had a career that reads like a romance. The assassinations and law suits that marked the struggle for the possession of this famous property in the wild days of the long ago would serve as salient points for a novel that would be read with universal interest. When the great panic of 1893 caused silver to decline about 30 cents an ounce within a period of six weeks many of the grandest silver mines of the world, mines that had dazzled civilization with their rich production, were compelled to suspend operations. The Pelican-Dives weathered that awful storm—a triumph due largely to the resourceful and sagacious management of Col. J. H. Robeson, one of the most practical and progressive mine managers of Colorado. The future of the Pelican-Dives will be even grander than its past. The territory has produced $15,000,000, and has done much to make the Georgetown region famous.

It was $500 a shot last Saturday in the famous 1,000-foot level of the world-renowned Aliunde mine, just a little over a mile from Georgetown. Last Saturday the famous Haggart & Co. lease on the Aliunde actually knocked down $1,000 worth of ore with only two shots.

Where in this world is there another district with such a mine?

The Anglo-Saxon Mines and Development company is progressing very satisfactorily. The contract work on the crosscut intended to reach the same vein that traverses Saxon Extention territory is advancing rapidly. It is expected that this crosscut will, with in 75 feet, cut the lode exposed in the discovery shaft of the St. Paul No. 2 claim.—(Clear Creek Topics.

WALL STREET DISTRICT.

The Nancy company is contemplating the construction of an electric tramway from and through the Nancy tunnel to the ore bins of Wall Street Gold Extension company plant, a total distance of about 3,000 feet. The Nancy company's offensive workings are in good shape. Good stoping ground is being opened on the Guy Copper vein and the Gillard. Work will begin on the Lost Chance vein in the course of the coming week.

Work on the big chlorination plant of the Wall Street Gold Extension company is so far advanced that the crushing of ore will begin next Monday. The large Filer and Stowell engine was turned over for the first time last Saturday and every part of the engine was found to be working smoothly. All the other machinery is being tested this week. The ore bins are rapidly filling up and all that is wanting is the completion of the roasting furnace.

Leasers on the Wood Mountain are hard at work in taking on good ore. The mill is running day and night.

Tambourine shipped a car of high grade ore this week.

Dirigo tunnel. The C. & N. Mining company operating this property are anxiously waiting for the electric drills ordered some time ago. Work, nevertheless, is being rapidly pushed and good ore bodies being opened up. Two shifts are at work.—(Boulder County Miner.

ELDORA.

The Rosalind company is doing extensive work in the Rosalind tunnel, now in 500 feet, several car loads of good ore now being on the dump.

One Spencer mountain, the Pennsylvania Gold & Silver M. & M. company is preparing to develop its group of claims on an extensive scale. A four foot body of ore has been opened and runs high in gold and silver values. The company is making arrangements for the erection of Houting machinery and compressors on the Happy Jack.

Work on the Diamond is being pushed by Green Rogers. A shaft is being sunk in ore. Sampling proves the ore to run from $13 to $25 per ton.

A rich strike was made on the Sunnyside claim on the north slope of Ute mountain, at a depth of five feet, five feet of vein matter being exposed. The property is owned by Judge David Hodgson.—(Boulder County Miner.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SAN JUAN DISTRICT.

Some fine ore is being opened up in the Little Bessie, Minnie gulch. Some picked assays went as high as 1,400 ounces in silver and 40 ounces in gold. Another carload was shipped to the smelter this week.

Any hour of the day now we may expect to hear of the cutting of the King vein on Sultan mountain. Future success depends on the quantity and quality of the Kin at 750 feet of depth, and for which the Royal M. & I. Co. has spent a lot of money to investigate.

E. H. Blunt, owner of the Bluff-Waterfall group of mines in the Needle mountain district, was in Silverton last Saturday on his bi-monthly trip. During the past summer only the required assessment work on his six claims has been done. "The Aztec G. & C. M. Co.," says Mr. Blunt, "will soon pass under one of the principal ore shoots, for which a long tunnel has been run. A two-story (27x27) building is being erected by the Aztec company and 10 men, or the present force, will be employed for the winter. Ephriam Lissner has let a contract for 200 feet of tunnel on one of his claims, that is expected to cut into the lower horizon of a rich shoot of ore that crops on the surface."

Much has been said as to the contemplated work of development on the Green Mountain mines. Cunningham gulch, for the past year, but nothing could be given out as authentic news until this week, owing to the unsettled state of affairs of the company. J. A. Snedaker, consulting engineer, of Denver with a few eastern stockholders in the company, have been on the ground for the past two weeks and some systematic development work is now planned, consisting of a 3,000-foot tunnel that will from almost its start cut vein after vein. The more distant will be cut at a perpendicular depth of 1,600 feet. Within the next three weeks a four-drill compressor will be operating a drill or two on the tunnel, while other work here and there on the company's big group of claims on Greene mountain will eventually convert several promising prospects into shipping mines. Buildings to accommodate 20 to 30 miners have been constructed and upon good authority we are advised that ample funds are available to carry the plans outlined to completion.—(Silverton Standard.

SUMMIT COUNTY.

The good things of Summit county often come in chunks, but they do not always reach the size of the one Manager Finding recently brought down from the Mountain Pride and is now exhibiting at his store. It is a 600-pound piece of high grade lead-gold ore, and is a magnificent sample, not only of what the Mountain Pride is producing, but of the possibilities of the Illinois gulch region.

Since the disclosure made in the June Bug a few days ago, one man has taken out about 100 sacks of 400-ounce silver ore.

It is reported that C. C. Warren of Dillon has sold the Green Mountain Girl, situated between Frisco and Wheeler, to Nelson Blount and Thayer McLaren.

Colonel Lightburn, who recently made a rich strike in the Cripple Creek district, was here yesterday, inspecting his properties in Gold Run, upon which he is driving a long crosscut tunnel. The tunnel is now in 1,300 feet.

The Cashier Mining and Milling company is still adding new and powerful machinery to its mill equipment, in Brown's gulch. The latest addition is a huge roll jaw crusher, manufactured by the Sturtevant Mill company, of Boston. The machine is large enough and powerful enough to "chew up" a locomotive.—(Summit County Journal.

LEADVILLE.

The new shaft of the Boulder Mining company, in Big Evans gulch, north of the Big Six, has shown much improvement in the past few days. At a depth of 170 feet the indications were so favorable that it was decided to commence drifting, and a fissure has just been cut which gives assays of ½ ounce in gold. This is now being followed, and a steady improvement is looked for. The work is in charge of Timothy Kyle, the manager of the company.

The Moyer is now shipping 100 tons per day of zinc ore, most of which is obtained by hand sorting. The material is now being shipped to the Lanyon company's works at Gas, Kansas, which concern will in the near future erect a lead furnace in connection with its plant.—(Leadville Herald-Democrat.

PEARL DISTRICT.

Considerable high grade stuff is being hoisted at the Big Horn.

The ore at the Sierra Madre is improving steadily with depth.

Grand Republic rock shows great improvement in the last 10 feet.

A recent test on ore from the New Rambler mine gave returns of nine and one-half ounces of platinum.

The Copper King shaft has reached the 100-foot mark with plenty of good copper in sight.

The New Rambler Mining company is making regular shipments of matte to the Denver smelters.

The Zirkel ore shoot is a wonder—if it can be called a shoot. It has more the appearance of being a mountain of solid mineral.

The contractors working on the Tully are down about 160 feet, and considerable ore has been encountered. The shaft will be put down 200 feet.

The Colorado mine in the Jelm district of Wyoming is reported to have seven feet of red oxide and copper glance. Ore is being sorted and sacked for shipment to the Denver smelters.

The Magpie Gold and Copper Mining company, whose property is located on the south fork of the Encampment northwest of Pearl, has been incorporated in Wyoming with a capitalization of $1,000,000.

Operations on an extensive scale will soon be commenced on the Graytown group of mines, owned by C. B. Ayres. This group lies in Wyoming, three miles north of Pearl, and adjoins the State Line properties. Well defined veins, with splendid surface showings, cross the claims, and it is the intention of the owners to thoroughly prospect their ground this fall and winter.—(Pearl Mineral Times.

THE TURRET DISTRICT.

A force of eight men is working on the Cleopatra on Cameron mountain.

The Crisp brothers are timbering the Beaumont shaft this week. The property is looking exceedingly well.

The Home company is doing excellent work on the Crete. John Larson and Walter Smith are sinking a 4x7 shaft which is now 20 feet deep. It is expected to cut the vein at 30 feet.

The new machinery of the Vivandiere was delivered at Hecla on Thursday. It consists of a 60-horsepower hoist and a sinking and station pump each of 120 gallons per minute capacity. The plant will be installed as soon as possible. It is probable that while the foundation is being laid and machinery placed, mining will be suspended. As soon as the machinery is installed the work of sinking below the 500-foot level will be resumed. The shaft is now 40 feet below that level, and there are strong proofs that the ore bodies greatly improve below 500 feet. The old machinery will be transferred to the Gertie.—(Turret Gold Belt.

THE SOUTH PARK OIL FIELDS.

Hartsel, Colo., Nov. 1, 1902.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

A few months ago your valuable paper printed the report of Prof. Lakes on the formation prospects and oil indications in the South park.

This report attracted much attention and resulted in the formation of a local company with the intention of developing these fields, but as yet it has done no work, but now a new factor has entered the field in the person of Mr. W. P. Garrison of Chicago, who has undertaken to prove the existence of oil in Park county, and sinking a well will proceed with all possible dispatch.

Mr. Garrison had had a long and extended experience in developing oil lands in California and has met with great success there and he feels confident after a close examination of the formation and surface indications in the South park that he will be rewarded by striking oil in paying quantities.

With the habitual energy marking the inhabitants of the Windy city, he immediately secured the necessary ground and then ordered machinery, part of which has already arrived at Hartsel and is now being freighted to the location of the well which is to the north of this station on the Midland railroad and some six miles distant.

Work has already begun and in about 15 days the derrick will be finished and drilling will begin.

The practical work is in the hands of Mr. D. C. Green, who has had some 20 years' experience in drilling oil wells, and for 13 years operated in the Florence district for the United Oil company and has also done considerable work in Routt and Boulder counties.

He regards the prospects here as exceptionally favorable and is much pleased with the outlook.

It is estimated that it will be necessary to sink some 2,500 feet and that will take three or four months, according to the formation encountered.

Work will be pushed day and night, and the enterprise of Mr. Garrison is the chief topic of conversation in the park and all devoutly hope that his efforts may meet the reward they deserve and an oil field developed equal to the Florence district. If such proves to be the case, Hartsel will become the center of a flourishing community.

In the meantime, much interest is being taken in the prosecution of the work, and its progress will be watched by those who have taken up land in the park and also by citizens of Colorado Springs, as the opening of an oil district here would be of direct benefit to the business interests of your city, the distance being only 70 miles.

MINING NOTES

GOLD AND COPPER STRIKE ON ANGLO-SAXON EXTENSION

About six inches of ore has been encountered in an upraise being put in to connect with the upper workings for ventilating purposes on the Anglo-Saxon Extension near Georgetown. The ore is worth $50 in gold, $15 in silver and nearly $5 in copper to the ton. Heretofore this property has not been worked in any systematic manner, although several lessees have taken out fair stakes when a little hard pushed for money to work a lease they might have on another property. Since D. W. Shepard took hold of the property the drifts have been cleaned out and one or two crosscut tunnels have been run. When the present upraise is completed so as to furnish complete ventilation, the mine will be in shape to produce quantities of the ore mentioned above.

ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT ON ACCIDENT GIVES ENCOURAGEMENT

The prospects of the Accident mine on Gold hill are daily becoming brighter as a result of the extensive development work now being done. The mine lays right on the contact with the granite, the latter formation having been only recently encountered. On this contact the ore bodies were found to be larger and of higher value than on any other level of the mine. The present policy of the owners it to prosecute development regardless of production. No attempt is being made, therefore, to take out ore for shipment. Enough is being taken out, however, to pay current expenses and leave a small margin, which is allowed to accumulate. The company's entire energy is being expended upon the extension of the various winze levels to prove the ore. There is already a quantity of ore in sight, but the company is desirous of proving the exact quantity contained in the present workings before stoping is commenced. This work is being performed from a winze sunk from the 300-foot level. This winze is equipped with a hoisting plant and is now 100 feet deep. The first winze level at a depth of 50 feet has been extended a distance of 100 feet, showing the continuity of the ore. In that level the ore body is between four and five feet wide. The screenings being made all average in the neighborhood of $30 per ton, while the coarse rock runs as high as $60. The second level at the depth of 100 feet is showing some very fine ore. The new plant of machinery recently installed is working perfectly.

NEW LESSEES MAY MAKE ATLANTA A PAYING MINE

Judge Goddard and associates have been granted a long and liberal lease upon the Bull hill ground owned by the Gilpin and Cripple Creek company, which adjoins the property of the Independence Consolidated and Findley companies. The property is divided into blocks and the Denver parties have secured a lease upon blocks 2 and 3, which comprise the main workings upon the property. The lease is a very liberal one. It extends for a period of two years, with low royalties and only 100 feet of sinking is required during the life of the lease. The property is developed with a shaft which is now down to a depth of 475 feet. The new operators, who have organized the Midday Leasing Co., have started work in two levels, the 320 and 475-foot levels. In the lower level there is a very good showing. There they are drifting on a vein three feet in width that is yielding some very good rock with satisfactory assays. Some years ago very rich ore was mined in the Atlanta, but as depth was gained the rich ore played out, and, although considerable prospecting has been done, the rich ore has never been re-located. The new operators have ample capital, and it is quite possible they will again make a paying mine out of the old Atlanta.

BONBRIGHT GROUP SOLD TO PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY

The Bonbright group of mining claims north of Pearl, consisting of four full claims have been sold by its owner, John Drew, to a Pennsylvania company. The consideration was $4,000 in cash and 200,000 shares of stock. The sale of this group is regarded as one of the most important consummated in northern Colorado's copper camp. The Bonbright group adjoins the State Line group and is considered one of the most promising propositions in the camp. The former owners have done sufficient work to demonstrate the value of the property, but additional capital was required to place it upon a producing basis. This is the intention of the new company who will start systematic work immediately. The first work will be bone on the Bonbright shaft, where some exceptionally high grade ore has been found.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO R. R. CO.

THE FRISCO SYSTEM.

Commencing November 1, the Frisco System will inaugurate regular winter through sleeping car service between Kansas City and Jacksonville, Fla. This car will run via Frisco System from Kansas City to Birmingham, thence via the Southern Railway to Jacksonville.

G. W. Martin General Western Agent.

Read the Gazette.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN COLORADO SPRINGS...

ROCK ISLAND WILL BUILD A TRACK OF ITS OWN TO PUEBLO

If plans now being made are carried through as contemplated at the present time, Colorado Springs will soon be the northwestern terminus of the Great Rock Island system as well as the western terminus of its Chicago-Colorado line.

And the Rock Island system, when these improvements are completed, will have become one of the greatest railway systems in the entire world, a system that will traverse the entire west, putting the vast natural wealth of each section into direct and easy communication with its nearest center of population and into close touch with one of the great main lines of commerce.

A new line of railroad from Colorado Springs to Pueblo, to connect with a line now building between Dawson, N. M., and Pueblo, and an extension of the Fort Worth line to the Gulf coast, which is also in contemplation, will put this city at the northwestern terminus of a circuit that will reach from the Great Lakes to the Rockies and to the Gulf of Mexico, reaching out as far as El Paso, Texas, in the direction of California, making the Rock Island, with comparatively little construction work to be done, one of the greatest of railroads in both transcontinental and local business, both freight and passenger.

The meaning of these plans of this great railway system to the people of the west is beyond any mental estimate at the present time.

As an indication of the promptness with which all the contemplated improvements by this railroad are to be made, it may be of interest to note that the company has recently placed one order for no less than 125 locomotives and that this order is a strictly "rush" proposition, the company declaring that the locomotives will be needed imperatively even before they can be turned out of the shops.

The first step towards extending the Rock Island road south from Colorado Springs to Pueblo will be taken shortly by the company, when it begins building its track from Dawson, N. M., to Pueblo. The company will soon have completed their new stretch of track from Amarillo, Texas, to Dawson, and it is given out upon pretty reliable authority that the engineering corps of the road will be ordered to extend the track on to Trinidad and Pueblo. If the road is built to Pueblo it is reasonably certain that it will also be built to Colorado Springs, thus making one large loop that will embrace some of the richest territory and one of the most profitable from a railroad point of view, in the country.

Ever since the absorption of the Denver & Rio Grande system by the Gould interests, who also own control of the Missouri Pacific, the Rock Island has been greatly hampered in getting at its coal supply in the southern part of the state, and when the new road from Dawson to Pueblo is built it will be for the purpose of tapping the coal fields owned by the company south of Pueblo, and will allow them to transport their coal on their own track.

The Rock Island has been building for some time an extension of track from Amarillo, Texas, to Dawson, N. M., via Tucumcari, N. M., on the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf branch of their system, and as Dawson is within but a short distance of the Colorado state line it will be a comparatively easy matter to build in to Trinidad and Pueblo and on to Colorado Springs. The line between El Reno, Oklahoma, and Amarillo, Texas, was built but a few years ago to connect with the Colorado & Southern, and thus give the Rock Island a short cut north through Colorado from Texas.

When the contemplated improvements are made the road will be entirely independent of other roads in handling Colorado business south and east. The branch from Amarillo to Tucumcari was built for the purpose of connecting with the Santa Fe on southern California business. Later the branch up to Dawson was begun and in a very short time this will be completed, giving the road access to the business of northern New Mexico.

Several of the head engineers of the road will be in the city in a short time which will necessarily come upon its on their way south to make preparations for the proposed new track. The distance between Dawson and Pueblo is less than 125 miles, and it will be an easy proposition to extend the road from Dawson. So far have the officials of the road gone in making their plans for the new route that the surveying corps now at work on the line from Dawson to Amarillo are expecting to be ordered to begin as soon as the job they are now working on is finished. Once in Pueblo the road will be sure to build on to this city, making this city the headquarters for one large division. In addition to having a way of controlling their own coal supply the road will find itself in a field which is now going to three other roads, and competition between them promises to be very keen when the line is completed.

Work on the line from Tucumcari is practically completed and, although trains will not be run on it for some time yet, the surveyors and graders have completed their contracts and, it is thought, will begin immediately on the line from Dawson to Pueblo. The road may or may not pass through Trinidad on the way to Pueblo. That point is not fully decided as yet.

When the Rock Island system's new line, now building between Kansas City and St. Louis, is completed, that road bids fair to become the popular line to the World's Fair, as well as to all points east via St. Louis. The surveys for this new line have all been made and work is being pushed ahead rapidly at both ends of the route. Already over 100 miles of the road are in operation out of St. Louis and it is hoped to have the entire line completed early in 1903. This new line, known as the "St. Louis line," is destined to become a most important feeder for the Rock Island system. This is especially true in view of the holding of the World's Fair at St. Louis. The line, when completed, will be one of the short lines, if not the shortest line operating between Kansas City and St. Louis. The grades have all been kept down to a minimum and all curves eliminated wherever possible to do so. Heavy rails are being laid and extra precautions taken to make the road strong and substantial in every respect, to withstand the heavy travel completion. No expense is being spared in its construction. In St. Louis, as is well known through dispatches published in the newspapers at various times, the Rock Island system has secured many valuable accessions. A long strip of land adjoining the World's Fair grounds was secured by the road and will be used for tracks and depot facilities. This gives to the Rock Island a direct entrance to the fair grounds and will permit the easy handling of passengers as well as make it possible for passengers to go directly to the fair grounds without changing cars. The equipment for the World's Fair line has already been considered by the Rock Island management. The cars to be used will be the finest that can be purchased and will contain all improvements and appliances for safety as well as built for the comfort and convenience of the traveling public. The schedule of the arrival and departure of the trains at both ends of the route will be arranged as best suits the convenience and quick transportation of passengers. The management intends to make the St. Louis line one of the best of the western roads and everything will be done to make it popular with the public. It is evidently the ambition of the management to make this pre-eminently the World's Fair line from western Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, New Mexico and the southwest, as well as from the Pacific coast.

C. P. Adams, superintendent of the telegraphic department, and F. A. Landee, general foreman of line repairs, of the Rock Island, were in the city this week, making arrangements for the new improvements in the telegraphic system of the road that are to be started in the near future. They are making a thorough inspection of the telegraph system from one end of the road to the other. It is hardly probable that new wires will be struug over the entire system but a number of new wires will run into the local office. The duplex system will be installed on the present local wire running through from Denver to Topeka. A special wire will also be installed for the sole use of the chief dispatchers. It is understood that these new wires will be strung just as soon as Messrs. Adams and Landee have completed their tour of the road.

ELKS WILL START CLUB HOUSE SOON

The Colorado Springs Elks association, which is the organization formed to conduct the building of the new club house for Colorado Springs lodge No. 309, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, yesterday filed with the county clerk a trust deed to the Colorado Trust company covering the property of the Elks at the corner of Bijou and Cascade where the new building is to be constructed as well as all the lodge's equipment which will go to furnish the new club house.

The deed is simply to secure the $50,000 bond issue of first mortgage gold bonds issued by the lodge to provide funds for the new building, the trust company taking over the loan. The bonds will be 1,000 in number of $50 each, dated November 1 and payable on the first day of May and the first day of November.

It is announced definitely that work on the club house will begin at 11 o'clock at night on the 11th of this month, the eleventh of the year. This particular time for starting the club house is peculiarly appropriate, inasmuch as 11 is the magic hour with the Elks and the beginning of work at this hour will be propitious.

The plans for the building have been drawn up by Architects Douglas and Hetherington and are now complete. They have been placed in the hands of four leading contractors of this city, who have been requested to figure on the work, and it is expected that the contract can be let before the 11th and that work will proceed without interruption after the breaking of ground on the evening of that date.

The members of the lodge have been looking forward for a long time to the day when the work on their new club house would be begun, and the long and constant prosperity and popularity of the order in this city will simply be perpetuated by the erection of the palatial club home that is contemplated.

The lodge is in better condition in every way, today, than ever before.

COLORADO CITY APPROVES PUNISHMENT OF OFFENDERS.

The advocates of a cleaner Colorado City and the friends of law enforcement are rejoicing greatly over the decisions handed down by Judge Cunningham in the district court during the past week by which N. B. Hames, J. I. Lacey, D. H. Rees and John Blackwood were found guilty of conducting gambling resorts in Colorado City in open defiance of the law. It is the first time in the history of El Paso county that convictions have been secured in similar cases. The records in the present instance show seven convictions, on that many separate counts, one of which, not mentioned above, being that of Henry Coby, on the charge of Sunday liquor selling.

The cases date back six or eight weeks only, at which time a large assortment of gambling devices were seized by Sheriff Gilbert and publicly burned. Information was filed at that time with District Attorney Trowbridge, by committing witnesses, James A. D. Sherer, J. H. Tremmel and others, accusing the above defendants with the illegal running of gambling resorts. Attorney George Gardiner conducted the prosecution, and R. L. Hubbard was retained by the defense. The trial included two cases against N. B. Hames, one against J. I. Lacey, two against D. H. Rees, and one each against Henry Coby and John Blackwood. The defendants all entered the plea of not guilty, but after the conviction of Rees, Lacey and Coby, before Judge Cunningham, Hames and Blackwood both withdrew their pleas, and entered a plea of guilty, instead.

It is probable that the cases, with the exception of the two latter, in which the plea of guilty was entered, will be appealed. Judge Cunningham still has the case under consideration and in the case of Hames, has ordered that the gambling devices in his possession, which the officers were unable to secure at the time of the raid, be immediately produced, under pain of the full penalty of the law.

TO FIGHT UNCLE SAM'S BATTLES

Boys who have an ambition to try the life of the United States navy are having an opportunity just now to make a start on such a career. Lieutenant J. P. Morton, who is in Denver in the interest of the government, is recruiting boys and young men into the service of the navy as apprentices and landsmen. George McKay, of this city, who has been a pupil in the public schools here for the past three years and a half, went to Denver yesterday and successfully passed the necessary examinations for enlistment as an apprentice and will leave Colorado next Saturday for San Francisco to enter the naval training school on Goat island. He is the son of Dr. A. F. McKay and brother of Edward F. McKay.

The live of these apprentices is neither one of hardship nor of ease. It is one of method, of strictest discipline and of work, physical and mental, the government having in view the upbuilding of a strong manhood for its service, mentally, morally and physically. Neither an incorrigible nor an invalid can get into this service and no boy who enlists can hope to be discharged before the expiration of his period of enlistment, which is the completion of the years of his minority.

Every boy who enlists as an apprentice must carry on the studies required during a schooling of five hours a day. In addition he learns to drill, to box, to fence, to swim, to wash, to mend, and pretty nearly everything else that tends to make a man tidy and quick, both in mind and body. He is under the pay of the government throughout his enlistment and strong inducements to his entering upon the life of a naval man when he attains his majority are held out to him. The boy with a good eye for markmanship competes every three months for liberal money prizes offered for excellence in target work with the big guns, with rifle or with pistol.

Lieutenant J. P. Morton, Annapolis, '95, Master-at-Arms Josephson and Naval Surgeon Curl are in charge of the recruiting station in Denver, which will remain open until November 8. The station has been open for about a week. A good many of the boys enlisted, the local recruit included, have been planning for several months to take the examinations at this time. Boys are eligible only between the ages of 15 and 17. For every boy who comes up to the physical requirements about two fail upon examination and are rejected.

OFFICERS FOLLOWING THE TRAIL F TH E MYSTERIOUS.

Ford, Layman, or whatever his name may be, the man who tarried at the Antlers hotel here as Opper, the cartoonist, and succeeded in getting the best of the hotel management to the extent of a board bill for several days for himself and his "sister," Miss Layman, has not yet been located, although he is being sought throughout the state on a warrant sworn out by the management of the hotel. The woman who traveled as the man's sister and who left here a day before he did, is believed to be at the Tremont house in Denver, and it may be that Ford is still near her. The name Ford is now generally accepted as the man's right designation and it is said that he is a professional hotel beat who is well educated and who probably comes of excellent family. He is supposed to have used variously the name of L. M. Ford, Paul Ford and Jules Harvey Ford.

Whether Ford has done anything crooked here aside from beating his hotel bill remains to be seen. The draft upon which he secured money from a prominent banker has not yet been heard from. It may or may not be good. The chances are, of course, that it is not. Ford is probably in Denver, and a search will be made for him there. A record of Jules Harvey Ford is contained in the "beat" book issued annually by the National Hotel Men's Protective association.

UNDERWENT OPERATION—Miss Stinebeck has arrived from Kalamazoo, Mich., and is now at the Electro-Thermatorium hospital, where she has undergone an operation. The patient is progressing nicely.—(From Sunday Gazette.

LOTS SOLD—Hastings Bros. report the sale of lot 3, block 4, in their Fourth addition to the city, to Joseph M. Wilson, consideration $440.

ERSTWHILE "OPPER" PROVES AN ENIGMA

Is he another "Sylvester Scovel?"

The "Sylvester Scovel" referred to registered under that name at the Cliffe house in Manitou about four years ago, was discovered by the Gazette, arrested while endeavoring to leave Manitou the next day, and for about two years thereafter, more or less, he settled back hotel bills and other matters in the various county jails of this section of the state.

This man may be a sure enough "Opper," but he is not Fred Opper, the cartoonist, and as for "Dip" Opper, whom he claimed to be when he was told that he was not Fred Opper,—"Dip" Opper is not known.

Can it be possible that a man who arrived in the city on Saturday and registered at the Antlers as "Peter Layman of New Orleans, who on Sunday was joined at the hotel by "Miss Layman, New Orleans," a "sister," who secured the room adjoining his own, who on Wednesday went on a coyote hunt and was discovered to be "Fred Opper, the cartoonist," which he admitted, who the next day, when confronted by a reporter with the declaration that Fred Opper was in New York said he was the brother of Fred Opper and that his own name was "Dip" Opper, who was several times a caller at one of the society homes in this city and who spent yesterday afternon driving with one of the loviest girls in Colorado Springs, by whom he was introduced at the offices of a local banking firm at whose hands, on such introduction, he received financial favors, and whose "sister" left suddenly yesterday afternoon for Denver without her trunk, —can it be that this interesting person is an impostor?

Several people in Colorado Springs do not want to think that he is, but on the other hand, several other people are quite fully convinced that he is nothing short of that.

And the fact that he has apparently moved on to fairer climes, to wander in greener and more attractive fields, to seek new worlds to conquer, and that neither his own bill at the hotel nor that of his "sister" has as yet been settled for, detracts nothing from the conclusion of the latter several persons.

"He came, he saw, he conquered," —seems to be a proposition true alike in its direct form and in its converse. He was foiled, he was seen of others, and the eye of the public was directed upon him, he disappeared.

There seems to be little question as to his having come from New Orleans. There was a man at the Antlers hotel who pointed him out and remarked: "He is from New Orleans. His name was Ford there, he beat the St. Charles hotel and he has done time."

It was believed at the Antlers last night that their much-talked-of guest would not be back. If he does not appear this morning a telegram will be sent to New Orleans and an effort made to ascertain his identity for the benefit of the Antlers and anyone else interested. There seems to be little question as to his having masqueraded as Fred Opper before, as he opened and took charge of considerable mail at the hotel that came addressed to "F. Opper," and for which there has has been no other claim. This much is certain, also, that F. Opper the cartoonist is not in Colorado nor the west, the Gazette having ascertained by inquiry in New York last night that F. Opper is in that city. Furthermore, the Gazette's information by wire last night states that "Dip" Opper, which the mysterious guest called himself to a reporter yesterday, stating that he was a brother of F. Opper, is unknown to the Hearst news service in New York.

Yesterday was rather a strenuous day for the mysterious guest.

In the morning he discovered that Fred Opper was in New York. In the afternoon "Miss Layman," whom he had said was his sister, left the hotel to take the 3:32 train for Denver, instructing the porter to have her trunk sent to the station. The trunk had already been set out into the hall of the hotel by Mr. "Opper." His sister stated that he would pay her bill and left the hotel. Inasmuch as he was to be responsible for his sister's bill and had no baggage of his own, the hotel management decided to place his sister's trunk in the baggage room at the hotel instead of in the depot. The mysterious guest appeared later in the day, about 7:30 in the evening, and demanded to know why his sister's trunk had not been sent, he having received a telegram from her in the meantime. He was told that it was being held until his bill as well as hers should be paid, and he left the house, having less than enough money to settle both bills, or even his own, and up to 3 o'clock this morning, had not been seen since.

It developed further, that he had presented the card of an alleged mutual friend, at the home of one of the most popular society girls in Colorado Springs, a day or two ago, and had been admitted as Mr. Layman. Yesterday, while out driving with this estimable young lady, and just about the time that his "sister" was leaving for Denver, he was introduced by his new-made friend in this city at the business house of a local banking firm, under the name of "Opper," cartoonist for Judge, which name he had by this time sprung as a revelation, and the favor desired, said to have been about $50 worth, was granted.

An examination of his room at the hotel after midnight last night, revealed absolutely nothing of value. The hotel people are congratulating themselves upon having got off as easily as they have. They have made no examination of the trunk in their possession, but it it is not sent for promptly, an investigation will be made.

Mr. Will E. Johnstone of Pueblo, has come from Pueblo to undergo an operation at the Electro-Thermatorium hospital at Colorado Springs.—(From Monday Gazette.

MRS. WHITE HAS SEEN VISIONS OF W. S. STRATTON

When Colorado Springs people read of the claim made by Mrs. Clara E. White against the estate of the late Winfield Scott Stratton, there was doubtless a general smile. However, the following from a Denver paper will be read with interest nevertheless:

"W. S. Stratton was much interested in the order of Emethachavah and said that he intended to join it," said F. P. White, rabbah, or chief father of the order, a communistic society of vegetarians, which has its headquarters in Denver. "Mrs. White's claim for $1,950 against his estate is purely a business proposition. Mr. Stratton agreed to give $2,000 toward promoting the publication and sale of 'The Romance of the Red Star,' a book setting forth the principles of our order. He paid only $50 on account. If it had not been Friday when Mrs. White called on him for the money he would have given her a check and the whole matter would have been settled. She went to Colorado Springs several times to see him, read portions of the book to him and explained our faith."

"And Mr. Stratton told me," said Mrs. White, advisory director of the order, "that he had paid many times $2,000 to be less pleasantly entertained than I entertained him with my story of our work."

"If it had not been somewhat in the nature of a favor, we should have got the money long ago," resumed Mr. White. "We went to Mr. Stratton, or rather, Mrs. White went to him, because we wanted to have the book put into circulation. The publisher agreed to print it for a certain price, specifying that we should guarantee him a certain sum for his work and for advertising the book, in order to get it properly before the people. We hadn't the money to do that, and naturally went to someone with money. Mr. Stratton would have attended to it had he lived. In fact, he wishes to give the money."

Mrs. White was reluctant to talk about the communications she had had with Mr. Stratton since his death.

"We are not freaks," said she. "Our religion is not spiritualism and it gives a wrong impression of it to say that I have spiritual communications. I am a clairvoyant. I see things in the other world that others do not see. I have seen Mr. Stratton since his death. He has told me that he is sorry he has failed to attend to the matter of the payment he promised toward publishing my book. While Mr. Stratton was alive he entertained me at his house on the occasion of my visits to Colorado Springs, and seemed very much interested in my work. He told me a great deal about himself. Mr. Stratton believed that he was surrounded by good and evil spirits. His good spirit, he said, was his mother. She was responsible for all his good impulses. Once I saw a woman standing beside him and described her to him. He said that I had described his mother perfectly. I have one proof of what I say. While we were taking a photograph of our house I saw a figure that no one else saw. Then I described it, and the camera showed the figure."

"As to Mr. Stratton's promise," said the rabbah, "the reason we did not collect while he was alive was that this offer was a friendly one. For that reason we never felt in a position to push him for the money. It was our purpose to have the book published in time for circulation at the Panamerican exposition. It was in press at the time Mrs. White first visited Mr. Stratton. However, Mrs. White fell ill and several things intervened, so that we did not get the book out as soon as we had expected.

"If it had not been for Mr. Stratton's promise we should not have gone into debt for the book as we did. I had notes for about $1,000 outstanding at one time and was really financially embarassed by the delay. Mrs. White wrote Mr. Stratton several times and at one time inclosed a draft, but I do not know that Mr. Stratton ever got his letters. He never answered, and, of course, had clerks to look after his correspondence, so that he may never have seen either the letters or the draft that we sent. Mr. Stratton took four copies of the book, but never paid more than $50 of the sum he promised. As it is, we let the advertising of the book drop and its circulation is now at a standstill. No, it is not a financial failure. We merely had to drop it temporarily for lack of funds. If Mr. Stratton had not delayed in paying the amount promised we should have had the book well in circulation by this time, as we could have gone farther.

"Mr. Stratton was always perfectly friendly with us. We asked for nothing. He offered the money, and we agreed to take it to further the cause. We do not ordinarily accept contributions from persons outside our faith. If anyone joins our community he must give everything to the society, but until he does we ask nothing and rarely accept anything. Our reason for keeping this transaction quiet was that Mr. Stratton did not want it known that he was interested in our work. He had not joined our community and for that reason we did not wish to advertise ourselves through him. So many societies, when they get hold of a man who can help them, try to make capital out of the use of his name. We did not do that. If Mr. Stratton had not wanted to hear what Mrs. White had to say he need not have seen her. Instead of denying her an interview he entertained her at his house. We lost a year's time waiting for Mr. Stratton and feel that we are entitled to the money he promised."

Mr. White is a stenographer in the law office of Waldron & Thompson, Continental building. He lives at No. 731 Canosa court where he presides over the rites of the incorporated order, which he and his wife founded and of which they are the sole officers.

Read the GAZETTE.

COUNTY WILL BUILD NEW RESERVOIRS AND DITCHES

Three new reservoirs and two new ditches are being added to the irrigating facilities of El Paso county. Plats were filed in the office of the county clerk yesterday giving a description of them. Fleming Neef is the owner and Sawyer & Garstin are the engineers.

Neef's ditch No. 1 and reservoir No. 2 are located in section 9, township 13, south of range 66 west. The source of supply will be Cottonwood creek. The depth of the reservoir at high water will be six feet and it will cover an acreage of 1.48 acres. The available capacity at high water will be 193,000 cubic feet. The ditch will be 1,453 feet in length, one foot wide and one foot deep. Construction was commenced October 13 last.

Cottonwood reservoir will be quite a large reservoir. It will be located in sections 10 and 11, township 13, range 66 west. It will also have its source of supply from the headwaters of Cottonwood creek. It will have a depth of 23 feet at high water and will cover an acreage of 25.33 acres. It will be used for irrigating purposes, mining, domestic, milling, manufacturing, etc. Its available capacity will be 12,690,000 cubic feet.

Neef's ditch No. 2 and reservoir No. 3 will be located in proximity to the others. The reservoir will be six feet deep at high water and will have an acreage of .19 acres. Its available capacity will be 24,450 cubic feet. The ditch will be one foot wide and one foot deep and 2,259 feet long. Its carrying capacity will be 2.1 cubic feet of water per second of time.

UNDER HEAVY EXPENSE FOR CARE OF INSANE.

Just what it is costing the tax-payers of El Paso county because the state is too poor through the machinations of Democratic administration to make extensions to the state insane asylum at Pueblo was demonstrated yesterday, when a bill was received from Dr. Hubert Work, proprietor of the private sanitarium for the insane at Pueblo for the care of the unfortunate people from El Paso county during September.

There were 14 persons in the sanitarium, known as "Woodcroft," from this county during September. There has been one removed since then, leaving 13. The bill for the month was $396.50, at the rate of $1 a day. The bill at the rate of the September account, would amount to something like $4,758 per year.

WILL BE TRIED FOR INSANITY.

Mrs. Sam Cunningham was arrested by Chief King yesterday afternoon and is being held at the county jail. While the nominal charge is disturbance it is likely that Monday an inquisition will be held as to her mental condition.

It is claimed that Mrs. Cunningham has been going wrong mentally for some time. She has a number of children and is the wife of Sam Cunningham, a well known huckster. She lives on East Cimarron, and yesterday the neighbors complained about her a number of times to the police officers. It was claimed that she was beating her children very severely and raising a row generally. Mrs. Cunningham went in person to the police station to explain and was accompanied by two of her children. It was decided to lock her up pending an examination into her condition, and as the county jail is more comfortable and has better facilities for looking after women she was sent there.

JOHNSON HAS LITTLE TO SAY.

"Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no lies."

This is as far as William Johnson will go when questioned by the officers regarding the robbery of Aiken's store at Cascade and Kiowa for which he is under arrest. Johnson was arrested by Detectives Atkinson and Gregory a few days ago with a number of fine sealskin jackets in his possession which he was trying to dispose of. Mr. Aiken identified the property as some of that which had been taken from his store.

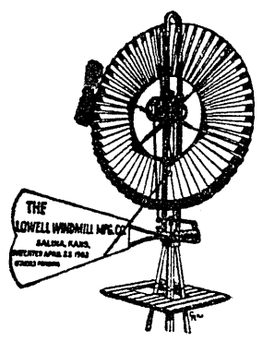
That Johnson is the real burglar there appears to be no doubt, but his demeanor is puzzling to the officers. He absolutely declines to tell anything whatever about himself and neither will he divulge the hiding place of the balance of the stolen plunder. He simply refuses to answer questions. A lawyer has seen him but whether the prisoner told him anything or not is unknown. The police firmly believe that they have a "live one" in Johnson, as he calls himself, and he will be photographed and the pictures sent about the country to see if he cannot be identified elsewhere.

PROHIBITIONISTS HAD RALLY—Prohibitionists of the city held their final rally at the court house last night and there was a fair attendance. The meeting was opened with prayer by Mr. Atkin. Captain Hiltz, the converted cowboy, made an address. The county ticket was discussed and the meeting decided to vote the straight Prohibitionist ticket in every respect. W. C. Johnson of Denver spoke against the Bucklin amendment and was followed by Attorney Baker and others in favor of it.

HORSES FOR SALE—Anyone desirous of of buying a good horse cheap will have an opportunity of doing so this morning. At 10 o'clock four valuable mustangs will be disposed of by the city at the pound in the 500 block on West Vermijo street. The horses have been taken up by the city herders and have never been claimed by the owners.

Money in Wind

To the Farmer and Stock Raiser



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Colorado College now offers advantages of the same grade as the best eastern institutions. For information concerning courses of study, rooms and board, physical culture, etc., apply to Wm. F. Slocum, President, or Edward S. Parsons, Dean.

For information in regard to the Colorado College Conservatory of Music, inquire of George Crampton, Acting Director.

Those wishing information as to the Courses in Drawing, Painting, Designing, etc., inquire of Louis Soutter, Director of Art Department.

Cutler Academy

Cutler Academy is the Associated Preparatory School of Colorado College, in which students are prepared for any American College. Address
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The Colorado Springs Sanatorium

Uses Exclusively the Famous Water

—of—

The Dr. Horn Mineral Springs

Colorado Springs, Colo.

A URIC ACID SOLVENT and

A specific cure for all Kidney troubles and resulting effects such as Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Sciatica and Inflammatory Rheumatism and Gout.

ANALYSIS OF WATER BY PROF. GOODALE, of Colorado College.

Potassium sulphate	1.25
Sodium sulphate	.40
Sodium chloride	1.60
Sodium carbonate	1.75
Calcium carbonate	7.32
Magnesium carbonate	3.38
Silica	.62
Oxide of iron and aluminum	.47

Figures given are grains per gallon, (U. S.) Stephen L. Goodale.

For information regarding the Sanatorium or Springs, write to

Dr. T. G. Horn,
COLORADO SPRINGS.

The Clark Magnetic Mineral Spring PUEBLO, COLO.

These waters have acquired a national reputation for curing Bright's Disease, Diabetes, all forms of Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Female Weakness, Blood and Skin Diseases, Lead and Mercurial Poisons. We have just opened our New Sanitarium, elegantly furnished, modern conveniences, steam heat, electric lights and bells. Rates: Transient, $2.00 per day and up; $10.00 per week and up. Correspondence solicited. Clark & Wolfe, proprietors.

For Mange. Scabbies. Lice. Insects

Use non-poisonous disinfectant, Kreomulsion, a cattle and sheep dip; this is effectual and safe; can be used cold; sure death to insects of all kinds and excels as a spray for trees and shrubs.

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Agent for El Paso County.
Manufactured by the ANTISEPTIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
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Visitors to Colorado Springs will find at the above place the best and cheapest Restaurant, lunch and bakery in the city.

:::The:::
Knight-Campbell Music Co.

113 N. Tejon St.
COLORADO SPRINGS.

Best Pianos at lowest prices.

Special bargains for out of town customers.

Write us for particulars as to makes, styles, prices and terms.

Catalogues free.

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Men to learn the Barber Trade. Eight weeks completes. Positions guaranteed. Write for particulars. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, Denver, Colo. or Dallas, Tex.

Cheap Lands

Convenient to Colorado Springs and Denver. Only one-tenth cash.

C. E. WANTLAND,
1025 17th St. DENVER, COLO.

NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

WOODLAND PARK

The residence of C. E. Hayden on Center street was entirely destroyed by fire last week, including his household effects. The building was of wood and the progress of the flames was so rapid that bfore the fire department could get to the scene the building was totally enveloped in flames, and Mrs. Hayden barely escaped with the children in time to save their lives. The loss will probably amount to a thousand dollars with a partial insurance.

Some small boys who are large enough to know better, but who have probably never been instructed in such matters, broke the windows out of Postmaster Baldwin's ranch house one day last week. They are the same boys who have a mania for hearing glass break, and who have been doing this sort of thing for some time. It is proposed that if any more such depredations are committed to send the boys where they will have time to reflect, and perhaps be taught better, as their parents do not seem to deem it worth while to undertake the task.

At Henry Law's mill near Torrington occurred last week what might have been a tragedy but for the nerve of Mr. Law and some of his assistants about the mill. One Frank Rolleson, who has for many years been a resident of Manitou Park, came to the mill carrying a Winchester, and when within a few feet of Mr. Law, raised his gun and took deliberate aim. When noticing that Ed Broderick was dangerously close to Law, he hesitated, at the same time ordering Broderick to step aside, as he intended to kill Law then and there. Broderick stood his ground, and Rolleston made a short detour in order to get a shot at Law, and in doing so lowered his gun, giving Law a chance to grasp the rifle by the muzzle and push the weapon to one side. Broderick seized Rolleston and another man coming up took a hand in the scrimmage, and the would-be killer was disarmed and promptly knocked down. Complaint was filed with Judge Harkins of the Divide and an officer went to the Park and arrested Rolleston, who had a preliminary hearing and was bound over to the district court, and in default of bail was taken to the county jail at Cripple Creek. Rolleston is undoubtedly insane, as his actions at times for some years past indicate this to be the case, and it is probable that he will eventually be sent to the insane asylum at Pueblo.

Miss Burns, a stenographer of Denver, made a visit to the Divide country last week and located a homestead in a beautiful valley.

Dave Quinlan and wife were in town on business last week.

Thomas Martin and Walter Samson are located on the old Day ranch which they recently purchased with a view to starting a stock ranch.

Messrs. Carroll, Linsay, Epperson and Abe Hackman are absent on a hunting trip on the western slope.

Mayor Hackman and family are sojourning at Glenwood for a few weeks, hoping to benefit Mrs. Hackman's health.

B. A. Beckenstien and family returned from eastern Kansas last week. Mr. Beckenstien was not benefited by the trip, and suffered severely from asthma and was compelled to cut his visit short, returning to the mountains as the only remedy.

Judge Skelton, a prominent attorney of Denver, was a visitor in town last week looking after his real estate interests here.

A. L. Hubbard, an electrician of Colorado Springs, was in town last Sunday.

MONUMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. Weaver went to Denver Saturday morning for a week's visit.

Mrs. Lamar and Mrs. Maddox made a trip to Colorado Springs Friday.

Mr. Alex Brazelton drove over from Elbert Friday. His wife and Mrs. Watts returned home with him Saturday morning.

Miss Lillian Rouark, the teacher at the Elton school, went to Colorado Springs Friday evening for a visit with relatives. She returned Tuesday.

Mr. J. W. Pring of Colorado Springs was looking after his interests in this community Friday.

Hon. H. H. Seldomridge of Colorado Springs was the speaker of the evening at the Democratic rally held at the Woodman hall on last Thursday evening. Mr. William Lombard and Mr. Nichols were also present. Miss Harriet Ballou favored the audience with several popular selections on the piano.

The Gwillimville school opened Monday morning with Miss Jessie Stoddard as teacher.

The young people gave a ball at the Woodman hall Tuesday evening. The election returns were received during the evening. A midnight luncheon was served at the Park hotel.

Mrs. Maddox and Nettie and Mrs. Rupp spent Wednesday in Denver.

Miss Sarah Gwillim visited relatives in Roswell Saturday.

Mr. H. G. Merriman's two-story residence in Glen Park was burned down on last Friday evening. The family were spending the evening at the home of a neighbor and did not discover the fire until it was too late to save any of the furniture. During the summer Mr. Merriman has been in the habit of running a rooming house. The estimated loss is about $2,000, partly covered by insurance.

Mr. and Mrs. William Sailor assisted Mr. E. B. Gittings with his threshing Friday and Saturday. Mr. Svensgard's machine was employed.

Halloween was duly celebrated Friday evening by both old and young. The members of the Woman's association had charge of the affair. The hall was lighted with jack-o-lanterns. Supper was served from 6 to 9, after which all present engaged in games suitable to the evening. An arbor had been built in one corner of the hall where a palmist delighted the young people.

Mr. Thomas Chase left for Sailor park Thursday for a few days' hunting.

Myrtle Van Schuyver is again able to be out offer a siege of typhoid fever.

Mr. and Mrs. Lamar spent Monday at the Brown home in Spring valley.

Mr. and Mrs J. B. Killin returned Friday from a two months' visit in Iowa and Ohio.

ELLICOTT.

A very pleasant Halloween dance took place at Mr. W. L. Kennedy's last Friday. Refreshments were served and everybody who was there reports a very enjoyable time. About 75 people were present, among whom may be mentioned Miss Anna Jacobs of Fountain, Miss McGlone, Miss Kemp, Miss Agnes Ellicott, Miss Leavitt, Miss Surber, Mr. E. Stark, Mr. A. Gildart, Mr. Chester Surber, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gildart, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Alley etc., etc.

Mr. William Emery will move on to the Ailely ranch next spring.

Messrs. Weaver and Bird are moving their cattle to their winter quarters at Fowler.

Donations to the Xmas tree will be received by the committee and it is hoped all who can will help towards making a pleasant Christmas tree for the little ones in this neighborhood.

The clerks of election this year will be Alf W. Hopkinson and W. T. Kennedy.

A Litany to My Lady.

"It was disgraceful, Jack, really it was. You knew me only five days and you tried to—actually, I had to change the subject to prevent your kissing me."

"My lady, deal not with me according to my sins!"

"And it was only two days later that you caught hold of my hand to end—"

"Lady, have mercy!"

"You audacious boy, you wanted to know if they would ever belong to you. They're mine, aren't they dear? Those were your very words, sir!"

"Save thy servant, who believes in thee, my lady!"

"And the next day you called me 'sweetheart.' If that wasn't bold!"

"Spare me, my lady!"

"Not many days after you hung over me, so meek and I just knew that had I not edged away quickly—I'm sure—"

"Have mercy on me, my lady!"

"I felt as though you should have been sent away from me forever."

"Deliver me, my lady!"

"For it occurred to my boldness, if that were possible. I couldn't remind you of the next night at the Travis dance. We sat on the stairs and you positively raved over Pearl. Besides, a kiss on the head with most people, but you—why—you held my hand to your mouth for ever so long. Oh, Jack, it was shocking, and anybody might have seen you with all that crowd coming and going. I was ashamed of you!"

"From thy wrath deliver me, my lady!"

"And last night after the theater I looked at you, and I got close oh, so close! Your face came down, down, down, and—was so frightened—I held my breath and suddenly mother came to open the door for us and then proceeded you're a know very well you were going to kiss me!"

"Be merciful to me a sinner!"

"Then, this, the twenty-fifth night of our acquaintance, you come to me and say that you love me!"

"My lady, graciously hear me!"

"That you want me to care about you."

"Oh lady, hear my prayer!"

"That your greatest happiness would be to love me and serve me forever."

"I beseech thee to hear me, my lady!"

"But you must give me time. I—I don't know—the twenty-fifth night! It's so absurd, Jack, dear! Dear, I—I—well, I'll try to love you!"

"My lady, my lady, may angels bless thee forever and ever. Amen!"—(Lippincott's Magazine for October.

Fighting Lizards.

The Ring-necked lizard of the Arizona desert is not a mere devourer of weaklings. He is always ready to fight, whether he is challenged by another or cornered by a man. When brought to bay in some hole, he opens his jaws and dashes bravely out, snapping at everything which opposes him; and so fierce and sudden is his rush that it is impossible to face it without flinching. By holding two of these lizards loosely by the small of the back and allowing their heads to clash as they struggle to escape, one may be able to induce combats such as must occur every day in the desperate lizard world.

Forgetting that they were captives, they would seize upon each other and vent their thwarted rage to the utmost in a fight which but for timely interference would doubtless lead to the death of one or the other. Such bulldog pugnacity is rather unlooked for in lizards, but a student of character could easily read in the set jaw and pouched throat of this species the signs of fighting blood.—(From Country Life in America.

No Loss on Cuban Sugar.

The only available facts regarding the cost of producing sugar in Cuba are those obtained directly from the planters. A recent statement, purporting to be taken directly from the books of a large Havana planter, and published for the purpose of showing that the planters were going to ruin, gave the cost of production per sack (320 pounds) as follows: For the raw cane, $3.33; grinding, 90 cents, transportation and warehouse dues, 41 cents; total, $4.74, bing just $1.48 per hundred delivered in New York, instead of $2.00 on the wharves of Havana. Add to this the duty of $1.68 per hundred makes a cost, duty paid, of only $3.16 per hundred pounds.

The lowest point the price of sugar has touched since October, 1896, is $3.31 per hundred, being 15 cents higher than this Cuban cost. Today it is $3.50 per hundred, which is 34 cents above this cost, including the duty. Instead, therefore, of the planters being compelled to sell their sugar at a loss, there has never been a time when that was true, except through some bad management or foolish business. At the very lowest price which sugar has touched, it would yield the planter, on his investment in the product, according to this statement of cost, 4.32 per cent. On the average price which prevailed during June and July, he would have made a net profit of over 10 per cent. At the average price of the first six months of this year, he would have made 16 per cent., and at the prevailing prices for the previous years a much greater profit.—(Gunton's Magazine for October.

CHEAP RATES

Over Rio Grande railroad every day in September and October. Helena, Butte and Anaconda, $20.00; Spokane, $22.50. Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver $25.00; San Francisco and Los Angeles, $25.00.

Telephone 509-A

The Electro Thermatorium Hospital

124 S. Tejon St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

A high class hospital for the reception of medical and surgical cases. This institution offers accommodations which are superior in every respect—hardwood floors, steam heat, electric light, elevator and sanitary plumbing.

Trained nurses of superior skill are in attendance on the patients. The operating rooms are all fitted with all modern appliances for aseptic surgery.

Bath and massage department are in charge of graduate masseur and messeuse from Stockholm, Sweden. Electricity in all forms, including Ultra Violet Rays, X-Ray and Bacteriological laboratories, besides being furnished with all modern conveniences and the most approved medical and surgical appliances for the successful care and treatment of medical and surgical diseases.

A competent physician in attendance at all hours.

COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

Colorado Springs, Nov. 5.—The mining stock market this morning was one of the lightest days on record as regards amount of trading but prices held up fairly strong. C. K. and N. opened the trading in the mines list by a fractional advance. Elkton was slightly stronger but El Paso remained practically stationary. Gold Dollar Consolidated made a fractional gain and Mollie Gibson advanced materially. Isabella and Prince Albert were stationary, the latter being sold in a large block. Among the preferred prospects Beacon Hill-Ajax made a fractional gain on the opening and smaller sale but dropped back on continued trading. Creede and Cripple Creek and Easter Bell were stationary. German-American and Progress made fractional gains. In the prospects list Gold Hill was the only trader, 13,000 shares being sold at a slight advance.

MINES.

	Bid.	Ask.
Acacia	8⅞	9½
Anaconda	15	20
Argentum-J.	00⅝	00¾
Black Bell	....	7½
Butterfly	....	18
C. C. Cons	6	6½
C. K. and N.	9⅛	9⅜
Coriolanus	4⅞	4½
Dante	3	3½
Doctor-Jack Pot	12⅝	12¾
Elkton Con.	35	35¼
El Paso	70½	70¾
Fanny B.	4	5
Findley	8¼	10
Gold Dollar Con.	4¾	4⅞
Golden Cycle	69¼	....
Golden Fleece	10	....
Gold King	40	....
Gould	5⅞	6⅛
Isabella	34	34¼
Jack Pot	12	12½
Lexington	5	5½
Mollie Gibson	7¼	8
Moon-Anchor	7½	....
Pharmacist C.	5⅞	6
Pinnacle	4⅜	5½
Potato	2	2½
Portland	1.80	2.00
Prince Albert	27⅛	31⅛
Vindicator	1.00	1.06
Work	7⅛	7⅜

PREFERRED PROSPECTS.

	Bid.	Ask.
Alamo	1¾	1½
American Con.	2	3
B. H.-Ajax	2⅛	2⅜
Ben Hur	2½	3
Blanche	....	2
Bob Lee	00.5	009
Buckhorn	2¼	2¾
Cabinet	....	6
C. C. Gold Ex.	2½	3
Champion	2	2½
C. C. and M.	⅛	¼
Constantia	1	....
Creede and C.	4½	5
Currency	1	....
Dee Moines	2	3
Dorothy	....	1
Easter Bell	1¼	1⅜
Flower of the West	....	1¾
Fulton-Marguerite	007	....
German-American	1½	....
Gold Bond	3½	4½
Gold Sovereign	2½	....
Hart	2	1¼
Ironclad	2	3
Jolly Jane	1½	2
Keffirs	....	1¼
Keystone	4½	4¾
Little Jesse	2⅞	4⅛
Little Nell	2¼	2⅝
Little Puck	1⅛	4⅜
Mariposa	....	1½
Mary Cosher	....	5½
Missouri	1	....
M. J. T.	009	1⅞
Mobile	1	1¼
Morning Star	4⅞	4⅞
National	1	1⅛
Nellie V.	....	1
New Haven	2⅞	3½
Oriole	1½	4
Pappoose	1	1¼
Pilgrim Con	....	4
Progress	2	2½
Pythias	....	4
Republic	1	....
Reward	....	007
Rose Maud	....	3⅛
Rose Nicol	....	1
Sedan	006	1
Sunset-Eclipse	2⅞	3
Twin Sisters	1	....
Uncle Sam	1⅞	2
Virginia M.	2	3½
Volcano	007	....

PROSPECTS.

	Bid.	Ask.
Agnes	009	2
Anchor	....	1
Antelope	....	1
Aola	1½	....
Astor	....	004
Banner	007	....
C. C. Bullion	....	1
Celestine	002	005
Chicolo	008	....
Col. Dames	....	006
Dead Shot	006	1
De Soto	001	1
Detroit	005	....
Emma Aims	003	006
Ernestine	004	....
Figaro	....	1
Golden Age	....	009
Golden Eagle (C. C.)	....	1
Gold Hill	009	1¼
Gold Knob	1½	2½
Goldstone	005	008
Hayden	007	....
Helen B.	005	008
Henrietta	007	....
Horseshoe	001	....
Key West	007	1½
Kitty	1	1¼
Lone Cone	....	005
Little Mack	....	005
Lucrative	....	008
Magi	....	005
Mayer Charter	....	1
Market Rock	1½	1¾
Marron	005	....
Mary Nevin	1	2
Merrimac	....	009
Montreal	1½	....
Navajo	0025	....
O. K.	....	1½
Old Gold	1	1¾
Ontario	001	....
Palace	004	....
Pelican	005	1
Prin-Scot	....	004
Ralsona	2½	3
Red Spring	1	....
Shamrock	007	....
Star	002	005
St. Thomas	....	1
Xenos	001½	....
Zoe	005	009

EASTERN MARKETS

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Report of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., to William A. Otis & Co.:

New York, Nov. 5.—Market has been governed in its price movement today by several factors, various disquieting reports and uncertainty as to the final results of elections, a more settled belief in impending gold shipments and a continuance of the firm rates for call and time money all played a part in causing the feeling of depression. After a somewhat firmer tone and slightly higher prices at the opening, the market relapsed into a state of dullness. As the session wore on the trend became more defined and declines were scored all through the list. Manhattan and Missouri Pacific gave signs of resistance to the bearish sentiment for a while due to support from the orders from pool operations and the Pennsylvania element. The announcement of a reduction of 10 points in all grades of refined sugars gave an added impetus to forcing a decline in sugar stock. Until the situation becomes more settled we do not believe in any particular bull market.

Sterling, $4.86@4.90.

J. S. Bache & Co.—The action of the market today proved a great disappointment to the bulls. The strength shown at the opening was short lived as the large selling orders and the small buying demand forced lower prices after the first half hour. The selling continued at intervals during the session and in the last hour forced liquidation; all the morning gains were wiped out and declines of one to three points were recorded from Monday's close.

There was no news given out to cause any bearish sentiment but the traders came to the conclusion that as the market did not go up on good news it was safe for them to attack the list and catch stop orders. The movement today gives further evidence that the large operators and banking interests who are usually the dominating factors in all upward movements mean to discourage speculation for the time being until bank loans are further reduced. The selling of United States steel stocks was largely influential in shaping sentiment. There were rumors of an over-production in all steel and structural iron, but nothing authentic. We conclude that prices must seek a lower level before any upward movement can take place.

(Quotations furnished by William A. Otis & Co.)

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	85⅞	86	85⅛	85¼
do pfd	100¼	100¼	99½	99½
Alton	35⅝	36	35½	35¾
B. and O.	106½	106½	104⅛	104¾
do pfd	94	94	94	94
C. and G. W.	29⅝	29⅝	28½	28⅝
Colo. Southern	32	32	31⅜	31⅝
do 1st pfd	72	72	72	72
do 2d pfd	49	49	47	47¼
D. and R. G.	44¼	44½	43½	43½
do pfd	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
C. and O.	49¼	49¼	47¾	48
G. and W.	33	33	31¾	31¾
N. and W.	73⅜	73½	71⅝	71½
Erie	38¾	38¾	37½	37½
do 1st pfd	67¼	67¼	66¼	66¼
do 2d pfd	51	51	51	51
Reading	66½	67	64⅝	65
do 1st pfd	88	88	87	87
Rock Val.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
W. and L. E.	26½	27	26¼	26¼
do 2d pfd	37¼	37¼	37	37
Rock Island	202⅛	203½	200⅜	201¼
St. Paul	189⅛	189⅛	185¼	185⅝
L. and N.	135⅛	136	132½	133⅜
Union Pacific	104⅞	104⅞	102	103
do pfd	93¾	93⅞	93¾	93¾
do Bonds	107⅜	107⅜	106⅜	106⅜
Mo. Pacific	109½	110	108¼	109⅛
South. Pac.	70⅛	70¾	69¼	69¼
Texas Pacific	46	46½	44⅜	44⅜
Can. Pacific	136¼	136¾	133⅜	133⅝
M. St. L. and S. S.M.	82½	83	80⅝	81
N. Y. Central	155⅝	155⅝	154	154
Ill. Central	147⅞	148	144¾	144¾
Wis. Central	28	28	26¾	27
Iowa Central	12	12	12½	12½
Mex. Central	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
Mex. National	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛
Penn. ex-div. 3 pc.	160⅜	160⅞	158⅝	158⅝
K. C. Southern	35	35	33½	33⅝
do pfd	57	57	54	54
C. C. C. St. L.	99½	99½	98½	98
C. and N. W.	224	226	223	223
Wabash	29⅜	29⅝	28¾	28¾
do pfd	48¼	48¼	46⅜	46⅝
do Bonds	80	80	78½	78½
South. Ry.	36⅜	36⅝	35⅞	35⅞
do pfd	93⅞	93⅞	93½	93½
S. L. and S. F.	80	80	78	78
T. St. L. and W.	12½	12½	12	12
do pfd	18¾	18¾	18	18
M. K. and T.	29⅛	29⅛	28½	28½
do pfd	58	58	58	58
St. L. and S. W.	13	13	12	12
do pfd	34	34	33	33
Amal. Copper	64¼	65½	64	65
Anaconda	36	36	35¾	35¾
Smelter	46	46	44¾	44¾
T. C. and I.	85	85	82½	82½
U. S. Leather	13	13	12¾	12¾
do pfd	84	84	83	83
U. S. Steel	50	50	49	49
do pfd	88	88⅛	87	87
Rep. Steel	22	22	20¾	20¾
do pfd	72	72	69½	69½
U. S. Cast Iron	32¾	32¾	31¼	31¼
Amer. Car Fdry.	35⅞	36	35¼	35¼
Amer. Locomotive	30⅝	30⅝	29½	29½
Nat. Lead	27	27	27	27
Sugar	122¾	123	120⅜	120⅝
North Amer.	12⅜	12⅜	11	11
U. S. Leather	13	13	12	12
Cons. Gas	210½	210½	207	207
People's Gas	102¼	102¼	101⅝	101⅝
Gen. Elec.	187	187	181	181
Paper pfd	72½	72½	72	72
Metropolitan	140⅝	140⅝	139½	139½
Manhattan	137	137½	135⅞	135¾
B. R. T.	63½	63⅝	61⅞	61⅞
Pac. Mail	41¾	41¾	40½	40½
W. Union	91⅝	91⅞	90¾	90¾
U. S. Rubber Bonds	....	....	....	85½
American Ice	10½	10½	10¼	10¼
do pfd	36⅞	37	36⅞	36⅞
Am. Cot. Oil	53½	53½	51	51
Corn Product	32	32	31¼	31¼

Money closed 4@5 per cent; last loan 5 per cent. Total sales, 582,100.

CHICAGO GRAIN & PROVISIONS.

Report of Logan & Bryan to William A. Otis & Co.:

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Wheat—Liverpool unchanged to ⅛ lower, Paris unchanged, Antwerp ⅛ lower. All primary receipts were for two days against one day last year and were 3,490,000 against 952,000. The market was weak early and sold off but rallied later on shorts covering and reports of a better cash business. There was good milling demand in Toledo and New York has something to say about Australian purchases. There was also some talk about the Pacific coast taking wheat from North Dakota. In any event the market had had about four days' break and a scalping market was due. We see no change in the general situation. With dull foreign markets and the wheat piling up in this country as it now is, we do not see how a bull market can be maintained and think wheat may be safely sold on the rallies. There are, we think, enough scattered holdings of December wheat to make some pressure at the end of the month from that source and wider premiums of the May stuff. Estimated cars, 200.

Corn—Liverpool ½ to ⅝ higher. Market was active and stronger on wet weather. This was as far as we can see, the only change in the situation. The recent break had accumulated quite a short interest and to some extent it covered. The market is so largely dependent upon the movement of new corn and consequently upon the weather that the latter has become quite an important factor. No change in cash situation. The demand is not urgent and seems easily supplied. With the discounts for the new corn that is now moving there is a noticeable increase in exports but they are still a rather important factor. The local selling today at the advance was good. Estimated cars, 300.

Oats—There was some weakness early in sympathy with corn, but on the whole the market was dull and unchanged. Weather is something of a factor as influencing movement but cash situation on the whole is without important features. Speculative operations are not large and market has no decided tendency. Estimated cars, 305.

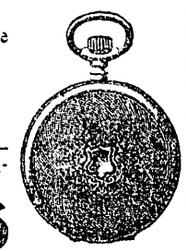
Provisions—Market firm and 15 to 25 higher. There was some good buying of January and May stuff and the offerings were light. Cash demand continues very fair and on the whole the situation seems fairly healthy.

(Quotations furnished by William A. Otis & Co.)

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Dec.	71⅛	71⅞	70⅞	71½
May	73⅝	73⅞	73¼	73⅝
Corn—				
Nov.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼
Dec.	51⅜	51⅞	50⅜	51⅜
May	42⅛	42⅛	41½	42
July	41¼	41¼	41	41⅛
Oats—				
Nov.	29½	29½	29½	29½
Dec., old	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
Dec., new	29¾	29⅝	29½	29¾
May	31	31⅛	30⅝	30⅞
Pork—				
Jan.	15.30	15.50	15.30	15.50
May	14.45	14.60	14.45	14.60
Lard—				
Dec.	9.70	9.82	9.70	9.82
Jan.	9.20	9.37	9.20	9.37
May	8.47	8.60	8.47	8.60
Ribs—				
Dec.	8.15	8.25	8.10	8.25
May	7.07	7.20	7.07	7.17

WATCHES

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All kinds of Diamond and Plain

RINGS

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GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Furnished by William A Otis & Co. Bankers and Brokers, No. 127 Pike's Peak Avenue

Quotations furnished by William A Otis & Co.

	Bid.	Ask.
U. S. 2s, registered	104⅞	110½
U. S. 2s, coupon	105¼	110½
U. S. 4s, registered	108½	109
U. S. 4s, coupon	108½	109
U. S. 5s, small bonds	108½	107½
U. S. 5s, old, registered	110½	111¾
U. S. 5s, old, coupon	110¾	111¾
U. S. 5s, new, registered	136½	135¼
U. S. 5s, new, coupon	136½	137¼
U. S. 4s, registered	104½	105¼
U. S. 4s, coupon	104½	105¾
District Columbia	124	....

New York Money.

By Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 5.—Money on call firm, 2½@3, closing, bid and asked, 4 @5. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6.

Sterling exchange firmer, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86@4.87 and at $4.87@4.8705 for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.85½@4.87 and $4.87½@4.88. Commercial bills, $4.82¾@4.83¼.

Bar silver, 59c. Mexican dollars, 46¾.

Bonds Government steady, state inactive, railroads weak.

Chicago Cattle.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Cattle receipts, 17,000. Steady. Good to prime steers, $6.50@7.40; poor to medium, $3.50@6.25; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.75; cows, $1.40@4.75; heifers, $2.00@5.30; canners, $1.45@2.50; bulls, $2.00@4.50; calves, $3.75@7.50; Texas fed steers, $3.00@4.25; western steers, $3.50@6.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 30,000. Closed strong, 5 cents higher. Mixed and butchers', $6.40@6.75, good to choice heavy, $6.60@6.80; rough heavy, $6.30@6.55; good to choice heavy, $6.50@6.80; rough heavy, $6.30@6.50; light, $6.35@6.55; bulk of sales, $6.45@6.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 20,000. Slow and lower. Good to choice wethers, $3.50@4.50; fair to choice mixed, $2.50@3.40; western lambs, $3.75@5.00; native lambs, $3.50@5.50.

Metal Market.

By Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 5.—Tin was weak and lower in New York today, closing at $26.12½@26.37½ in sympathy with the decline in London, where prices were £1 13s lower as compared with the quotations of last Monday. Spot there closed at £118 12s 6d and futures at £117. Spot copper in London closed at £52 2s 6d and futures at £52 7s 6d. The New York market was dull. Standard closed at $11.00, lake $11.62½@11.87½, electrolytic at $11.60@11.70, and casting at $11.60@11.70. Lead was steady and unchanged here at 4¼, but declined 1s 3d in London to £10 12s 6d. Spelter was dull here at $5.40, while London advanced 2s 6d to £19 7s 6d. The English iron markets were lower. Glasgow closed 57s 2d and Middlesboro at 58s 4d. Local iron was quiet and unchanged. Warrants continue nominal.

COTTON MARKET.

Report of McIntyre & Marshall to William A. Otis & Co.:

New York, Nov. 5.—The break in the cotton market today was due to the continuance of pressure of offerings from some of the largest market interests and spot dealers who appear to have come out in opposition to the bull pool and to test its strength. The falling off in the export demand in the south and the lowering of prices there has enabled these interests to accumulate cotton and at the same time sell the December and January options here against it. The professional element took the bear side and hammered the market. The close was heavy and irregular near lowest of the day. Southern spot markets reported easy and about 1-16 cents lower.

Liquidation has been extensive and the short interest materially increased. Prices are getting to a point where they will soon look cheap and attract investment buying or fresh bull support. The basis of 8 cents for March and May options has been the point the bear element has been striving for and we think that level would induce a change of sentiment.

Denver Market.

Denver, Nov. 5.—Cattle—Cattle receipts today were light and the market this morning was a little slow. Buyers claim that cattle are selling higher here than at the river markets and they cannot make any money by paying present values. The market however, ruled full steady on all classes of offerings, with the exception of poor cows, which are easy to lower. Fat cows are full steady and in good demand. The market yesterday afternoon was active and a good volume of business done in all divisions. Packers got some good beef steers, paying $4.20 for the top and bulk, and some nice fat cows at $3.00 to $3.12½ for the bulk. Killers continue in strong demand and good stock will sell at strong prices. The feeder and stocker market was fairly active, with $4.10 as the top price, paid for heavy feeders. The bulk of the offerings sold at $3.65@3.75. Cattle are selling pretty low now for the general run of stock and it is very doubtful if there is any material decline during the balance of the year. The markets will not be overcrowded with stock from the ranges the balance of the year, as it has been in the past, and the demand for feeding cattle should be strong enough to take all the offerings.

Hogs—All the hogs quoted today arrived and were sold yesterday afternoon, as there were no fresh receipts today. The bulk of the hogs sold at $6.60, which was also the top. The hog market today was a nickle lower in sympathy with a decline at the river, $6.55 being the top at Omaha.

Sheep—Several cars of fairly good feeder lambs sold at $3.75, freight paid, which was the only trading done. A train load of feeders arrived early this afternoon, which are bound through. The market is steady to strong and demand fair for feeders and good for choice muttons at river prices.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

By Associated Press.

Boston, Nov. 4.—The wool market here has been very active this week with prices showing continued tendency to advance. Fine territory wools are in good demand and prices are very strong. Fine staple territories are quoted 56@60; strictly fine 50@55; fine and fine medium, 50@53, and medium, 45@47. Australian wools are very firm but trade is quiet owing to small offerings.

Kansas City Cattle Market.

Kansas City, Nov. 5.—Cattle—Receipts 12,000, including 2,500 Texans; market steady; native steers, $3.00@7.25; Texas and Indian steers, $2.80@4.50; Texas cows, $2.00@3.00; native cows and heifers, $1.75@4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.00@4.75; western steers, $3.90@5.75; western cows, $2.50@3.50; bulls, $2.00@3.50; calves, $2.50@6.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 13,000; market steady; bulk of sales, $6.40@6.47½; heavy, $6.42½@6.55; packers, $6.35@6.45; medium, $6.40@6.50; light, $6.25@6.45; yorkers, $6.42½@6.45, pigs, $5.50@6.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,000; market strong; muttons, $3.00@4.15; lambs, $4.00@5.25; range wethers, $3.00@3.85, ewes, $3.00@3.80.

Omaha Cattle Market.

South Omaha, Nov. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500; market steady; native steers, $4.50@5.00; cows and heifers, $3.00@4.50; western steers, $3.50@5.60; Texas steers, $2.30@4.40; cows and heifers $2.75@4.25; canners, $1.75@2.75; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.60; calves, $3.50@6.00; bulls, stags, etc., $2.00@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,500; market steady; heavy, $6.40@6.52½; mixed, $6.45@6.50; light, $6.50@6.60; pigs, $6.00@6.40; bulk of sales, $6.45@6.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 11,000; market steady; fed muttons, $3.50@3.90, wethers, $3.00@3.60; ewes, $2.50@3.25; common and stockers, $1.50@3.25; lambs, $3.50@4.90.

BRADSTREETS' REVIEW

By Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 31.—Bradstreet tomorrow will say:

Confidence in the outlook for next year's business is a notable feature in the trade situation. The volume of orders booked for next spring's delivery is large for this season of the year and is explained partly by the exceptionally good business done in fall and winter account and the large crop yields of the year and also by the good position of the winter wheat crop as cold weather approaches. The absence of killing frosts at the south has allowed of the maturing of a considerable top crop of cotton. This has helped the trade situation there where acting as a brake upon the tendency of price on milling account, the Pacific coast being reported buying at northwest on markets. Though demand is reported less satisfactory, is higher on the week. Cotton goods are unchanged and quite steady in distribution.

The great rush of fall buying at the west is now over but re-orders are good, although colder weather would benefit rail trade materially. A feature is the confidence with which the buyers take hold of holiday goods and give orders for spring delivery.

Collections are, as a whole, good. The winter wheat crop is all in and most of it is up and growing finely.

Woolen goods, strengthened more by higher cost of raw wool than by current demand, are tending up; yarns have already advanced. Spring trade indications are promising. Lumber is selling freely, despite the advanced stage of the season. The movement of anthracite coal is increasing and prices have fallen rather faster than expected. Importations of English coal are large. Bituminous coal is less active. Eastern shoe buyers appear to have been over conservative, and are now rushing in re-orders, hence jobbers are in turn crowding manufacturers. Buying of leather is not very active at eastern markets, but a good volume of shipments is going forward on orders. Western leather mark

$500 IN PRIZES
For Guesses of Vote for Governor. See Page 9.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

SEE SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 9

VOL. XXXVIII. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1902—TWELVE PAGES NO. 36

CONDENSED NEWS
For Busy Readers.

Fair today, warmer in east portion; fair tomorrow.

Silver, 50½; lead, 4¼; copper, standard, at $11, lake, $11.62½@11.87½.

New York stocks dull and weak; money on call firm at 4½@5.

Chicago wheat weak early but rallied later; corn active and stronger; oats dull and unchanged; provisions firm and higher.

LOCAL NEWS.

Schedule and inventory of the property, real and personal, except household furniture, of the late W. S. Stratton, filed yesterday; total valuation, $1,790,464.25.

Report of Building Inspector Coray for month of October shows 17 permits.

Bi-monthly meeting of Art and Literature department of the Woman's club was held yesterday.

October birth certificates for the city number 35.

Report of city health department for October shows minimum of disease and low death rate.

Returns on the vote on constitutional amendments are not yet in, but in one precinct in this city the vote was 14 against to seven for.

Attorneys for I. Harry Stratton will this morning take first action in court to contest appointment of administrators to collect.

Colorado and Southern northbound passenger train, running on the Santa Fe track, at 6 o'clock last evening struck a handcar in a cut one mile north of Castle Rock, killing three men and seriously injuring two others.

Professor William H. Dudley of the Wisconsin State university gave a lecture on nature study last night at the High school.

Mr. Charles S. Sprague gives an interesting interview on the result of the election in the state.

Republicans will celebrate victory by a great meeting at the Opera house or Temple theater Saturday night at which leading state orators will be guests of honor; a banquet will follow the meeting.

Republican majorities in El Paso county range from 2,800 to 3,700, Cornforth leading.

STATE NEWS.

Latest returns on the state election necessitate no material change in the Gazette's first figures; Peabody's plurality will be in the neighborhood of 13,000; reports to the Republican state committee show the election of the entire ticket, including all three congressmen and that the Republicans will control the lower house of the legislature even without the Arapahoe delegation.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

John Lawrence O'Brien is under arrest in San Francisco on a warrant from Washington, D. C., on a charge of embezzlement. O'Brien was on his wedding journey.

Anthracite coal strike commission yesterday inspected two large collieries.

Odell's plurality in New York is 12,357; state legislature is controlled by Republicans by reduced majority.

Late reports only verify early returns that the Republican victory in Wyoming is overwhelming.

Chairman Webb of the Arizona Democratic central committee claims the election of Wilson for delegate to congress by 500 majority. Republican Chairman Nichols makes no statement.

Republicans in Kansas have elected a good majority of the legislature, all the state officers and a large part of the county officers.

The interior department has suspended, with a view of cancellation of a large number of alleged fraudulent land entries in Nebraska, made by soldiers' widows, who, it is charged, have entered into an agreement for the transfer of the lands to cattlemen.

Latest advices from the fifteenth congressional district of Texas, the only one in which the Republicans were thought to be dangerous, show that Garner, the Democratic nominee, received 1,500 majority.

The coroner in New York held John Craig in $10,000 on a charge of manslaughter in the first degree; Mr. Craig, it is alleged, was in charge of the explosives at the time of the accident in Madison Square Garden.

Incomplete Associated Press returns show that Republicans will control the next house of representatives with vote of not less than 204 to 179.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The situation caused by the depreciation in the value of silver in the Malay peninsula has grown so acute recently that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain has appointed a committee, under the chairmanship of Sir David Barbour, the well known financial expert, to report on the expediency of establishing a gold standard in the Straits settlements and neighboring states.

Arbitrators of the French miners' strike in the department of Pas de Calais have given a decision against an increase of the present rates of wages.

British house of commons voted to place the additional amount required as a grant to aid the Transvaal and Orange River colonies during the present financial year at £40,000,000.

MINING NEWS.

Trading on the mining stock market yesterday was very light but prices held up fairly strong.

It is believed in mining circles that the result of the election will be a material aid to the mining stock market.

Negotiations for lease of Mollie Gibson property to the Smuggler company are practically complete although the papers are not yet signed.

It is probable that property of the Argentum-Juniata company will soon be leased out in blocks.

It is reliably reported that R. A. Hall, the eastern promoter, who proposes to construct a railroad through the Idaho Springs mining district to Yankee, has the greater portion of the necessary funds guaranteed and intends to push his project.

Lessees on property of the Work company continue to send out regular shipments of average grade ore.

Manager Cornish of the Stratton's Independence says that the mine is more than coming up to expectations.

Lessees are mining good grade ore from the Pointer.

LATEST RETURNS NECESSITATE NO MATERIAL CHANGE IN THE GAZETTE'S FIRST FIGURES

All Messages Received at Republican State Headquarters Confirm the Claim of Chairman Fairley That the Republicans Have Swept the State--Without Throwing Out Fraudulent Votes in Arapahoe Peabody's Plurality Will Be 12,500.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Nov. 5.—All messages received at the Republican headquarters in this city today confirm the claim of Chairman Fairley that the Republicans have swept the state from one end to the other. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Post conceded the election of Mr. Peabody, and at 6:30, the Times, Senator Patterson's afternoon paper, made the same concession. At 6 o'clock tonight the Republicans gave out the following statement of the pluralities in the several counties on the head of the tickets:

County	Rep.	Dem.
Archuleta	500	.....
Bent	100	.....
Boulder	1,005	.....
Chaffe	.....	200
Cheyenne	51	.....
Clear Creek	.....	390
Conejos	700	.....
Costilla	596	.....
Delta	50	.....
Dolores	.....	82
Douglass	100	.....
Eagle	60	.....
El Paso	3,000	.....
Garfield	.....	200
Fremont	583	.....
Gilpin	200	.....
Gunnison	.....	140
Hinsdale	4	.....
Huerfano	2,000	.....
Jefferson	600	.....
Kit Carson	150	.....
Lake	308	.....
LaPlata	.....	200
Larimer	600	.....
Lincoln	100	.....
Logan	100	.....
Mesa	350	.....
Mineral	.....	115
Montrose	.....	46
Morgan	300	.....
Otero	400	.....
Ouray	.....	443
Phillips	50	.....
Prowers	186	.....
Pueblo	1,500	.....
Rio Grande	300	.....
San Juan	.....	190
San Miguel	.....	32
Teller	.....	400
Washington	93	.....
Weld	1,000	.....
Yuma	50	.....
Total	15,036	2,438

This report was given out as official by the Republican state central committee. The Democratic state central committee states that their returns are not complete, and so far they have not published estimates. The above report does not include Arapahoe county. The Democrats are claiming it by 5,500, but the Republicans are preparing to start contests and criminal suits tomorrow, over the frauds which are said to have been perpetrated in this city. The Republicans concede that on the face of the returns, Arapahoe is probably 2,500 Democratic, but they claim that there were 5,000 fraudulent votes cast, which would make it 2,500 Republican, thus bearing out the claim of Chairman Fairley that the Republicans would carry the state by 15,000.

The reports of the Republican state central committee show that the Republicans will control the lower house of the legislature without the votes of Arapahoe county, and they frankly state that the Arapahoe Democratic representatives will be thrown out as promptly as were the Pueblo representatives two years ago. According to the Republican estimate, the following are the list of Republican representatives elected:

Lewis S. Riley, Archuleta and Conejos.

George T. Dulin, Bent and Kiowa.

James B. Meserve, Fremont.

C. A. Chamberlin, Chaffee and Fremont.

Jose H. Sanches, Costilla and Huerfano.

Dr. D. V. Melkeljohn, Delta.

J. F. Flennery, Eagle.

John B. Stephen, L. L. Aitken, Charles H. Kensey, Cyrus W. Dolph, Frank W. Frewen, John A. McLeod, El Paso and Teller.

C. Garcia, Conejos.

J. A. Richmond, Gilpin.

W. S. Whennery, Hinsdale and Mineral.

J. F. Church, Jefferson.

George W. Whyte and Franke E. Kimball, Lake.

George H. VanHorn, Larimer.

S. H. Stevens and J. M. Madre, Las Animas.

A. B. Hoyt, Mesa.

W. B. Gobin, Otero.

R. C. Breckenridge, Rio Grande.

Charles A. Cooper, San Juan.

Henry C. Watson, Charles Davis, Weld.

Granly Hillyer, Prowers, Bacca and Las Animas.

S. W. Jones, Summit and Grand.

W. A. Warner, E. N. Cook, Boulder.

P. M. Kern, W. C. Slawson, John R. Shrieman, Pueblo.

Total, 35.

Aside from these, the Republicans hope to carry the representatives from Saguache, Routt and Rio Blanco counties which if they do, will give them 38 members in the lower house, outside of Arapahoe.

Governor-elect James H. Peabody arrived in Denver at 4 p. m. today. He was met at the depot by a large crowd of enthusiastic Republicans who escorted him to the Brown hotel. At the latter place a reception was tendered the governor, and a number of impromptu speeches were made. From there he was escorted to the state and county headquarters, where other receptions were held.

Robert W. Bonynge announced at the Brown hotel this afternoon that he was elected to congress from the First district by a good majority outside of Arapahoe county, and that the frauds were so great in this county that he expected to contest his seat before the next congress.

In speaking of the results tonight, Chairman Lowry said: "The face of the returns show that the Democrats have carried Arapahoe county, but the frauds were so great that we expect to contest and to carry it by 1,500. The penitentiary doors are yawning for some of those fellows, and I want to say to you that criminal suits will be started tomorrow, and will be continued until those persons are properly punished."

BENT

Special to the Gazette.

Las Animas, Nov. 5.—An estimate in Bent county gives the following; Peabody, 660; Stimson, 590; Hogg, 650; Bell, 600; Brooks, 675.; Adams, 575. For state senator, Wood, Republican, 655; Hines, Democrat, 585. For representative, Dulin, Republican, 670; Dubard, Democrat, 580. The Bucklin amendment was lost in this county.

CHAFFEE

Special to the Gazette.

Buena Vista, Nov. 5.—It is generally conceded that the Democrats will win out in Chaffee county by a small majority. Three precincts out of 18 give Stimson a majority of 90. Tomkins, float representative from Chaffee and Fremont counties, 150; Ballinger, float senator from Chaffee and Park counties, 31; Smith, candidate for representative, 112. Returns show a large Democratic loss in this county.

CUSTER

Special to the Gazette.

Westcliffe, Nov. 5.—The Democrats claim Custer county by a small majority. The vote cast was about 1,200, and the race between the county officers was very close.

CONEJOS

Special to the Gazette.

Alamosa, Nov. 5.—With one precinct yet to be heard from, Conejos county gives Peabody 1,571 votes, Stimson 919. 1,051; Adams, 886. Brooks' plurality, 165.

FREMONT

Special to the Gazette.

Florence, Nov. 5.—The Republicans of Fremont are already talking of holding a big demonstration at Canon City next week over the victory of James H. Peabody. Late returns show that the Republicans carried the county by sweeping majorities, and tonight they are feeling very jubilant. Hillside, Cotopaxi, Lower Beaver and Wilbur are yet to be heard from, but their returns will not affect those here. There were only four straight Populist tickets voted in Florence and not to exceed 25 or 30 in the county, there being between 300 and 400 Populists in the county. The Populists mostly voted the Republican ticket straight. The Democrats are crestfallen tonight, and cannot understand how it happened. Peabody's majority in Florence was 18, but Canon City gave 400. Coal Creek went Republican, Rock Vale and Williamsburg went Democratic by small majorities. P. T. McGuire, nominee for float senator on the Democratic ticket from Pueblo, Fremont and Teller counties, received a majority of 32 in Fremont, lost more than 800 in Pueblo, and carried Teller by almost 1,200. Custer county gave a majority of 9 to the Democrats.

HUERFANO

Special to the Gazette.

Walsenburg, Nov. 5.—LaVeta, the strongest Democratic precinct in Huerfano county, has gone Republican for congressional, state and county ticket, which is indicative of an overwhelming victory for the Republicans in this county.

JEFFERSON

Special to the Gazette.

Golden, Nov. 5.—The entire Republican state ticket will be elected in this county by a majority of not less than 500. It is conceded that Frank Church, Republican nominee for representative, and Senator Samuel D. Newell, for senator, are both elected. Newell is the man whom the Democrats tried to keep off the ballot.

LAS ANIMAS

Special to the Gazette.

Trinidad, Nov. 5.—Republican state and congressional tickets carry the city by 300 and also carry the county. Wood, Republican float senator, carries the county by 150. Float and county legislative tickets are close but present returns indicate that Stevens, Madrid and Hillyer, Republicans, are elected by small margins.

County commissioner is in doubt and may require the official count to decide. A light vote was cast all over the county.

LA PLATA

Special to the Gazette.

Durango, Nov. 5.—Returns in La Plata county show that it is still Democratic, although with a heavy loss from the Fusion majority in 1900. The loss will exceed 600. Everything indicates the election of Rex Mollette, Republican candidate for district attorney.

LINCOLN

Special to the Gazette.

Hugo, Nov. 5.—Peabody's plurality in Lincoln county is conceded to be about 90. A light vote was polled, but returns indicate that everything has gone Republican.

LAKE

Special to the Gazette.

Leadville, Nov. 5.—The unofficial returns give the following results in Lake county. Peabody, 2,321; Stimson, 2,018; Owers, 1,007; Brooks, 2,419; Adams, 2,180; Haggott, 2,455; Annear, 2,708; Bonynge, 2,389; Shafroth, 2,826; Grenfell, 2,722; Brandt, 2,387.

MESA

Special to the Gazette.

Grand Junction, Nov. 5.—The Republicans made a complete sweep in Mesa county and elected their entire ticket even to road supervisor and constable. The Socialists who expected to carry the county with a whirl, had such a poor following of voters that no one will ever be able to count them. The new fad frightened Democrats in at least this county, and as a result the Republicans carried everything in sight from 150 to 350 plurality. The following is the vote for governor, congressmen and representatives:

For Congressman-at-large — Brooks, For Congressman, Second district—Hogg, 1,054; Bell, 945. Hogg's plurality, 109.

For Governor—Peabody, 1,094; Stimson, 865. Peabody's plurality, 226.

For State Senators—De Long, 1,206; Whiting, 904. De Long's plurality, 302.

For Representative—Hoyt, 1,156; Noland, 1,040. Hoyt's plurality, 116.

MORGAN

Special to the Gazette.

Ft. Morgan, Nov. 5.—Returns from eight out of 10 precincts in Morgan county give the Republicans the victory by a large majority. J. P. Ross, Rep., candidate for representative is elected by 300. Returns show that the constitutional amendments failed to carry in this county.

MONTROSE

Special to the Gazette.

Montrose, Nov. 5.—The Democrats have carried Montrose county, and have given Adams, Stimson and Bell a majority, although with a loss to the latter of at least one-half of that given him in 1900. The Republicans have elected Ryan, their candidate for representative by a majority of 40. The eight-hour amendment carried, but the Australasian tax bill has been completely snowed under.

MINERAL

Special to the Gazette.

Creede, Nov. 5.—This county is claimed by the Democrats, with a plurality of about 150 for Stimson and 200 for Wheeler. They also claim the county for Galbreath for state senator by 400 majority, but the indications are that Ewing, the Republican candidate, will be elected, as the outside precincts are showing heavy Republican gains.

OTERO

Special to the Gazette.

La Junta, Nov. 5.—Otero county gives Republican majorities as follows: Brooks, 400; Hogg, 265; Peabody, 410; Gobin, representative, 38; Brown, county commissioner, 50. The returns are almost complete, and show that the Republicans have swept the county.

SAN JUAN

Special to the Gazette.

Silverton, Nov. 5.—The returns from eight of the nine precincts in this county show that the Democrats will elect their state ticket by a majority not exceeding 200. The contest between Cooper, Rep., and Whitley, Dem., for representative, is decidedly close, and the result is in doubt. Annear is running ahead of his ticket. About 350 Socialist votes were polled.

WELD

Special to the Gazette.

Greeley, Nov. 5.—Weld county has rolled up a Republican majority of between 800 and 1,000. The precincts of the county are widely scattered, which causes the results to come in slowly, bu W. R. Adams, chairman of the Republican county central committee, claims that the county will go Republican by a large majority. Greeley, in which city 1,425 votes were cast, will give about 300 plurality for the Republican ticket.

SAN MIGUEL

Special to the Gazette.

Telluride, Nov. 5.—San Miguel county has gone Republican. Ten precincts out of 25 give Peabody 477, Provost 309, Stimson 455, Adams 447, Brooks 411, Hogg 462, Bell 412, Galloway, Rep., candidate for state senator, 478; Buckley, Dem., candidate for state senator, 542. The Bucklin amendment has been defeated in this county by a large majority.

TELLER COUNTY WILL GIVE LESS THAN SEVEN HUNDRED

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 5.—All last night and today this city has been in an uproar over the many different reports that have reached the city. The Republicans commenced celebrating about 3 o'clock this morning with a torchlight procession, and, in the words of one staunch Republican, there has been something doing every minute since. At the county clerk and recorder's office the entire day has been occupied in counting up the official ballots, and late tonight it gives a plurality of between 600 and 700 for the Democrats, which is from 400 to 1,000 less than they had been claiming for this county. Hon. E. C. Stimson ran ahead of the ticket a little, being the only one who did. Tonight there are two more precincts to be heard from, and these two should cut down somewhat the Democratic pluralities.

SIXTEEN HCNDRED FOR PEABODY IN PUEBLO

Special to the Gazette.

Pueblo, Nov. 5.—Complete returns from this county show that the Republican victory was with greater pluralities than first claimed even by Republicans themselves. Peabody's plurality was 1,628, Hogg's 1,394, Brooks' 920, and Newton 1,016.

PENROSE CERTAIN OF RE-ELECTION

By Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5.—Practically complete returns from the state indicate a plurality for Samuel W. Pennypacker, Republican, for governor, of about 135,000.

The incoming house of representatives will be made up of 157 Republicans and 47 Democrats and the senate will contain 39 Republicans and 11 Democrats.

On joint ballot 128 votes are required to elect a United States senator and Boies Penrose claims to have elected more than enough members pledged to him to insure his re-election to the senate in January next.

VAN SANT'S RECORD BREAKING MAJORITY IN MINNESOTA

By Associated Press.

St. Paul, Nov. 5.—With the receipt of nearly complete returns the majority of Governor Van Sant assumes tremendous proportions. It is at least 50,000 and may go as high as 75,000—a record-breaking majority in Minnesota for a gubernatorial candidate. The governor has apparently run considerably ahead of the balance of the state ticket.

REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR IS ELECTED IN CALIFORNIA

By Associated Press.

San Francisco, Nov. 5.—Complete returns from San Francisco and partial returns from all over the state indicate that George C. Pardee, the Republican nominee for governor is elected by a majority of two or three thousand. The plurality of 9,000 given by San Francisco to F. K. Lane, the Democratic nominee, has been almost wiped out by Republican majorities in the interior counties. The Republican vote for Pardee in southern California is justifying the estimates of the Republican campaign committee and has undoubtedly elected him.

Complete returns from 1,185 precincts out of 2,277 in the state outside of San Francisco, gave Pardee 69,460; Lane, 60,637. The complete vote in San Francisco stood: Pardee, 24,129; Lane, 33,687. The legislature which will choose a United States senator is largely Republican on joint ballot.

The Republicans have lost two congressmen, Kahn in the Fourth and Loud in the Fifth. The First and Second districts are still undecided with Democratic leaning. The delegation now stands: Republican, four; Democrats and Union Labor two, doubtful two.

Returns from 158 out of 550 precincts in the first congressional district give Gillette (Rep.), 3,380; Ford (Dem.), 5,012. Complete returns from 172 out of 420 precincts in the Second congressional district, gave Coombs (Rep.), 7,894; Bell (Dem.), 8,635.

"There is no doubt that a majority of the people of California cast their votes for me for governor," said Franklin K. Lane to the Associated Press tonight. "Then what do you think of the situation at this hour?" (7:30 o'clock) he was asked.

"The result is undecided. There have been several suspicious facts in connection with the county which lead me to believe that frauds have been committed. I have information that 1,200 votes cast for me were thrown out in Alameda county; 30 per cent. of the Democratic vote in San Bernardino county was likewise treated and that the totals in Humboldt and Los Angeles counties were withheld in order to ascertain what number of ballots in that county would be necessary to overcome the majority that San Francisco gave the head of the Democratic ticket. About 1:30 o'clock this morning I heard from Alameda that the officials were withholding all returns until the city's vote was given. I chartered a tug boat and dispatched many union men headed by Mr. Copeland of the Typographical union, to investigate the situation. They visited many of the polling places and found discrepancies between the returns and the actual vote. In numerous booths they were refused access to the returns, one set of officials going so far as to remove the ballots into another room where they were counted."

"Then is it to be inferred, Mr. Lane, that there will be a contest in the event that the returns show the election of Dr. Pardee?"

"Most assuredly there will be a contest," said Mr. Lane.

REPUBLICANS' GOOD MAJORITY IN CONGRESS

Incomplete Associated Press Returns Show That They Will Control Next House With Vote of Not Less Than 204 to 179.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 5.—The latest returns received up to 10:30 p. m. show that the Republicans (including in this description the Fusionists elected from the Pittsburg-Allegheny districts in Pennsylvania) will control the next house by a vote of 204 Republicans to 179 Democrats, with one district, the eighth Tennessee and two California districts remaining so much in doubt that the official returns will be needed to decide the result. The totals given are believed to be correct, although there are a few districts such as two in Colorado and one in Minnesota where the Republican and Democratic party managers respectively do not concede defeat but the general result could not be affected even should their claims prove well founded.

The table by states is as follows:

State—	Dem.	Rep.
Alabama	9	..
Arkansas	7	..
California	2	4
Colorado	2	..
Connecticut	..	5
Delaware	1	..
Florida	3	..
Georgia	11	..
Idaho	..	1
Illinois	9	16
Indiana	4	9
Iowa	1	10
Kansas	..	8
Kentucky	10	1
Louisiana	7	..
Maine	..	4
Maryland	2	4
Massachusetts	1	10
Michigan	1	11
Minnesota	1	8
Mississippi	8	..
Missouri	15	1
Montana	..	1
Nebraska	1	5
Nevada	1	..
New Hampshire	..	2
New Jersey	3	7
New York	17	20
North Carolina	10	..
North Dakota	..	3
Ohio	4	17
Oregon	..	2
Pennsylvania	4	28
Rhode Island	1	1
South Carolina	7	..
South Dakota	..	2
Tennessee	7	2
Texas	16	..
Utah	..	1
Vermont	..	3
Virginia	9	1
Washington	..	3
West Virginia	..	5
Wisconsin	1	10
Wyoming	..	..
Totals	179	204

The Eighth Tennessee and the first and second California districts are not included in this table, being classified still doubtful, leaving three votes to be added to the columns according to later returns.

STRIKE COMMISSION AT TWO COLLIERIES

By Associated Press.

Mahonoy City, Pa., Nov. 5.—The anthracite strike commission ended its tour of observation of the coal fields in the Panther Creek valley today and the members of the party will return to their homes tomorrow and will meet again at Scranton on November 14, to take the testimony of the miners. The biggest day's work of the entire trip was accomplished today, when the commissioners made a complete inspection of two large collieries and a tour of the region lying between Mount Carmel and this city.

Six working days have been consumed in traveling from place to place in the anthracite coal regions, and the arbitrators feel that they are now qualified to sit in judgment on the controversy between the mine owners and their employes. In all the commissioners were lowered into seven mines of varying conditions and went through several breakers. They met the general superintendent and mine superintendents and foremen of the various collieries visited and also personally talked with the grimy coal diggers in the dark gangways and chambers hundreds of feet below the earth's surface. They heard the grievances the workers say they have and also heard the companies' side of the complaint. Besides this the commissioners gained a somewhat technical knowledge of mining in its many different features that will be of the greatest assistance to them. They will be able to understand questions and ask questions where they would not have been able to understand if they had not been underground.

The commissioners' special train left Mount Carmel at 7:30 a. m. and first visited the Potts colliery in Columbia county, several miles from Mount Carmel. It is owned by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Coke company. The breaker of this colliery is different from those seen by the commissioners at other places. They went all over the building and were much interested in the workmen employed there, among whom were many boys. From the Potts colliery, the train proceeded through Ashland, Girardville and Gilberton to the Maple Hill colliery of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron company in the Mahonoy valley, a few miles from Shenandoah. This is one of the best mines in the entire anthracite field, and is equipped with all modern appliances. The bottom of the shaft is 730 feet below the surface, and during their two hours' stay in the working the commissioners went about a mile and a half from the shaft. The whistle blew for the noon hour just as the party came to the surface. At the breaker near by the commissioners talked with the boys whose faces were black with coal dust. Judge Gray and Bishop Spalding seemed the most interested in the lads and each gave some of them small coin.

From the Maple Hill colliery the commissioners' train was run down through Mahonoy City and Tamaqua to the Panther Creek valley. There the arbitrators visited the No. 8 colliery of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation company of Coaldale. The entrance to the mines was through a drift which is a horizontal opening into the base of a mountain. About 100 feet inside the entrance the party was lowered by means of a shaft to the bottom, which is 850 feet down. The mine was quite wet and every one in the party got more or less of a wetting. As the members of the commission passed along the gangway on mine cars drawn by mules, they went under worked-out chutes from which the water flowed in streams. While going under one chute the mules stopped and the water fell into one of the cars, thoroughly soaking all its occupants. It was an uncomfortable position to be in and the commissioners in the other cars took it as a good joke on their colleagues who were directly under the chute.

The party went to the end of two long gangways about a half mile in length and up into a very steep chute where they saw miners at work. In order to get into the chute the commissioners had to climb a ladder and crawl over broken coal through a small opening. Their hands and faces were smeared with coal dust when they came out.

After leaving the mine a number of idle mine workers crowded around Chairman Gray of the commission and told him that they had been discriminated against by the company in the matter of getting their old places back. They said Superintendent Behner would not take them back for some reason unknown to them and that other men had been given their positions. On the other hand, the company officials claimed that they have not enough work at this time for all the men on account of repair work now being done in the mines. Judge Gray listened to them, but made no comment.

The commissioners arrived in this city at 5 o'clock and spent the night at a hotel. Tomorrow morning they will leave for Pottsville at about 9 o'clock and will depart from the latter place for their homes during the afternoon. The commissioners' special cars will be run to Washington by way of Philadelphia and from the latter place some of the commissioners will go to New York.

Republicans Tender Banquet to Chairman and Officers-elect

The biggest political ratification meeting ever held in Colorado Springs will be held at the Opera house or the Temple theater on Saturday evening of this week, when everyone can help celebrate the magnificent victory that the party scored on Tuesday of this week.

The arrangements for the celebration are in charge of Sheriff W. R. Gilbert of this city as chairman. The meeting will be held either in the Opera house or the Temple theater and will probably be followed by a banquet or luncheon at the Antlers hotel beginning at 9:30 o'clock in the evening.

Judge N. Walter Dixon, Frank C. Goudy and Chief Justice Campbell are invited to be present at the celebration, the local committee having sent them word last night. The celebration is in the nature of a ratification meeting during the early part of the evening, after which there will take place at some suitable place, probably the Antlers, a banquet or dinner.

There was a movement on foot last night in Denver to hold a big ratification of the Republicans in that city on Saturday night. The fact was that Colorado Springs was already at the task, however, and that the invitations had gone out inviting Judge Dixon, Mr. Goudy and Justice Campbell. A violent protest was made, in which Colorado Springs gave Denver to understand that as Colorado Springs, and not Denver, is the Republican city, the big, first celebration would be here.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FIRST DECISION BY STRIKE COMMISSION.

By Associated Press.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 31.—The first important action by the anthracite coal strike commission, which is arbitrating the difference existing between the miners and their employers was taken today when it was announced by Carroll D. Wright, the recorder of the commission, that if any award affecting the existing rate of wages should be made the award shall be effective from November 1. It was fully expected that the question would come up before the arbitrators, but the action of the commissioners shuts off any possible controversy that either side may have desired to raise. The miners wanted the new scale, if one is made, to date from the time they returned to work, but the operators left the matter to be decided by the commission. The mine workers are perfectly satisfied, however, with the decision of the commission. The strike has been off only one week and most of the mines have not worked more than four or five days. The announcement of the commission was contained in the following resolution:

"Voted unanimously that if the commission, at the conclusion of its hearing and deliberations, makes any award affecting rates of wages, such award shall take effect from November 1, 1902."

The commissioners spent the entire day in continuing their inspection of the mines and the mining region about Scranton. They visited the Manville colliery, operated jointly by the Delaware & Hudson and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western companies, in the forenoon and the afternoon was spent in riding through the region on a special trolley car. The commission will spend Saturday in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre, returning here in the evening.

It is possible that the commission may make a preliminary report on three principal strike questions. They are the increase in wages, a shorter work day and the weighing of coal. After these have been decided the commission can take up all other questions without undue haste. It is known the commissioners have this feature under consideration and it is very likely a preliminary report will be made.

The commissioners were underground today for two hours and a half. The party consisted of 13 persons and included six commissioners, the two assistant recorders, General Superintendent Rose of the Delaware & Hudson company, General Superintendent Phillips of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western company, District President Nichols of the miners union, a miner employed in the Mannville mine and one newspaper correspondent who represented the other news-gatherers. The party which visited the mines yesterday was too large and for this reason the number of persons permitted in the mine at one time was cut down. Recorder Wright did not accompany the party, owing to pressure of work in connection with the investigation.

The arbitrators inspected practically the entire underground workings. They asked numerous questions of all men they encountered in the gangways or chambers and did not seem to mind the discomfiture of the trip. The Mannville is said to be one of the worst mines in this region for the miners to work. The veins of coal are not more than three feet thick and the miner has a more difficult time to get the coal out than where the vein is thicker. The commissioners walked several miles through the gangways and owing to the exceedingly low roof, they had to do their tramping almost continually in a stooping position. After the arbitrators had been in the workings an hour Judge Gray decided that his back ached enough, and he came to the surface accompanied by Bishop Spalding.

Altogether the commissioners inspected three chambers where miners were at work at the face of the breasts. The first breast visited was 2,000 feet from the foot of the shaft. There the investigators found a miner and his helper at work. General Wilson and Messrs. Clark and Parker crawled into the three-foot opening out of which the coal was being taken. The miner was asked how much he made a day, how many cars of coal he was able to get out, how many hours worked, what he paid his helper, how much he made per month before the strike and numerous other questions that might give the commissioners some idea of how to proceed.

The visitors were then taken 4,000 feet in another direction to where a miner was working in an accumulation of water. This miner was questioned principally regarding the water. He told of how he takes it out every morning before doing any mining, and also told the commissioners what compensation he received for doing it. He called attention to the loose rock overhead which made bad roofing, it often falling and compelling him to spend considerable time in improving conditions about the breast. In reply to a question as to how much he got for removing the rock, he said:

"We take it out for the good of our souls."

After the commissioners, superintendents and miners' representatives had asked innumerable questions, the party journeyed up a tunnel to a second vein, which measures two feet, four inches to two feet, 10 inches in thickness. At the end of one of the chambers of this seam of coal the arbitrators were shown how the miners drill a hole in the narrow space. The visitors then returned to the surface. On the way to the first breast, immediately after being lowered to the bottom of the shaft, which is about 315 feet from the surface, Superintendent Rose called the commissioners' attention to a train of mine cars filled with coal. The rules of the company require that there must be six inches of topping on each car. The cars exhibited were filled only to the top edge of the sides. In commenting on this to the commissioners Mr. Rose said it was a "sample of how the company is imposed upon by some of the men."

After luncheon at the hotel the commissioners took a ride around the region in a special trolley car. They visited Taylor, Dunmore and Throop, three small mining towns outside of Scranton.

This was done for the purpose of viewing the homes and surroundings of the mine workers.

The commission will go to Wilkesbarre tomorrow morning. The prospect colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal company, located in North Wilkesbarre will be inspected and a trip to Plymouth and other mining towns in that vicinity will be made. The commission will return here in the evening and spend Sunday. Bishop Spalding will preach in the cathedral on Sunday in place of Bishop Hoban, whose jurisdiction extends all over the anthracite field excepting the Schuylkill region.

The commission has not yet decided when it shall begin taking testimony. Chairman Gray said today it may be nearly a week before the hearings are begun. Recorder Wright today sent out letters to the 67 individual operators in the coal fields, giving them the same privilege of appearing before the commissioners as the larger operators.

UNITED STATES TREASURER MAKES HIS ANNUAL REPORT

By Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 3.—Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, in opening his annual report, says that the magnitude of the available cash balance and the unprecedented holdings of gross gold are the striking features of the condition of the treasury at the close of the fiscal year of 1902. The net ordinary revenues for the year were $562,478,233 and the expenditures $471,190,857, showing a surplus of $91,287,376.

In comparison with the previous year there was a decrease of $25,207,104 in the revenues, offset by a falling off of $38,776,459 in the expenditures. While there was an increase of $15,859,252 in the receipts from customs, the internal revenues, under the operation of new laws repealing the war taxes, fell off $35,500,541. There was a decrease of $32,343,481 in expenditures on account of the war department and an increase of $7,206,149 in the cost of the navy. The total receipts of the year from all sources, including the public debt, were $1,062,124,037 and the disbursements $969,627,041. United States notes and treasury notes were redeemed in gold to the amount of $17,482,590 of the former and $1,274,590 of the latter, without any impairment of the gold reserve of $150,000,000.

The available cash balance in the treasury July 1, 1902, was the largest net balance in our history. It amounted to $862,187,361.

Nearly one-half of the available cash balance July 1 was in gold coin and certificates, $103,801,290 over and above the gold reserve of $150,000,000 and by October 1 it became $136,124,771. As a measure of the financial strength of the government the report says this deserves mention.

By October 1, 1902, the available cash balance, exclusive of the reserve, was $221,253,394, and owing to the large measures for the relief of the money market it was reduced by November 1 to $206,421,879. Of this sum $146,885,013 was in the national banks.

Bonds of the face value of $56,071,230 were purchased during the fiscal year for the sinking fund, at a total cost of $70,410,230 for principal, premium and accrued interest.

While the accounts of the public debt on their face show an increase of $15,283,512 in the total of the debt, if allowance be made for the increase of $57,624,400 in gold certificates, the national obligations will be shown to have diminished by $42,340,888, during the fiscal year.

To the general stock of money of the country an addition of $80,189,681 was made during the fiscal year. Of this $67,955,527 was in gold coin and bullion. There was also an increase of $19,735,259 in standard dollars and of $7,360,991 in subsidiary silver. United States notes remained under the law unchanged. Treasury notes fell off $17,783,000. National bank notes received an increment of $2,851,589. The gold coin and bullion October exceeded all other kinds of money, excluding national bank notes, by $200,366,433. In five years the ratio of gold in the country in total circulation has run up from 36.52 to 46.52 to the hundred.

The growth in the volume of money in circulation during the year was $74,082,589, carrying the per capita from 27.98 to 28.43. The element of gold coin and gold certificates was the largest part and the increase reached $61,966,174, and advanced from 40.30 per cent of the total to 41.37 per cent. In silver of all denominations including certificates, there was an increase of $25,226,146, of which $6,846,041 was in subsidiary coin. The reduction in treasury notes of $17,677,800 is due to their withdrawal.

The advance in circulation in the volume of gold, including certificates, within 12 years, by the large sum of $433,703,516, is the measure of the greater strength of our circulation. The addition during the past fiscal year was $61,986,174. The increase in the future can hardly be less than $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 a year.

The mints, the report says, are thus confirming the gold standard steadily and invincibly, and it adds:

"For the immediate present and doubtless for a few years at least, the inflow of gold will be in such large measure as to lift the volume of currency to the highest level of all needs of business. Our currency keeps more than equal pace with the population.

"On June 27 the gold certificates outstanding for the first time exceeded in volume the United States notes and were $347,179,089. By November 1 they were $367,078,569.

"The gold in the treasury keeps in active circulation as currency the certificates issued against it and moreover $346,681,018 in United States notes and $30,000,000 in treasury notes, or over $140,000,000 more than its own value. The question may well be considered whether the United States notes may not properly be turned by congress into gold certificates. They have much more quality already and the change could be gradually made as the supply of the yellow metal takes on greater proportions. The demands of the people for notes of small denominations have surprised the closest students of the currency. In 1890 there were 37,065,880 pieces of government paper issued of the average value of $6.61. In 1902 the issue was $116,697,874 and the average value $4. The facilities for production have been often increased and now seem to be sufficient for present requirements. The currency distributed from Washington to the sub-treasuries and banks during the fiscal year amounted to $387,316,885, against $319,912,194 in the year preceding.

"The act of March 14, 1900, makes it the duty of the secretary of the treasury to maintain the parity of value of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States with the gold standard defined and fixed by that law. This parity has been and is now easily maintained, and all other kinds of government money are exchangeable with each other.

The inflow of gold, permitting the free issue of gold certificates of $20 and upwards, is the key to this maintenance of parity and interchangeability of all kinds of government mony. On the other hand small denominations, including silver coin, are constantly in demand for the myriad transactions of retail trade and the current use of rural communities, as well as for the pay rolls in furnaces and factories and harvest fields. The treasury in recent years has heard much more clamor for silver and small notes than for gold. It is now abundantly able to meet all calls for every kind of money for its own obligations for redemption and for legitimate transfers.

"As a result of the movements which have been noted, our government paper currency is gaining in simplicity. Gradually all large denominations are becoming gold certificates and the smallest silver certificates, while in time all $10 will be United States notes.

There was a net increase during the fiscal year of 368 banks, 437 charters having been granted and 69 surrendered. The total number of banks chartered to June 30, 1902, was 6,325, of which 4,546 were in operation and 1,779 out of existence. There was unusual activity in the movement of silver and minor coin to and from the treasury. The shipments of silver dollars reached $40,404,325, exceeding all former records and the returns for exchange were $2,710,690 greater than the issues.

The amount of subsidiary coin outstanding was increased by $3,114,652 to $82,814,040.

There was a marked falling off in the amount of spurious coin and paper money presented.

MAYOR TOM JOHNSON USED FIST ARGUMENT.

By Associated Press.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 31.—A sensation occurred during a public meeting in the public square today in which Mayor Tom L. Johnson struck William Milcraine, a Republican tax board official in the face with his fist. It seems, according to the statement of the bystanders that the mayor overheard Milcraine assert that he (Johnson) was a liar. A few hot words and then the mayor struck Milcraine in the face. Milcraine left the square declaring that he would secure a warrant for the mayor's arrest. Mayor Johnson, in explaining his side of the question is quoted as saying:

"We were talking about the assessment in the Thirty-second ward, Milcraine had repeated twice that Mayor Johnson lied, and I walked over to him to explain that there might be some error in the papers. I intended to give him a chance to retract, but he would not let me, declaring to my face that I was a liar. I then hit him. It was only a tap. I am not certain that my hand touched him. I only intended slapping his face."

Up to a late hour tonight Milcraine had not applied for a warrant for the mayor's arrest.

FOUR MEN KILLED IN SEWER TUNNEL AT NIAGARA FALLS

By Associated Press.

Niagara Falls, Oct. 31.—By a sudden rush of gas, supposed to have been sulphureted hydrogen, four men were killed and three seriously affected near the Twenty-fourth street heading of the big tunnel trunk sewer tonight.

The dead:

Lawrence Fisher, of Niagara Falls.

George Rhodes, Colored, of Niagara Falls.

Hugo Swanson of Niagara Falls.

William Bradish, of Towanda.

The seriously affected are Romano Kovich, Niagara Falls; Sam Finch, colored, Niagara Falls; Michael Mulroy, foreman, Niagara Falls.

Kovich is not expected to live.

Thirteen men, comprising the entire second shift were working on the sewer. They had started a heading at a new level and had loaded a blast which was to be discharged. After trains of the Rock Island system commenced to run over their own rails into Minneapolis and St. Paul. Trains were formerly operated as far as Faribault, and it was from that point the line was extended. The union station in St. Paul will be used by the new line and in Minneapolis the station now occupied by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad will give excellent terminal facilities.

This new step gives the Rock Island system its own line direct from Chicago to Minneapolis, St. Paul and the northwest and places in direct communication with the east and south, the Twin Cities, Northfield, Minn.; Faribault, Minn.; Owatonna, Minn., and other important points in a very valuable territory.

JEALOUS LOVER IS CHARGED WITH BLOWIN GUP A HOUSE.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—A dynamite bomb, the weapon of a deranged assassin, blew up the home of Joseph Kordeck in Chicago Heights today, killing two members of the family outright and injuring several others. The house was set on fire and burned and that of a neighbor caught fire and was also destroyed.

The dead:

JOSEPH KORDECK, arms and legs blown off.

LUCY KORDECK, aged two years, body blown to pieces.

The injured: Mrs. Lucy Kordeck, flesh blown off right side, injured internally, may die.

Seven children who escaped were injured but not seriously.

The explosion occurred while the family was asleep. The father and mother, with the daughter Lucy, occupied a room in the front of the cottage. On the other side were rooms occupied by the rest of the family. The cottage stood two feet from the ground on wooden posts. The bomb was placed under the room occupied by the parents and the impact of the explosion tore a hole in the floor, blew the bed to pieces, dismembered Kordeck and scattered into fragments the body of Lucy, who was sleeping with her parents. Pieces of flesh the size of a man's hand were the largest remnants of the child's body that could be found. The force of the explosion was directly upward, and tore a piece of flesh from Mrs. Kordeck's side, and blew her through a window. The noise aroused the rest of the family and they had hardly time to escape from the flames which soon destroyed the cottage. Kordeck's body, torn to shreds, was found in the debris after the fire.

Charles Smith, a former boarder at the Kordeck house who was paying attention to one of Kordeck's daughters, has been arrested, charged with the crime. The Kordeck girl was to have been married to another man next week. Smith declares he is innocent, but neighbors declare that he made threats that if the girl refused to be his wife he would blow up the entire family with dynamite. Smith was absent from his room at the time of the explosion. His roommate, Thomas Kobilinski, claims that Smith returned to his room greatly excited after the explosion.

TO MEASURE SEEPAGE WATERS OF THE PLATTE

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Topeka, Kas., Nov. 1.—Kansas will take part in the investigation instituted by Colorado to measure the seepage waters of the Platte river to determine how much water taken out of the river at its upper end returns to it lower down by seepage. Determination of this question will go far toward determining the controversy between Kansas and Colorado regarding the rights to the waters of the Arkansas river.

A suit instituted by Kansas in the matter is now pending in the United States supreme court.

ROOSEVELT AT CEDAR MT.

By Associated Press.

Brandy Station, Va., Nov. 2.—President Roosevelt passed several hours this afternoon on the battlefield of Cedar Mountain. Accompanied by Secretary Root, Secretary Cortelyou and Dr. Rixey, the president drove to the scene of the sanguinary struggle and there received from an eye witness and participant an accurate account of the fight. The day was perfect, and the drive to the battlefield was as pleasurable as could be desired.

The president, accompanied by Secretary Root, Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. Rixey, Judge Grimsley and two or three ladies, arrived at the battlefield shortly after 3 o'clock. They were followed by a procession of carriages containing people from Culpepper and surrounding country.

The president drove to the battlefield over the road which years ago was the stage route between New York and New Orleans. On arrival at the battlefield, which is dotted here and there by monuments marking the positions of the troops during the fight, the contest was explained to the president by Judge Grimsley, who now is a member of the bench of this judicial circuit. The judge was a captain in the Sixth Virginia cavalry and was a participant in the fight. The president, a cavalryman himself, was interested particularly in the account of the famous First cavalry charge made during the battle of Cedar Mountain. The union and confederate cavalry met in a depression not far from Cedar Mountain. While the battle did not last long and was brought on quite unexpectedly, it was frightfully sanguinary, the losses on both sides being about 3,200. The president was notably interested in a monument erected last August on the anniversary of the battle, by the survivors of the Twenty-eighth New York infantry, which lost in the engagement 59 per cent. of its men including nearly every commissioned officer.

In the very heart of the battlefield President Roosevelt today held an informal reception. Many people had gathered from the surrounding country, and after Judge Grimsley had described the battle the president received informally those who had assembled on the field. Subsequently the president was given a shell which had been dug up on the battlefield, as a memento of his visit.

This morning the president and his party attended services at the Baptist church of Culpepper, about five miles from the home of Representative Rixey. Until a short time before the services began it was not known the president was to be present. No special services marked his presence. Rev. E. W. Winfrey, pastor of the church, one of the oldest religious organizations in Virginia, made a reference to the president in the opening prayer, but did not allude to him in his sermon. At the conclusion of the service the president cordially greeted the pastor and many members of the congregation, and introduced them to those who accompanied him.

Subsequently the party took luncheon at the residence of S. Russell Smith, a brother-in-law of Dr. Rixey. Tonight the president is again the guest of Representative John F. Rixey at his country home near this village. Every precaution possible is being taken to insure his safety. Two headquarters men from Washington, in addition to the regular detail of secret service officers, are on guard at the Rixey home.

The presidential special train will arrive in Washington on tomorrow morning at 11:15. Half an hour later the president will leave Washington on a special train over the Pennsylvania road for Oyster Bay, where he will vote on Tuesday.

ANOTHER EXTENSION OF ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM.

By Associated Press.

Denver, Nov. 2.—Another important step in the extension of the Rock Island system has just been completed. Several months ago the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railway was made a part of this system and immediate steps were taken to extend its own line to the Twin Cities. The work has been completed and on November 2 or four days. At neary every station visited today, a small crowd was gathered to get a glimpse of the members of the commission. The commissioners were met at Pond Creek early in the forenoon by President Duffey and National Board Member F. G. Gallaghor of the miners union, who represented the mine workers. The operators were taken care of by General Superintendent D. Warner of the Lehigh Valley Coal company and General Superintendent W. J. Richards of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal company, which is controlled by the Central railroad of New Jersey. A conference was held at Pond Creek between the company and miners' representatives and for some time they could not agree as to which mine the miner arbitrators should visit. The Audenreid colliery of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre company was finally selected.

The commission's first stop of the day was at Upper Lehigh, where A. C. Leisingring, superintendent of the Upper Lehigh Coal company, took the commissioners for a drive through the town. While in this place the arbitrators visited one of the homes of the miners, the first they have been in since they have been touring the region. Drifton was the next place visited and there was a crowd gathered about the commission as Superintendent Smith of Coxe Brothers company, whose mines are located there, explained the trouble between the company and its men. All the miners employed at these mines are still on strike because the company insists upon them returning to work, as individuals and not in a body.

At Leddo, John Markle, the independent owner, joined the party and escorted the commissioners to the mining village of Oakdale near Leddo. Mr. Markle showed them the club house which he maintains there for the benefit of the men. On the run into Hazleton where the breaker of No. 40 shaft was inspected, Messrs. Markle, Duffey and Gallagher had a spirited discussion over the differences existing at the Markle mines. None of the men at the Markle colliery have returned to work, for the same reasons as those which are keeping the men out of the Coxe mines. Mr. Markle told them he was running the Markle company and would maintain discipline.

Luncheon was served at the Central hotel here, and the entire afternoon was spent in the Audenreid mine. The commissioners were lowered into the workings 350 feet below, through an 1,100 foot slope. One of the new "physical features" they saw was a vein of coal with a very steep pitch, which was difficult to mine. While they were inspecting this, a blast was fired in a nearby chamber and the lights carried by those who remained in the gangways below were extinguished by the rush of air. Some of the party were timid for a moment, wondering what had happened, but they were quickly assured that there was no danger. While underground many questions were asked of the miners at work by the commissioners. After they came to the surface the arbitrators visited a "stripping," which is a place where the coal lies so near the surface that the earth can be taken off with the steam shovel, exposing the coal and thus making its mining an easy matter. The commissioners spent the night at the Central hotel and will leave for Shamokin at 7:45 tomorrow morning.

The commission held a three hour executive session tonight. Nothing was given out as to what the commissioners discussed.

AMERICAN TRADE IS A BI GITEM TO GERMANY.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Frank H. Mason, consul general of the United States at Berlin furnishes to the bureau of foreign commerce of the state department a report upon the trade of Germany for the year 1901, together with a review of the financial depression in that country. He says:

"The period of industrial reaction and financial depression in Germany which began during the summer of 1900, has continued, with varying and often suddenly fluctuating conditions, throughout 1901 and down to the date of the present report. It is true that certain branches of manufacture, notably that of the textile industry, have during the past eight months shown encouraging signs of recovery, and there were apparent at the close of 1901 various indications that the worst of the crisis is past and that the recovery, however slow it may prove, had been definitely begun. Since then, however, these favorable prognostications have been only measurably confirmed, and but for an active, well sustained foreign trade it is difficult to say wherein the general economic situation of this country is improved since the early autumn of 1901. It is not too much to say that the steady imports from year to year and especially the strong and sustained demand for German manufactures in the markets of the United States now form the brightest spot on the commercial horizon of the fatherland."

The total foreign trade of the empire for the year is given as $2,552,888,912, which, notwithstanding the depression is an increase over all previous years.

In respect to the origin of merchandise imported into Germany last year the United States again heads the list with a total, according to German statistics of $248,019,800, or 18 per cent of the entire bulk of imports, as against $242,950,400, or 17 per cent in 1900.

On the other hand, German exports to our country reached a total valuation for 1901 of $91,820,000, leaving the formidable balance of $156,189,800, in favor of the United States. It is to be remarked, however, that the foregoing import figures include the vast amount of American merchandise landed at Hamburg for Russia, Austria-Hungary and Switzerland which did not, therefore, belong to germany at all. But with these deducted the balance was still largely in favor of this country.

STAMPEDE TO THE NEW IDAHO GOLD DISCOVERY

By Associated Press.

Boise, Ida., Nov. 2.—A remarkably rich discovery of gold in the Black Horn district has caused a stampede comparable to the mining rushes of the early days. Knowledge of the discovery got out last evening and men started out at once to secure claims. They kept going all night and today several hundred are visiting the scene of the discovery. The discovery is a hitherto unknown vein about one mile and a half from the Black Hornet mine.

The lead was blind and was opened in doing some work on a property located on another vein. It shows seven feet wide. On the hanging wall is a streak of talc that is very rich; next lies 14 inches of ore showing great quantities of gold. It is variously estimated to be worth from $5,000 to $10,000 a ton. Then comes about four feet of ordinary ore. The vein has been opened today at several other points. At one point 600 feet from the original discovery very rich ore was met with and in all the others good ore shows.

STRIKE COMMISION IN THE LEHIGH VALLEY

By Associated Press.

Hazleton, Pa., Nov. 3.—The anthracite strike commission spent the entire day in the Lehigh valley region visiting one mine and several of the mining villages. While most of the commissioners were looking over the territory, Recorder Wright was kept busy on the train attending to the correspondence of the commission. Among the matters he disposed of was the sending to each of the coal companies involved, a copy of President Mitchell's statement of the miners' case, which was filed with the commission on Sunday night before its departure from Scranton.

Under the agreement made before the commission at Washington, the operators will make a reply in three

THE CUBAN CONGRESS RECONVENED YESTERDAY

By Associated Press.

Havana, Nov. 3.—The Cuban congress which adjourned October 20, reconvened today. President Palma in his message to congress, takes an optimistic view of the future of the republic. He refers to the remarkable good order that has been preserved throughout the island which he says is proof of the peaceful nature of the Cuban people. The president says also that the sanitary condition of Cuba is today even better than it was during the period of American intervention.

"Our relations with the United States," continues the message, "are especially cordial. Proof of this is found in the negotiations between Cuba and the United States for a commercial treaty on a basis of mutual tariff concessions. The special object of this treaty is to obtain positive advantages for our products, particularly sugar, which is the principal basis of Cuban wealth.

"It can be hoped, from the sympathy with which the American people regard us and from the manifest interest which President Roosevelt entertains in the prosperity of Cuba, that a reasonable arrangement, by means of this treaty, can be arrived at."

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS MURDRED IN NEGROS ISLAND

By Associated Press.

Manila, Nov. 3.—D. C. Montgomery, superintendent of schols in Oriental Negros, was murdered Friday by Ladrones three miles from Bacolod. Mr. Montgomery was going to Bacolod for a consultation with the retiring superintendent and to assume control of the division. He had a large sum of money with him. Six natives armed with bolos and spears attacked the superintendent, quickly killed him and then mutilated and robbed him. The constabulary has offered a reward for Mr. Montgomery's murderers and it is thought they will be captured. Robbery is understood to have been the motive for the crime. This is the first instance of a teacher in the Philippine islands being harmed while in the discharge of his duty. Mr. Montgomery leaves a widow, who is a teacher in the island of Negros.

By Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 3.—Mr. Montgomery was a resident of Lexington, Neb., and sailed for Manila on the transport Thomas July 23, 1901, with the teachers who were sent out at that time. The war department has received confirmation of the death of Mr. Montgomery.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS ACROSS THE ISTHMUS

By Associated Press.

Panama, Nov. 3.—General Perdomo sent a telegraphic message yesterday to the authorities at Bogota as follows:

"Troops and war material are at present transported across the isthmus on trains furnished by the railroad company. We are working in perfect harmony with Admiral Casey."

This afternoon General Perdomo received the following message from President Marroquin at Bogota:

"It is believed necessary with respect to the obligations you may have contracted to extend the amnesty until November 15.

This extension of time is presumably to give General Vargas-Santos, military director of the Colombian revolutionists, who is expected here November 5, an opportunity to confer with the government authorities at Panama.

Dark Hair

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a great many years, and although I am past eighty years of age, yet I have not a gray hair in my head."

Geo. Yellott, Towson, Md.

We mean all that rich, dark color your hair used to have. If it's gray now, no matter; for Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair. Sometimes it makes the hair grow very heavy and long; and it stops falling of the hair, too.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE REGARDING CANAL TREATY

By Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Senor Conchas, the Colombian minister, called on Secretary Hay at the state department today, by appointment, to take up the subject of the treaty between the United States and Colombia, conferring the necessary rights upon the United States for the construction of a canal across the isthmus. The interview lasted about half an hour and the preliminary steps toward negotiating a treaty were taken. It is indicated from what can be learned at the legation that Mr. Concha had resumed negotiations of his own initiative though he expects special instructions on certain points involved.

The minister today submitted a definite proposition which is in the nature of an answer to the treaty proposed by the United States. Secretary Hay will take no further step until the president returns to Washington and has had opportunity to consider this last proposition. The one important fact developed however, is that it is not obnoxious to the spirit of the Spooner law and therefore the officials felt warranted in the statement if there were any difficulties in the way they were not legal in character. This is taken to mean that the main issue remaining to be settled is one of price; the Colombian government wants $10,000,000 instead of $7,000,000 proposed by the United States, besides a different arrangement for the annual payments. It is believed that this difference is not large enough to seriously retard the close of the negotiations.

SERIOUS DISASTER IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

By Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 4.—By a series of explosions of pyrotechnic bombs and other fireworks tonight, among a vast multitude gathered in Madison Square garden to witness the ascension of an airship and a display of election returns, 12 persons were killed outright, many being blown almost to pieces and at least 50 injured, many fatally. It is estimated that at least 30,000 persons thronged the square at the time of the explosions which were succeeded by a frightful panic in which hundreds were thrown down and trampled under foot.

Five hundred policemen and all the ambulances in the city were instantly summoned and the dying and those most seriously injured were removed to the hospitals. In addition to these many of the wounded were taken away by friends. Nine men in charge of the fireworks display were placed under arrest immediately after the explosion. The list of the dead is:

DENNIS SHEA, policeman.

WILLIAM B. FINNETY.

GEORGE RITLE.

HAROLD ROBLEY.

Six unknown white men.

Unknown colored man.

Unknown colored boy.

The densest portion of the throng that packed the square was gathered along Madison avenue close to the place reserved for the discharge of the fireworks. Along the border of the square facing the avenue were arranged three groups of cast iron mortars, six in each group and loaded with heavy bombs. A few minutes after 10 o'clock the first row of mortars was touched off, but before the discharge took place one of them fell over on its side and the next instant the bomb was shot into the thickest of the crowd where it exploded and hurled the people into heaps. The fall of the mortar and the concussion of the explosion knocked down the rest of the row of mortars and a thundering volley of projectiles plowed through the crowd. Almost instantly the second group of mortars about 100 feet further up the avenue discharged their contents into the crowd and a moment later the third group, evidently ignited by the showers of falling sparks, exploded in the same manner.

In the panic that ensued thousands ran blindly across the square tripping over the seats and benches, and falling, were trampled on. The police on duty were carried along by the rush, and for half an hour the wildest confusion reigned.

After the smoke of the explosion had cleared away 16 persons were found lying in Madison avenue between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth streets. Scores of injured were scattered about the avenue and the square. Among the dead was a policeman who was standing close to the first mortar and whose body was frightfully mangled.

A force of 500 policemen was soon on the spot and upwards of 100 physicians and 200 nurses were summoned from the hospitals, every available vehicle being pressed into service for the transportation of the wounded.

The following persons connected with the fireworks in connection with the display were arrested:

Henry Temple, Frank Listvan, James T. Allen, Edward Smith, Herman Rogers, Charles Hollman, John Fullan.

None of them could offer an explanation of how the explosion took place.

PROMINENT BOSTON MAN CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Boston, Nov. 4.—In connection with the 15 murderous assault cases, which have occurred in Cambridge, Brookline and Somerville in the last few months, two of which resulted fatally, the state police today arrested Alan C. Mason of Boston, a well-known and wealthy business man, a member of the piano manufacturing firm of Mason & Hamlin, a prominent club member and a Harvard graduate.

The police suspect, from evidence in their hands that Mr. Mason has been involved in nearly all the cases referred to as the circumstances have been very similar. Mr. Mason is a middle-aged man, but he has been a victim of mental trouble for which he was treated at the McLean asylum at Waverly. About a year ago he was permitted to leave the institution. Since that time, it is said, he has been permitted to go and come at will and the fact that he had been frequently seen about the localities in which the assaults occurred, led to suspicion against him.

The peculiar assault cases which have terrorized Cambridge and vicinity as well as other suburban sections began last June. During the summer there were half a dozen victims of an unknown assailant, each of which was struck down and beaten with a blunt instrument. Early in October Miss Agnes McPhee was assaulted in Somerville and died from her injuries. An iron wrench was found and fixed upon as the weapon used. During the same month eight other cases followed, the last of which occurred last Saturday night when Clara A. Morton, a laundress at the McLean asylum, was accosted on the grounds of that institution and beaten with a blunt instrument. Miss Morton died Sunday.

Mr. Mason was taken into custody at his mother's home on Newbury street. He made no objection and on the way to police headquarters it is said Mr. Mason admitted to the officers that he was in Somerville on the night on which Miss McPhee was fatally injured. The prisoner is about 39 years of age and is the son of the founder of the firm of Mason & Hamlin, organ and piano manufacturers. He was graduated from Harvard in 1886 and entered the firm of which his father was the head. Mental troubles developed within a few years of his graduation and he went to the McLean asylum for treatment. After a time he showed improvement and left the institution. A second time it became necessary for him to return, but he soon improved, and he was released a second time. In 1901, however, symptoms more serious than any previous ones developed and as he had threatened his mother and brother he was sent to Waverly for the third time. He remained six months. Since then he has been free and has been a stock taker at the Mason & Hamlin organ factory at Cambridge.

Mason has a mother and three brothers and is a cousin of John Mason, the well-known actor.

While in college, Mason displayed a pronounced musical taste and was president of the Glee club. He was also an athlete of some note.

State Officers Proctor and Dunham went to the Mason residence in Newbury street this afternoon and searched it thoroughly. Nothing was found which would indicate that Mason was connected with any of the mysterious assaults on women in Boston and vicinity.

Inspector Murray of the Cambridge force, and Lieutenant Carter of Somerville, who have been for weeks looking for the slugger, say they have nothing that will identify Mason as the man they want and it is believed that the police will have to confine their attention to proving that Mason killed Miss Morton at Waverly. They believe tonight that they have a witness who would swear to seeing Mason in the McLean hospital path in which Miss Morton received her death blow, but they think eventually he will make some admissions, which, however, they admit will not be worth much because of his mental condition.

The police say that they can prove that Mason passed a great many evenings about the streets of Somerville and Cambridge during the "slugger's" period of operations and they know that he often went to those cities on a bicycle, such as is said to have been ridden by a suspicious person who has been seen in the localities in which the assaults have been committed.

"The case against Mason is almost entirely circumstantial," said one of the officers, working on the case today, "but I am satisfied that he is the 'slugger,' and I believe that before the case comes to trial we will be able to show beyond a doubt that he is."

Mason was taken to Cambridge because a majority of the assaults took place in that city. The Cambridge police say that Mason probably will be arraigned tomorrow on suspicion of having murdered Miss Morton in Waverly. This town comes within the jurisdiction of the Third district court of Middlesex which sits in Cambridge. The probability is that the case will be continued to give the police more time for investigation.

SMALL BOY IN PUEBLO KILLED BY STREET CAR

Special to the Gazette.

Pueblo, Nov. 4.—Richard Secord, 8 years old, was killed by a Fairmount Park street car, which had no fender on it, this afternoon. His body was mashed literally to pieces, being rolled under the car. The motorman could not stop as he was coming down the hill, and the boy had run across in front of the car, not seeing him.

CROWN PRINCE TO VISIT GRAND CANON

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—The private train bearing the Crown Prince of Siam and party, which left Boston October 1 enroute to the Pacific coast, will be handed over the Santa Fe road from Pueblo to San Diego, reaching the latter city November 16. Stops will be made enroute at the ancient city of Santa Fe and the grand canon of Arizona. The prince will remain two days at the grand canon in order to make the trail trip from the rim of the plateau to the Colorado river, a mile down in the earth's crust.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CAST HIS VOTE AT OYSTER BAY

By Associated Press.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Nov. 4.—President Roosevelt cast his vote a few minutes before 11 o'clock. As he turned from the booth the president said:

"I have done all I can do now. I have performed my duty and exercised my privilege as an American citizen and I shall now await the full returns."

He then started on a long drive with Mrs. Roosevelt.

It was 10:48 o'clock when the president and Mrs. Roosevelt drove up to the voting place in a trap drawn by a pair of bays. A big crowd had been awaiting his arrival for an hour. He was joined by Assistant Secretary Loeb and James K. Gracie, an uncle of the president. Mr. Roosevelt cordially greeted several of his personal friends and acquaintances in the crowd and then proceeded to the voting place which was in a hall over a fish market and a Chinese laundry. After shaking hands with the judges and clerks of election the president cast his ballot which was No. 170. He then informally greeted many of his friends who had assembled and as he drove away the crowd cheered him heartily. Election returns will be received tonight by special wire at the executive offices in the Oyster Bay bank building. They will be compiled and telephoned to the president at Sagamore Hill.

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THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL STATE NEWS SERVICE

Complete

DENVER

Denver, Nov. 1.—The Brown Palace hotel today passed from the Brown Palace Hotel company to that of the International Trust company, which had secured the lease of the building. N. Maxey Tabor, president of the first named company, will be retained as general manager of the hotel.

INCORPORATED — The Western Union Gold Mines company of Pueblo was incorporated this morning for $15,000. Charles H. Hermsmeyer will be the Colorado manager of the company. The Miller-Butcher Drug company of Colorado Springs was also incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000. David Y. Butcher, John K. Miller and John M. Butcher are the incorporators.

KILLED AT MONTEZUMA—George Luce of Montezuma, Colo., was shot and instantly killed by John McDonald, proprietor of the Miners' Rest saloon and gambling house at that city at 1 o'clock this morning. The shooting was done in self-defense and the coroner has decided that no inquest is necessary.

DR. ELLIOTT ARRESTED—The coroner's jury which investigated the death of Sarah Vance, the young girl from Rocky Ford who died in a local sanitarium Wednesday, returned a verdict at 2 o'clock this afternoon to the effect that she died from the effects of a criminal operation performed by Dr. George Elliott of this city. Elliott was immediately arrested.

MRS. BAIRD WELL KNOWN—Mrs. Baird who died in Boulder some time ago, and whose husband is now under arrest, charged with having administered poison to her, was well known in this city. She conducted a drug store at Twenty-third and Welton streets for a long time.

PUEBLO

Pueblo, Nov. 1.—Today Judge Voorhees fixed the bonds of the five men implicated in the recent duel episode. They were all placed at $1,000, except that of D. W. Pearsons, whose security was placed at double that amount. The latter furnished bail and is now free, while all the others hope to do so in a few days. It appears, according to the testimony at the inquest, which is leaking out a little at a time, that Pearsons was quite closely connected with the cause of the tragedy. There were witnesses who testified that Bailey, who did the shooting, had made strong insinuations regarding persons having been obliged to leave Georgia on account of a cattle stealing affair, and that the man now dead was acting in defense of Pearsons' reputation when he was killed.

BEAT A BURGLAR—Last night F. Farmus, a resident of the Salt Creek region near the city, found a burglar trying to enter his sister's house. Instead of calling an officer, Farmus proceeded to give the man a severe drubbing, but he finally got away. Afterwards he met the burglar on First street and gave him another first class beating. There were no arrests.

GARCIA RELEASED—Jose Garcia was today released from the county jail on a bond of $500. He is charged with libel against a woman of his acquaintance, and is also resting under the accusation of shooting cattle belonging to other people.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—Marriage licenses were issued to Nathan E. Lammers of Stillwater, Minn., and Caroline C. Biele of Pueblo, and to Patrick Barnes of Troy, N. Y., and Margaret Morgan of this city.

POLE VAULTER INJURED—A rigger at the steel works by the name of R. Feuguey was badly hurt last evening, while vaulting a pole. While high in the air the pole broke and he fell heavily, breaking one wrist and sustaining serious bruises.

DEATH OF MRS. SHISLER—Mrs. Rose Shisler, one of Bessemer's most popular young women, died last night at the family residence, 1001 Peter street. The deceased was 34 years of age.

PARK SUPERINTENDENT—The Minnequa Town company has created the office of park superintendent and appointed W. E. Stebbins to that position.

HALLOWEEN DAMAGE—It is estimated that fully $2,000 damage was done last night in the city by boys celebrating Halloween. A number of arrests were made and bonds given by the parents for the young offenders.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS—Ten days in jail and a fine of $1 and costs was the penalty imposed upon Curtis E. Cox by Judge Voorhees for cruelty to animals.

STREET PAVING—Citizens of Northern and Evans avenues, Bessemer, are holding another meeting tonight for the purpose of paving those streets, and to obtain the sanction of the city council in so doing.

SUES COMPANY—While attempting to board a street car about two months ago, Mary Rowan states that she was thrown down and badly injured. For this she is suing the Pueblo Traction & Lighting company for $5,000.

GLAD TO GO HOME—Mary and Lizzie Blosberg, 16 and 17 years of age, who since last May have been battling for a living with the wide world, and keeping their whereabouts a secret from their relatives at Walsenburg, were arrested last evening by Detective Wilson on information from their home, who placed them on the train and sent them back to Walsenburg. The girls expressed much gratification at having an excuse to go back.

MRS. COOPER RECOVERING.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Pueblo, Colo., Nov. 1.—Mrs. Minnie Cooper, who two days ago was shot in the face by Fred Roberts of Salt Lake, who then killed himself, is slightly better and seems to have a chance for recovery. She remains rational and talks of the tragedy, saying her relations with Roberts have never been anything but proper and that the money for which she had asked him by letter was money due her for salary as bookkeeper in his foundry. She says he was a good friend to her and she was aware of his infatuation but could not marry him.

Pueblo, Nov. 3.—Information has leaked out from a local railroad source of high standing that the Burlington road is actually preparing to build a line from the town of Brush on the main line, direct to Pueblo. The proposed route will open up a large territory of fine land, only needing irrigation to make it among the richest portions of the west. It is a known fact that since the irrigation law was passed, representatives of the Burlington road have kept in close touch with the government irrigation experts, and that the company has satisfied itself that the land they will traverse on the proposed cutoff will be susceptible of irrigation from the government reservoirs that are sure to be built. Besides this, the Burlington is aware that the freight now produced by Pueblo per annum, shows a tonnage of over 1,000,000. When this new line is built it will provide by means of the Rio Grande from this point west, the shortest possible route between Chicago and San Francisco. Besides these advantages, it will cut off from its present mode of coming here by the way of the Rio Grande from Denver, a distance of over 60 miles.

MAY HAVE BEEN JENSEN—No tidings of Jensen, the escaped lunatic, have been received, unless, as some think, it was he who assaulted Miss Naomi Batterton, of 1306 Carteret avenue in her own dooryards Saturday night. The description given by the young lady and also by the street car motorman who saw him through his vestibule, does not differ materially from that given by the asylum authorities of the man they are looking for. So far, neither the authorities of the city, county or state have been able to find any trace of him, unless this be a clew.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Business of the new Pueblo stock yards so far exceeds the most sanguine expectations of its promoters, and promises to soon rival some of the big middle states markets. Packing houses are assured for the near future, and then thousands of cattle now sent east will be slaughtered here. Live Stock Agent Doughitt is here from Kansas City and is more than pleased with the outlook.

PUT HIM OFF AT BUFFALO—Alex Jackson, formerly C. P. A. of the Rio Grande at this place, and for 20 years an employe of that company in various capacities, was last summer sent to Montreal as district manager for the Rock Island system, but has now been transferred to Buffalo, as C. P. A. for that company.

COURSE OF TRUE LOVE—Istar Vujnazic, a young and rather nice looking Austrian, called to see his best girl in Bessemer this evening to arrange the time for their wedding, to take place soon after the 15th. The young lady's father is opposed to the match, desiring that his daughter marry another man of his choice. So to settle this matrimonial engagement, he called in a policeman, and had the girl's favorite lover sent to the calaboose. Night Captain Bell heard the story of the friends of the prisoner, and released him on $15 bail. It seems that it is the custom of the Austrian people for the prospective bridegroom to purchase for the bride a full outfit of clothing, including everything necessary for the bridal trousseau. It was for the purpose of making these selections that the couple had met tonight.

WATER IS SCARCE—E. R. Chew, water division superintendent, reports water for irrigation purposes along the Arkansas valley very scarce. Farmers are sending in complaints almost daily. They are unable to plow ground for their next summer's crop, on account of the dryness and consequent hardness of the ground. The river remains very low.

YOUTHFUL BRIDES—Marriage licenses were issued today to George Stanko to Mary Stanko, W. H. Rayburn to Kate Bradley, F. N. Overline to Grace Schaeffer, A. E. Johnston to Hildah P. Lundover. The first three of these brides are 19 years of age.

WILLIAMS IS WORSE—Williams, the negro who was shot in several places a month ago by Washington, is in a precarious condition at the hospital, and losing ground steadily.

MRS. BEAMAN'S DEATH—Mrs. Addie Beaman, a popular young woman of Bessemer, died this morning. She was married to Arthur Beaman but two months ago.

ROW IN DANCEHALL—A wholesale row, spiced with promiscuous shooting, took place last night in a dancehall near the new zinc smelter. Officers were called, but the rioters had fled, and as no dead people could be found, investigation was suspended.

KILLED RATTLESNAKE—A four-foot rattlesnake which was out later in the season than it should have been, was killed today near the new St. Augustine Orphanage in the southwestern portion of the city.

EXAMINE MANCOS MINES—Henry Wells, a mining expert of considerable local note, left today for Mancos to examine property for Colorado Springs and Pueblo parties.

Pueblo, Nov. 4.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon Frank Butler, a colored bell boy at the Grand hotel, was shot through the heart and instantly killed by Walter Irving, also a colored bell boy. Yesterday was Butler's 15th birthday, and some one presented him with a revolver as a present. The two boys had been playing with the gun this afternoon in the rear of the hotel, and when Irving went home to supper, the Butler boy loaded the gun. They continued their play, snapping the gun at each other on Irving's return, with the result above stated, the boy who did the shooting, not knowing that the other had loaded the gun. Dr. Black was sent for, but found the boy stone dead when he arrived. Irving is in jail, though it is known to be purely unintentional, as they were the best of friends.

Mr. Roberts, father of Fred Roberts, the suicide, is here from Haverhill, Mass. The divorced wife is expected from Salt Lake tonight or tomorrow, when they will make arrangements for the funeral of the deceased. Mr. Roberts, Sr., speaks very highly of his son's wife, and stated that she is a truly good woman, no trouble having existed between them until Mrs. Cooper appeared on the scene.

Jerry Shay, Jr., of Bodines, Pa., came here yesterday in search of his father, who left home in that state 25 years ago. He has traced him from different places, and on arriving here, found that his father died eight years ago from injuries received in the foundry. Mr. Shay had married and since he died his widow had married again. Shay, Jr., found a 10-year-old sister here whom he had never heard of.

Pueblo, Oct. 31.—The coroner's jury in the Bailey-Wilson duel case brought in a verdict this afternoon as follows: "That said J. W. Wilson came to his death from a gunshot wound, the gun being in the hands of W. H. Bailey, and that the shot was fired with felonious intent. We further find that Thomas W. Pearsons, T. J. Kinney, W. W. Gooch, J. H. Hose and G. M. Robertson were accessories before and during the fact." The men referred to were those who are said to have acted as seconds, and the effort to get them released from jail on a writ of habeas corpus seems now to be an extremely doubtful proposition.

THE ROBERTS SUICIDE—Coroner Fugard, after a careful investigation of circumstances surrounding yesterday's murder and suicide, has decided not to hold an inquest. He has found several witnesses to the tragedy, and accounts for there being no powder burns around the bullet hole in Roberts' temple by the extreme closeness of the barrel of the revolver at the time the shot was fired. Mrs. Cooper is still living and conscious, though no promises of her ultimate recovery are made by the attending surgeons. Today A. W. Arrington, who was the attorney for Cooper in the divorce case, received a telegram from that gentleman at Larimie, Wyo., asking if it were possible for his former wife to recover, and requesting immediate notification if she should express a desire to see him. The little daughter is still in charge of Mrs. Turner, where she was placed by Judge Dixon, prior to the divorce trial.

RECRUIT FOR HORSE MARINES—Sergeant Butz of the United States recruiting station at this place is a great lover of good horses, and is in the habit of feeding loaf sugar to several of his favorites, when he finds them hitched in front of his quarters. One of these animals belongs to a prominent physician, and this morning the doctor was driving by with the big black mare in question, when the animal spied Uncle Sam's official standing on the pavement with a paper sack in his hand. She immediately started towards him despite the efforts of her driver, and climbing up, placed her fore feet on the pavement, and began eating out of the officer's hand. This feat created quite a sensation among the people who witnessed it.

VICTOR

Victor, Oct. 31.—John McClelland while working in the Gold Coin mine this afternoon was struck on the head by a heavy falling rock, rendering him unconscious and injuring him very seriously. He was immediately removed to the Victor hospital, where the surgeon in charge commenced to operate on the man, finding his skull badly fractured and shortly after, that in order to save the man's life it would be necessary to make the difficult operation of trepanning. Late tonight the result of the operation could not be learned. Mr. McClelland is living in Victor.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION—Chris Eckles was operated upon at the Victor hospital this afternoon for an abscess. The operation proved to be very difficult, but very successful.

Victor, Nov. 1.—John P. Karin of the firm of Frye & Karin of Goldfield, real estate and insurance men, had his pockets picked today of the sum of $250, on a railroad train between this city and Goldfield. Mr. Karin who had been to the bank in this city and drawn out this money in order to buy up some of the town of Goldfield's warrants, today being the first of the month, placed the money in his inside coat pocket. Mr. Karin says the only time that he can think that it might have happened was when he first entered the car. Then several fellows crowded and pushed him around. He did not miss the money until he had arrived at his office. Officers were immediately summoned, but up to a late hour tonight there have not been any arrests made.

OUT OF DANGER—Chris Eckles and John McLeod who were operated upon at the Victor hospital yesterday, are improving as fast as possible. Mr. McLeod, who it was thought at first was very seriously injured, is now out of danger, and every hope is now given by the physicians for the recovery of both men.

SHAFT HOUSE BURNED—Fire broke out early this morning in a small shaft house on the Granfield lease, of the C. K. & N. property, located on Beacon hill. The shaft house was burned to the ground before any assistance could be had, and the hoist was considerably damaged by the flames. No idea as to how the fire was started has yet been gained. The loss was about $250.

ELKTON TO RESUME—It is reported in this city tonight that the Elkton will resume the first of next week with as large a force, if not larger, than before the partial shut-down. It is no telling how long it would take to clear the mine of water, but it is said that the property will be ready for active operation by the first of next week.

BIT SHARPENER—The men running the Eclipse bit sharpener at the Portland mine blacksmith shop made a test of the new machine, which proved very satisfactory; 102 drill bits were sharpened in 43 minutes, the bits being what is known as second size. Several witnesses saw the operation. Mr. Joe Retallack of this city claims the test was more than he claimed for the machine, that he only expected that he would handle between 400 and 500 drills a shift. At the rate of the trial, it would sharpen about 1,000 drills in eight hours.

DIED—The infant daughter of A. C. Paxson died at 5 o'clock this evening at their home at 405 Alamo street. The funeral will take place tomorrow at 2 o'clock from the residence, interment being made at Sunnyside cemetery.

Victor, Nov. 2.—Charles Nelson, a miner working in a stope on the seventh level of the Portland mine, fell 15 feet last evening. He went down with a machine, lot of rock and some timbers, sustaining a broken nose, three fractured ribs and several bruises over the body. His injuries will not be fatal.

M. E. Fitzpatrick and wife have just returned from a five weeks' visit in New York and Ohio.

Miss Mabel Smith who is attending school in Colorado Springs, is visiting her father for a few days.

Mrs. H. H. Bourke and children have returned from an extended trip through the east. She was accompanied by her niece, Miss Bessie Tarmenter, of Waverly, Ill., who will spend some time in Victor.

Mr. Clarence Weatherspoon of Detroit, Mich., is spending a few days in this city looking after his mining interests.

Yesterday a keg filled with water for drinking purposes was accidentally pushed into the main shaft of the Portland mine, falling a distance of 600 feet. Five men who were at the bottom at the time narrowly escaped death from the heavy barrel.

Mr. and Mrs. Leary entertained a number of young people at their home in Strong's camp Friday evening. Delightful refreshments were served.

Edna Jennings entertained a party of her young friends yesterday at her home on Victor avenue, it being her birthday.

Alderman Shoecraft is spending the day at Colorado Springs.

Mr. Edward Kelley has returned after several days spent in Leadville.

Victor, Nov. 3.—Last night the third attempt was made to burn the residence of Mrs. James McHenry in the western part of this city. When the officers arrived they found a lot of kindling saturated with coal oil, piled up against the back of the building, from which place the fire was started. Only a short time ago Mrs. McHenry received an anonymous letter from parties unknown, telling her that she had better leave the district as she would never be left alone while here. Mrs. McHenry is a very poor woman, taking in washing for a living, and following the second attempt to burn her home, all the insurance policies were canceled, leaving the woman now without any protection from fire.

TYPHOID CASE—Estella V. Babcock, the 9-year-old daughter of L. A. Babcock, died yesterday afternoon at the family residence at Lawrence. Funeral services were held this afternoon from the home of her parents. This is a very sad case. About two weeks ago four of the children were taken down with typhoid fever. The disease was brought about by drinking well water. At the present time one of her older sisters is not expected to live, while the others are all down with the dread disease.

GIVEN DIVORCE—Lillian Given was granted a divorce today from Norman Given. The couple were married on the 10th day of October, 1901, and a few minutes after the marriage ceremony was performed he, speaking to his wife, told her that he had a woman called his wife living. At that the newly married couple separated and from that time to the present have visited each other, but have always lived apart.

Victor, Nov. 4.—A cave-in of the Hull City Placer mine this afternoon, killed one man, and seriously injured another. At about 4 o'clock this afternoon as the miners were just getting ready to come up off shift, Frank Brabrant and T. W. Estep, two timber men, working on the ninth level, in the main workings of the above mine, were just putting their tools aside and quitting work when a large hanging wall gave way above them, completely burying Mr. Brabrant under several tons of rock, and partially burying Estep. Immediately help was summoned, and physicians called. At the same time men were crowded down the mine in order to remove the mass of rock from the unfortunate men. Mr. Estep was soon removed, and was found to be suffering from a broken rib and his right side was more or less crushed. After quite a little time, Mr. Brabrant was found, and with careful hands, was removed to the surface, where it was found that he was dead. Mr. Brabrant resided at Altman, and leaves a wife and two children, who are living at Canon City on account of the health of herself and children. Deceased is about 40 years of age, and his injuries when examined consisted of a broken back, five ribs broken, and heart ruptured, which must have killed him instantly. He was a member of the following lodges: A. O. U. W., I. O. O. F., and Victor Miners' union No. 32. He has been a resident of this district for 8 or 10 years past, and was well known. T. W. Estep is a resident of Elkton, and was removed to his home there. Undertaker Hunt of this city has charge of the body of Brabrant, and an inquest will probably be held tomorrow morning.

SPECIAL POLICEMAN SHOT IN DENVER

By Associated Press.

Denver, Nov. 4.—William D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners and a candidate for state senator on the Socialist ticket, at 6:15 tonight shot James Bramer, a special policeman, at Eighteenth and Champa streets. Heywood fired two shots, one taking effect in his face and the other in the arm. Neither wound is serious. It is said that Bramer attacked Heywood without provocation, striking him on the head with a revolver, inflicting three severe wounds. Bremer earlier in the day is said to have knocked down and threatened with a pistol, George C. Manley, a prominent attorney and Republican politician.

CRIPPLE CREEK

CRIPPLE CREEK SUMMARY.

Smith & Altman, lessees on the Elizabeth Cooper of the Doctor-Jack Pot company, are making regular shipments of good grade of mineral from the two ore shoots under development in the 500-foot level.

Gus Johnson, who recently made a fortunate find in the old incline shaft of the Pharmacist, shipped 40 tons of $50 ore from his new discovery.

Blanchard & Co., who commenced work last week on their lease on the Fluorine and Fort Wilcox claims on Copper mountain, report good assays from samples taken from both properties. The tests show values running from $19.35 in the Fort Wilcox to $175 a ton on quartz from the Fluorine.

A small shipment was sent out yesterday by the lessees on the Gold King of the Progress company south of the Anchoria Leland on Gold hill.

Manager Wright of the Lincoln company, owning the Lincoln mine near Gillett, reports all debts of that corporation, including a mortgage on the property, wiped out. Work is to be resumed on the mine in the near future.

Recent developments in the 450-foot level of the Deadwood south of the shaft have disclosed an entirely new dyke with values increasing as work progresses. The property is producing 40 tons of ore daily, all of which is being treated at the Economic mill.

The Rocky Mountain Leasing company, operating on the Delmonico, received returns yesterday on two cars of mill ore which gave values of $37 a ton. The company has sacked and stored in the mine for future shipments about eight tons of ore which the management estimates to be worth not less than $300 a ton. The ore is coming from a good sized pay streak south of the shaft in the 200-foot level.

The Portland is maintaining a heavy output of about 250 tons a day. The average value of the ore is reported to be lower than usual. The bulk of the ore mined is shipped direct to the company mill at Colorado City. It is not running much higher than $35.

The Practical Leasing company, operating on the Trachyte, is reported to have opened up a new ore chute on the original Trachyte vein in the third level. The company is maintaining an output of about 200 tons a week, the values varying but running as high as $80 a ton.

Hummer & Co., leasing on the Gold Bond, situated on the west slope of Gold hill, will make another shipment of 30 tons the first of the week. The ore will run, according to assays from $35 to $40. This is exclusive of the high grade streak that is being saved for separate shipment. There is a small seam along the hanging wall that assays as high as $25 a pound. Alongside it there is two feet of the medium grade rock.

A production of about 60 tons a day is now being made from the various shafts on the Hull City placer, owned by the Independence Consolidated company.

Blanchard & Co., who recently secured a lease on the Fluorine and Fort Wilcox, on the south slope of Copper mountain, have started the work of prospecting. At a depth of 80 feet on the Fort Wilcox assays are being obtained running as high as $20. Recently some samples were taken from the old McClurg workings on the Fluorine that went as high as $200 to the ton.

The work of sinking the Cardinal shaft an additional 100 feet will be begun in the near future. Hines & Co., who have been working a lease on the dump, have made better than wages.

A new ore body has been opened up at the 800-foot level on the Legal Tender. It shows over four feet of ore that runs about $40 a ton.

Taylor & Johnson, leasing on the Pharmacist, have a big thing in the old workings. A drift is being extended on four feet of high grade quartz at the 560-foot level. Assays on the rock run all the way from $50 to better than $1,000. The ore shows both rusty gold and sylvanite.

The Practical Leasing company, which is working the Hannah Britt under bond and lease, have let a contract for a drift 200 feet in length which is to run at the 550-foot level.

The Findley company has sunk its main shaft to a depth of 1,300 feet, and will continue sinking to the 1,400-foot point, where it expects to catch the north extension of the Hull City ore shoot.

The Bonanza King on Gold hill, which is being worked by George Bent, has produced $125,000 worth of ore to the 300-foot level. The greater portion of it was taken out by lessees. Mr. Bent is now working the ground for the third year, and is following a small streak of high grade.

Erbel & Son, leasing on the seventh level of the C. O. D. in Poverty gulch, are breaking three and a half feet of smelting grade ore which they broke into last week. The lessees closed a 30-ton shipment yesterday. Wilmington & Co., leasing on the fourth level of this property, will ship a car of $60 ore tomorrow.

Owenby & McFarland are shipping about 25 tons daily from their lease on the Emma No. 2 of the Isabella company. The ore is being hoisted through the shaft on the north end of the Acacia. Connections have been made with the Hindshoff on the north end of the Pharmacist, and all ore will be hoisted through that shaft as soon as it can be properly timbered.

The Gold Button company, operating on Sheep mountain, north of Gillett, is driving a tunnel east from Oil creek which is now into the mountain about 700 feet. The bore has cut several mineralized streaks and one dike which measures 55 feet across. So far no ore in paying quantity has been encountered. The bore is to be continued to the 1,000-foot mark this winter.

Lessee Granfield has installed a fine new plant of machinery on the Raaler of the C. K. & N. company and will shortly resume operations in the 340-foot level.

Sinking is still under way in the shaft of the Maid of Orleans, owned and operated by a Denver syndicate. A depth of 500 feet will be reached before any lateral work is attempted. At that point a crosscut will be driven west in search of the El Paso vein and ore shoot.

On the east slope of Beacon hill the Gold Dollar, Mabel M., several blocks of the Arequa townsite, all controlled by the Gold Dollar Consolidated company, the Prince Albert and Black Belle are being operated by lessees. All of them are making occasional shipments, but the production from this slope of the hill is light.

Superintendent Newell of the Buffalo & Cripple Creek company has everything in readiness for the resumption of work in the Newell tunnel. Instructions from President Oakes of the company are expected daily so as to commence work on or about November 1.

The royalties paid by Mulvaney & Co., the lessees on the Damon on Ironclad hill, and by the Practical Leasing company, will make handsome additions to the company's treasury reserves this month. These lessees are shipping more than 60 tons daily from the two mines.

The Cripple Creek sampler, situated on the east slope of Bull hill, is running through from 350 to 400 tons a day. George Fry, the manager, says: "The grade of the ore which we are receiving is better than for months past, and I believe that the general average will run much higher this month than for any month in the year."

Stratton's Independence is still making an output of an average of 250 tons a day. Most of the ore comes from the upper levels. The average grade of the ore is lower than it was one year ago. General Manager Cornish is working a force of men in the lower levels, but up to date ore has not been found in paying quantities.

Murphy & Baxter, who have a lease on the old workings of the Isabella, are making a production of about 25 tons a day. The ground is being worked by four sets of sub-lessees, and all of them are making better than wages.

There are three sets of lessees working on the Coriolanus and two are in ore. While the shoot is rather uncertain, still the lessees are making better than wages.

There are now 11 sets of lessees working on the Anaconda company's ground that are making steady shipments. The ore is running all the way from one ounce to as high as seven ounces per ton.

The Vindicator Consolidated company is outputting at the rate of about 100 tons a day at present. During the last quarter the total tonnage sent out was over 5,000 tons, with a gross value of $178,000. There is enough ore in sight to guarantee regular dividends for at least two years. The ore bodies in the lower levels are very wide, and the grade of the ore is fully as good as it was in the upper workings.

Emil Salbach, who has secured a two years' lease on the Friday, situated on Tenderfoot hill, and owned by the White City company, started work today. The shaft is to be put down an additional 800 feet.

The daily production from the Independence Consolidated company's ground, better known as the Hull City placer, is now running from 60 to 70 tons. All of the ore is being mined by lessees.

A two-year lease has been granted to K. W. Hartman on the east end of the Humboldt property on Ironclad hill. A flat royalty of 20 per cent, is exacted. There are now three sets of lessees working on this property with good prospects of early shipments.

CRIPPLE CREEK MEN MUCH INTERESTD IN CYANIDE

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 4.—Politics have taken up the attention of this community today, with the exception of a few hundred thoughtful men who are in the district for what there is in it and for the quick money. The class of citizens referred to read the Gazette early this morning, and then told their intimate friends what cyanide was destined to do for the camp at a very early day. The result has been that all copies of today's Gazette that are circulated here are now worn out with handling and reading, as news dealers could not possibly supply the demand. The idea that such a large portion of the ores of this district was susceptible to treatment by cyanide at a nominal cost had not penetrated the brain of the expert, let alone that of the average miner, and when it was explained in these columns that it could be done, everybody wanted to know about it. It is to be feared that many people do not understand just how cyanide acts, and the kind of ore upon which it can be used properly. To prove that this fear is correct, it can only be stated that one enthusiastic prospector came to the office of your correspondent today with a sack of sulphide ore that he said would average between $4 and $5 per ton. He argued that provided it could be treated for $1.50 per ton, as Manager Rice of Stratton's C. C. M. & D. company claims, he could make a fortune. When it was explained that his rock must first be oxidized in order to have cyanide extract the gold, he left the office a very disappointed man. But in this connection, and right here, it should be stated that the Stratton company does not own all the oxidized areas in this camp, and experiments of all kinds are already under way.

REPORT OF COMMISSION OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE

By Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 3.—The annual report of Bingham Hermann, commissioner of the general land office, shows that the public land disposed of by the government during the year aggregated 19,488,535 acres, an increase of 3,925,739 acres over the previous year. Of the aggregate, 1,757,795 acres were sold for cash, 17,614,792 acres were embraced in miscellaneous entries, and the remainder were Indian lands.

Commissioner Hermann recommends a large appropriation specifically for surveys in Alaska; legislation regarding railroad rights of way granted under existing laws, so that parties who have expended large sums of money for power plants, etc., shall be protected against subsequent settlers, and a large appropriation to provide for an increased number of special agents to prevent timber depredations and to protect public lands from unlawful entry. The report also renews previous recommendations for compulsory attendance of witnesses in hearings before district land officers; for repeal of existing laws regarding timber on the reserved public lands and substitution therefor of a general law providing ample protection for the forests and furnishing means by which monopolies, settlers, miners and others may secure a sufficient supply of timber for their legitimate needs; legislation to protect game and fish in forest reserves; extension of the boundaries of Yellowstone National Park and legislation giving the president authority to set apart as national parks, public land tracts having scientific or historic interest or containing springs of medicinal properties. It is urged also that the law as to exchange of lands, embraced in forest reserves be changed so as to secure an approximation in value of the lands relinquished with those selected in lieu thereof. On October 1 last there were 54 forest reserves, embracing 60,175,765 acres, an increase of almost 14,000,000 acres since the last report. During the fiscal year there were 1,663 forest fires discovered which burned over 87,799 acres. The constantly decreasing area burned over is said to demonstrate the efficiency of the government forestry force.

The commissioner says that the withdrawal and proper policing of the forested lands of the government during the year has shown the following results:

1. The work has proved self-supporting.
2. It has, in addition, brought in a revenue to the government.
3. Needed timber supplies have been placed within lawful reach of the public.
4. Timber depredations within the reserve limits have practically ceased.

A little over 5,000,000 acres of land were certified and patented to railways during the year under the land grants made by congress to aid in the construction of railroads. During the session the interior department allowed 1,197,000 sheep to enter eight of the reservations for specified periods, the grazing to be confined to specified areas, and 459,137 head of cattle and horses to graze in 38 of the reservations.

Concerning re-forestation, the report says:

"Assuming that the re-forestation of the denuded areas in the forest reserves, where sufficient moisture prevails to make the germination of seeds of the native trees possible, might be expected to result in good time, if the occurrence of devastating fires could be reduced to a minimum and the grazing of stock restrained within proper limits and reduced to a safe basis, the forest force has been required to make extra exertions to prevent damage by fire and to keep the office fully informed relative to the effects of stock grazing and to keep out stock not licensed to enter the reserves, and all the evidences point to almost unvarying success.

"The forest trees are coming back, not only where this is a plentiful rainfall, and not a little hope is found in the fact that the native trees are reproducing themselves in the drier portions of the country, where the fires are kept out and where grazing is restrained within a reasonable limit, and many a waste place is becoming a wilderness of verdure."

A Treacherous Wind hits you in the back and the next morning you have lumbago. Rub well and often with Perry Davis' Painkiller, and you will be astonished to find out how quickly all soreness is banished.

TELEGRAPH AND CABLE LINES UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL

By Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 4.—The annual report of General A. W. Greely, chief signal officer of the army, says the corps have actually built and put in working order in Alaska 1,121 miles of land lines and submarine cables within a period of 24 months.

The accomplishment of such results, he says, would be most creditable to officers and men concerned therein if Alaska was an ordinary country, for this work included not only surveying, construction and installation of its length of line, but also involved the manufacture and inspection of enormous quantities of material, instruments, etc., many hundred tons in weight, and their transportation over distances ranging from 4,000 to 7,00 miles.

When one considers, however, the exceedingly difficult physical conditions within the territory, he says, the work must be considered simply phenomenal as in all parts of Alaska traversed by this great length of line there are not a dozen miles of wagon road and much of the region is unexplored. Speaking of improvements effected by the corps in Cuba, General Greeley says:

"It is unquestioned that on occupying Cuba the American army found a few dilapidated telegraph lines operated by antiquated methods, with tariff rates increasing in proportion to the length of the message without free delivery and with grave uncertainties as to espionage, secrecy and delivery. This system, bad as it was, served only the western half of the island. In leaving Cuba there was turned over to the government a system of 3,500 miles, extending from San y Martinez, in the west, to Cape Maysi, in the extreme east, with every seaport or town of importance electrically connected. The present instruments are of the best modern types, the transmission speedy and reliable, and the tariff rates exceedingly low, while the certainty of delivery and inviolability of messages are beyond question."

Of the work in the Philippines the report says:

"The magnificent system of telegraph lines and cables was very largely constructed and installed under Colonel Allen. This system, increased during the fiscal year by 2,600 miles, consisted on June 30, 1902, of 31 sub-marine cables, 1,226 miles in length, and land lines 5,108 miles in length, making an aggregate of 6,434 miles. It is almost needless to say that the work of construction and installation under the disturbed and difficult conditions existing in the archipelago, demanded talents of the highest order. The system stands today a monument to the energy, skill and resourcefulness of the American soldier.

No Reasonable Man expects to cure a neglected cold in a day. But time and Allen's Lung Balsam will overcome the cold and stave off consumption. Cough will cease and lungs be sound as a new dollar.

Read the Gazette.

MEN WANTED to tack signs, distribute circulars, etc. We secure distribution for every section of the country; good pay. Horn association, 1133 Broadway, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Pueblo, Colo.,
November 1, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk County court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 5, 1903, viz.: George Speck; H. E. 9261, for the S. W. ¼, Sec. 4, Twp. 11 S., R. 62 W., 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: C. J. Brandt, Josiah F. French, Mayk Hlatki, Andro Troyanovich, all of Calhan, Colo.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk County court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 5, 1903, viz.: Charles J. Brandt; H. E. 9445; for the N. E. ¼, Sec. 12, T. 11 S., R. 62 W., 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Josiah F. French, George Speck, Mayk Hlatki, Mihal Mikita, all of Calhan, Colo.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk County court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 5, 1903, viz.: Andro Troyanovich; H. E. 9308; for the Lot 2, W. ½ Lot 1, Sec. 2, T. 11 S., R. 63 W., 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: C. J. Brandt, Josiah F. French, Mayk Hlatki, George Speck, all of Calhan, Colo.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk County court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 5, 1903, viz.: Mihal Mikita; H. E. 9630; for the Lots 3 and 4, Sec. 7, Lots 1 and 2, Sec. 18, T. 11 S., R. 61 W., 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: C. J. Brandt, George Speck, Mayk Hlatki, Josiah F. French, all of Calhan, Colo.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk County court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 6, 1903, viz.: Mayk Hlatki; H. E. 9469; for the N. E. ¼, Sec. 11, T. 11 S., R. 62 W., 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: C. J. Brandt, Josiah F. French, George Speck, Mihal Mikita, all of Calhan, Colo.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk County court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 6, 1903, viz.: Josiah F. French; H. E. 9384; for the S. E. ¼, Sec. 2, T. 11 S., R. 62 W., 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: C. J. Brandt, George Speck, Mihal Mikita, Mayk Hlatki, all of Calhan, Colo.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk County court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 6, 1903, viz.: Sylvester Erverti; H. E. 9408; for the Lot 1, E. ½ Lot 2, Sec. 3, T. 11 S., R. 62 W., 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Andro Troyanovich, C. J. Brandt, Josiah F. French, Mayk Hlatki, all of Calhan, Colo.

J. R. Gordon,
Register.

First insertion, Nov. 6, 1902.
Last insertion, Dec. 11, 1902.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that Cora K. Harrison of Colorado Springs, County of El Paso, and state of Colorado, under date of October 28, 1902, made a general assignment to the undersigned as assignee for the benefit of all her creditors.

The estimated amount of the aggregate value of all of the property of said assignor is the sum of $283.15, the estimated amount of all her liabilities is the sum of $1,018.87.

All creditors of the said assignor are notified to present their claims under oath, to the said assignee within three months from the date of this notice.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., November 3, 1902.

Frederick B. White,
Assignee.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO LEASE STATE LANDS.

Office of the State Board of Land Commissioners.
Denver, Colo., September 24, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that Wm. Cutshall, whose postoffice address is Peyton, Colo., on September 19, 1902, made application No. 2886 to the state board of land commissioners to lease the following described school lands, situate in El Paso county, Colorado, to-wit: All section 16, township 13, south range 61 west.

No other applications to lease the above described premises or objections against the above application will be considered after the last publication hereof.

Date of last publication October 23, 1902.

John T. Joyce,
Register State Board Land Commissioners.

ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

LOCAL

Friday, Oct. 31.

Colorado-Philadelphia reduction works at Colorado City, will resume operations tomorrow.

Institute street car line will be completed in about two weeks and 15-minute service will begin immediately thereafter.

J. Warner Mills of Denver will deliver an address on the Bucklin bill next Monday night in Temple theater.

Annual Halloween barbecue takes place at the college tonight; admission will be by ticket only.

It is stated that the papers in the suit against the W. S. Stratton estate to be brought by the Independence company of London will be filed in Denver in a few days.

Democrats are preparing to make the supreme effort of their lives in the rally to be held at Temple theater tomorrow night.

Fourth annual ball of the Red Men held last night was a great success.

Police have arrested a man giving the the name of William Johnson, who, they believe, robbed Aiken's store; the police also charge him with other crimes in this vicinity.

Colorado Springs Odd Fellows are preparing for a trip to Peyton where they will institute a new lodge.

Lorin Andrews Clancy, special agents of the Records of the Past Exploration society of Washington, D. C., is in the city.

Chief of Police King has taken exceptional precautions to prevent Halloween fun from degenrating into the destruction of property.

(Saturday, Nov. 1.)

Colorado college will next year add courses in engineering and irrigation which will be a distinct advance in the educational advantages to be had in the west.

According to plats filed in the office of the county clerk, three new reservoirs and two new ditches are to be added to the irrigating facilities of El Paso county.

W. E. Doyle of Palmer Lake will today enter upon the duties of deputy clerk of the district court, succeeding H. G. Berry, resigned.

Street car company has deeded to Manitou a strip of land for the purpose of widening Manitou avenue.

Labor News appeared yesterday in new form under the management of B. M. Barndollar.

The man who on Thursday admitted being Opper, the cartoonist, yesterday gave another name and his present whereabouts is unknown.

Sunday, Nov. 2.

against Lorenzo Bennett of this city.

William Johnson, charged with burglary of Aiken's store, modestly declines to discuss that exploit or any part of his career.

Prominent guest at the Antlers is Brigadier General John W. Barlow.

Colorado Springs Elks association, which will build the new club house, has filed a trust deed to secure $50,000 bond issue; work on the building begins November 11.

November meeting of the Colorado Springs Federation of Women was held at the Alta Vista yesterday.

Fair for the benefit of St. Mary's church, which is to be held the week beginning November 16, will eclipse all former efforts.

General merchandise stores intend to form an organization for mutual protection; no discrimination will be made for or against union labor.

If plans now being made are carried through as contemplated Colorado Springs will soon be the northwestern terminus of the Great Rock Island system as well as the western terminus of its Chicago-Colorado line.

Senator Henry M. Teller and the Midland band drew a large crowd to the Democratic rally at the Temple theater last night.

Monday, Nov. 3.

Three Germans, who for several years have been residents in China, are guests at the Antlers.

J. C. Summers of New Zealand is at the Spaulding house and tells of some remarkable experiences.

"Ford," "Layman," or "Opper," the late distinguished guest in the city, is now being sought throughout the state on a warrant sworn out by the hotel mangement.

Sousa and his band will go over the Short Line today.

A Philadelphia man now in the city suggests that the streets be parked with sage brush.

Schedule of the estate of the late W. S. Stratton is to be filed by the administrators to collect some time this week; it is said that the value of the estate will be considerably under $10,000,000.

Spontaneous combustion caused fire in a stable at 226 North Tejon street yesterday afternoon, but it was extinguished with only slight loss.

Tuesday, Nov. 4.

A large lot of gambling paraphernalia was turned over to the sheriff by keepers of gambling houses at Colorado City.

J. A. Young, a brakeman on the Colorado Midland, is at St. Francis hospital with a broken leg, received at Basalt.

Mrs. Mullen of Colorado City sustained a broken arm by reason of a fall yesterday.

A big vote is expected in the Colorado City precincts.

The Y. W. C. A. held annual meeting yesterday. Report of treasurer shows a balance on hand November 1, 1902, of $1,118.82.

The first recital for the year of the Colorado Springs Musical club was held yesterday.

Civil docket was called in the county court yesterday.

Dr. Slocum, president of Colorado college, is opposed to shortening the college course and gives reasons for his opinion.

Mayor Robinson favors having a trained hydraulic engineer to take charge of the city water system.

Council meeting last night was largely given over to discussion of matters pertaining to water mains and electric lighting. The ordinance annexing La Vergne was passed.

Description of the precinct boundaries is given in this issue for instruction of voters.

STATE

Friday, Oct. 31.

Temporary injunction has been secured in Denver restraining the county clerk from certifying to the judges of election names said to have been registered illegally.

Non-partisan mass meeting has been called in Denver to take action relative to the illegal registration in that city.

Frederic Roberts of Salt Lake and Mrs. Minnie Cooper of Pueblo were shot yesterday in Pueblo, the former fatally; circumstances indicate murder and suicide, but it is not definitely proved which one fired the shots.

In spite of Populist efforts to keep the name of Charles S. Sprague off the ticket of that party, it will go on, for the supreme court has refused to assume jurisdiction in the matter.

Miners at Coal Creek will take a day off on election day in order to work for the Bucklin amendment, eight hour law and home rule bill.

Joseph R. Miller, postmaster at Trinidad, accidentally killed himself yesterday while cleaning a gun.

Dr. Lorenz performed two operations in Pueblo in the presence of about sixty physicians.

Great Republican rally at Canon City Monday night is to be addressed by Judge Dixon.

Mesa county Socialists are making a good showing.

Dr. Lorenz performed two operations in Pueblo yesterday.

(Saturday, Nov. 1.)

Coroner's verdict in the "duel" case at Pueblo was that J. W. Wilson was shot by W. H. Bailey with felonious intent and that the so-called "seconds" were accessories before and during the fight.

According to a report from Saguache the jury in the Tucker murder case returned a verdict of acquittal.

Judge Johnson of Denver refused to dissolve the injunction issued by him to restrain County Clerk Aichele from certifying to the judges of election the names of certain persons whose registration is claimed to be illegal.

Senator Reuter delivered a telling speech against the Bucklin bill at Cripple Creek last night.

Fred F. Johnson's resignation as manager of the Stratton properties in the Cripple Creek district takes place today.

John McClelland was struck on the head by falling rock in the Gold Coin mine and seriously injured.

Pueblo Business Men's association has just issued an attractive pamphlet setting forth the advantages of Pueblo and the Arkansas valley.

Fire destroyed one of the large buildings at the coal mine four miles from Crested Butte; loss will exceed $4,000.

Senator Bucklin expresses confidence that his amendment will carry.

Sunday, Nov. 2.

Kansas will take part in the investigation instituted by Colorado to measure the seepage waters of the Platte river.

Mr. F. X. Schoonmaker addressed a large Republican rally at Cripple Creek last night and aroused great enthusiasm.

John P. Karin, a prominent citizen of Victor, had his pockets picked between Goldfield and Victor, losing $250.

Denver Democrats will apply to supreme court for writ of prohibition to prevent enforcement of Judge Johnson's injunctions against County Clerk Aichele.

Judge Owers will address a Populist rally in Victor Monday night.

Chairman Fairley of the Republican state committee declares confidently that the Republicans will come to Arapahoe with from 8,000 to 10,000 plurality for the entire ticket and with a fair vote and honest count will carry Arapahoe.

Chairman Milton Smith of the Democratic state committee says Colorado will give 15,000 to 18,000 plurality for Stimson over Peabody.

Monday, Nov. 3.

A hose wagon collided with an electric car yesterday afternoon at Fifteenth and Lawrence streets, Denver, and three firemen were injured, one dangerously.

Police of Pueblo think they have a prisoner who is wanted in St. Louis and Jefferson City on charge of obtaining money by means of forgeries.

L. Cass Carpenter of Denver, an expert in figures, has made a detailed estimate of this year's vote by counties and figures showing that the Republicans will have a plurality in the state of 13,675.

The Bellman club, a Swedish organization of Cripple Creek, has unanimously voted to support the Republican ticket.

Tuesday, Nov. 4.

County Clerk Aichele of Arapahoe county certified out the election books which included the names covered by the injunction of Judge Johnson. It is thought by many that he is in contempt of court.

Denver fire and police board was waited upon by a citizens' committee upon the matter of a fair election in Denver. The session was stormy.

Estimates of the shipments of potatoes for the season from Greeley place the figures at 4,000 carloads.

There is a rumor current in Pueblo that the Burlington will build a cut-off from Brush, on the main line, to Pueblo.

Descriptions of the assailant of Miss Batterton at Pueblo Saturday night lead to the belief that Jensen, the escaped lunatic, committed the deed.

Farmers along the Arkansas valley are deterred from fall plowing by the scarcity of water.

Leaders of both leading parties of Cripple Creek express confidence of victory in today's election. The vote in Teller county is estimated at 10,000.

An incendiary fire was started at the residence of Mrs. James McHenry at Victor. This is the third attempt to burn her house.

Republicans and Populists held last rallies of campaign at Denver last night.

GENERAL

Friday, Oct. 31.

Automobilist whose machine collided with trolley car near Yonkers last Sunday, was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

President Roosevelt and a small party will leave Washington tonight on an outing of a day or two in Virginia. It is probable some of the battlefields of the civil war will be visited.

The directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad at their annual meeting in New York yesterday took no action on the proposed increase in the company's stock.

Counsel for the defense in the Molineux trial moved that the court direct the jury to acquit the defendant on the ground that the evidence was insufficient. Justice Lambert denied the motion.

The president has commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence pronounced upon Solomon Hotena, convicted in the eastern district of Texas of murder committed in the Indian territory November 29, 1901.

Walter T. Forbes of Atlanta, Ga., an inventor and promoter of patents, is dead at Salem, Mass., at the age of 49 years.

Receiver has been appointed for the American Electric Supply company.

Secretary Cormack of the New York Yacht club announces that the construction of a boat to defend the America's cup is under way.

According to the Chicago Record-Herald the packing companies are about to combine and then effect a merger of all the big stockyards of the country; the capitalization necessary to effect the consolidation is estimated at $600,000,000.

William H. Moody, secretary of the navy, was the principal speaker at a big rally of Republicans at Chelsea, Mass.

Attorneys for the Colorado Fuel and Iron company appeared before the United States court of appeals in St. Paul yesterday and prayed for an appeal from the order of Judge Caldwell in Denver; hearing was adjourned until today.

(Saturday, Nov. 1.)

Bolivia has accepted the invitation to exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase exposition and has appointed a commission, according to advices received at fair headquarters.

Adlai E. Stevenson, former vice president of the United States, spoke to two crowded meetings in the eleventh congressional district of New York last night.

Prof. Adolph Lorenz, the celebrated Austrian surgeon, operated on two little children at Salt Lake, Utah, for congenital dislocation of the hip. Both operations were highly successful.

Frank A. Vanderlip, in a speech at Wilmington, N. C., pointed out dangers existing in the present financial situation.

President Roosevelt left Washington yesterday for a hunting trip in Virginia.

Governor Longino of Mississippi has received a telegram from President Roosevelt saying that he will not be able to visit Mississippi and take the expected bear hunt in the delta swamps and canebrakes during his southern trip.

Roland Molineux took the stand yesterday in his own defense and denied all knowledge of the crime with which he is charged.

Dun's weekly review of trade says that speculation waits upon politics, but legitimate business is not disturbed by the approaching elections.

Sunday, Nov. 2.

Democratic managers in Kansas privately concede that chances for election of Republican state ticket are good, but hope to carry the legislature.

Both parties in California are claiming a clean sweep of the state.

Conservative men of both parties in New York predict that the state may be carried by a majority as low as 10,000.

Strike of bonanza ore is said to have been made within ten miles of Boise, Idaho.

Captain F. P. Gilmore, United States navy, has been retired with the rank of rear admiral.

Only about 15 per cent of the negro voters in Virginia have registered under the new constitution.

The Port Arthur (Texas) ship canal has been examined by the special commission appointed by the Kansas City Southern railroad and pronounced safe for navigation.

When the bribery cases in connection with the Chicago Masonic temple tax conspiracy was called yesterday Captain Edward Williams' bail of $12,500 was declared forfeited and fugitive warrants were issued for his arrest.

Chairman of Republican congressional committee claims that Republicans will have a majority of at least 20 in the next house of representatives.

A fire resulting from the crossing of electric wires in the tool shop of the Jones and Laughlin steel plant at Twenty-seventh and Carson streets, Pittsburg, late last night caused a loss of $100,000.

Cross examination of Roland Molineux was completed yesterday.

Monday, Nov. 3.

Three trainmen were almost instantly killed by the explosion of a B. and O. locomotive at Halethorp, Maryland.

Fire at Larchmont, Westchester county, N. Y., destroyed a section of that district and wiped out houses in which a dozen families lived. Loss $75,000.

The Southern railway has purchased the Tennessee Northern, the Harriman and Northwestern and the Knoxville and Ohio railroads, all of them coal roads in this vicinity, with a total mileage of 110 miles.

Maud Adams, the actress, who has been reported as being in ill health, arrived in New York yesterday from Europe; she denies that she has been ill and says she is now in the best of health.

Consul General Mason at Berlin furnished an important statement relative to United States trade with Germany.

Election betting in New York continues to be 2 to 1 on Odell.

Samuel H. Edgar, until recently second vice-president of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, is dead at a sanitarium at Caldwell, New Jersey.

Strike of 3,000 silver workers in New York, Brooklyn and Newark is threatened; the men demand a nine-hour work day instead of ten.

El Paso, Texas, reports cold wave with heavy snow fall on surrounding mountains.

President Roosevelt yesterday spent several hours on the battlefield of Cedar mountain; in the morning he attended services at the Baptist church at Culpepper.

Coal strike commission last night left Scranton for Hazleton to spend four days in further acquainting themselves with the physical features of mining; both sides to the controversy will present statements this week.

There has been a great stampede from Boise, Idaho, to the new gold discovery near that city.

Crown Prince of Siam left Boston for Niagara Falls yesterday.

Austin Rice and Young Corbett will probably be put under heavy bonds to keep the peace.

Preparations for the final test of the Marconi wireless telegraph system have been commenced at Sydney, C. B.

Extension of the Rock Island system into Minneapolis and St. Paul has been completed.

With good weather it is expected that Nebraska will poll 210,000 votes.

Charles E. Miller, a landscape gardner of national reputation, died at his home in Philadelphia yesterday.

Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Bert Casey and Jim Sims of the noted outlaw gang of Oklahoma were killed by deputy sheriffs at Cleo Springs.

United States Treasurer Roberts has made his annual report. The most striking features are the magnitude of the available cash balance and the immense holdings of gold.

Orders have been issued making the course at Annapolis three instead of four years.

Portions of the remodeled White house will be occupied this week.

The strike commission spent yesterday in the Lehigh valley visiting mines and mining villages. A copy of President Mitchell's statement of the miners' case has been sent to each coal company involved.

The Crown Prince of Siam is touring New York state.

FOREIGN

Friday, Oct. 31.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that cholera is decreasing in the Amur districts. There has only been one fatal case of suspected plague at Odessa since October 21.

The longshoremen, who went out on a strike in Montreal for an increase of wages, have all returned to work, the steamship companies having granted their demands for 30 cents an hour for day and 35 cents for night work.

According to a dispatch from Vancouver the laying of the cable from British Columbia to Australia will be completed today, although the line will not be open for the transmission of business for about three weeks. In the meantime a series of tests will be made before the cable is taken over from the contractors.

Fire in Montreal early this (Friday) morning destroyed the woodwork factory of Simpson and Peel. Loss, $100,000.

(Saturday, Nov. 1.)

A dispatch from Johannesburg says a number of former Boer commanders and British officers have offered their services and those of 1,000 men, half of whom are British and half Boer soldiers, for service in Somaliland.

Passengers who have just arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, from Venezuela by way of the island of Trinidad, say the forces of General Matos, the Venezuelan revolutionary leader, are again approaching Caracas, the capital.

There is continued alarm in Tapachula, state of Chiapas, Mexico, over the eruption of Santa Maria mountain in Guatemala. For 53 hours the city was almost totally dark. Surrounding coffee planters have experienced great loss and across the line in Guatemala many valuable properties have been destroyed.

Sunday, Nov. 2.

Negotiations between strikers and coal mine owners in France were continued yesterday without decisive results.

It is announced in Panama that the government troops which left Colon and Panama today will attack the revolutionists, at the same time occupying the railway line.

Emperor William will meet no fewer than eight English cabinet ministers at King Edward's house party at Sandringham, and among them will be Colonial Secretary Chamberlain.

Monday, Nov. 3.

A dispatch from Jerusalem says there have been 494 deaths from cholera and 75 at Ghuzzeh during the past week. Great distress prevails at Lydda because of the total inadequacy of medical aid there to cope with the disease.

The negotiations between Great Britain and Turkey with regard to the encroachments of Turkish troops on the hinterland in Aden have resulted in a satisfactory settlement of the matter; the porte has modified its note to Great Britain and has ordered the evacuation of the hinterland which was formerly occupied by British troops.

A dispatch from St. John's, N. F., says the town of Pierre, Miquelon, has been devastated by fire; there was no loss of life but the damages will probably reach $500,000.

The Novosti of St. Petersburg says that Count Tolstoi is suffering from another attack of inflammation of the lungs.

The Russian Official Messenger announces the dismissal from the army of the Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch, who is an uncle of the czar.

The Boer commandant Vilfoen has written a letter to Earl Roberts in which he offers his services to the British army if Boers are enlisted to take the field against the forces of the Mullah in Somaliland.

The rumor that the czar is suffering from a nervous complaint and that Dr. Merzjewski, one of the foremost specialists in Russia, has been summoned by telegraph to Lividia to attend his majesty, is officially denied.

The efforts made by Sir Ernest Satow, the British minister at Peking, have resulted in the publication of an edict ordering the decapitation of the Chinese military official who refused protection to the British missionaries, Bruce and Lewis, who were killed at Chen-chow, Honan province August 15, by a mob and the punishment of other officials implicated in the crime.

Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The London tubes controversy is still being aired in the press and loses none of its bitterness.

Advices from Gautemala say that 200,000 hundredweight of this year's coffee crop were lost as a result of the eruption of the volcano Santa Maria.

Colonel Swayne has been recalled to England, says an Aden, Arabia, dispatch, and General Manning has taken command of the British troops in Somaliland.

Troops and war material are now being sent across the Isthmus of Panama with the consent of Admiral Casey.

The amnesty to revolutionists in Colombia has been extended to November 16.

MINING

Friday, Oct. 31.

Mining stock market showed continued improvement, volume of trading showing some gain and prices holding up well.

Circular has been issued to Mont Rosa stockholders explaining present conditions of the company.

Superintendent of the company which is operating at Boaz in Teller county, expresses confidence in opening another big mining camp before summer.

It is reported that operations on the Ophelia tunnel are to be resumed in a short time.

Lessees on the south end of the Bessie have made good start on their new shaft.

Now that the building of a drainage tunnel is assured local mining men are again optimistic.

(Saturday, Nov. 1.)

Mining stock market yesterday continued to show improvement.

For the first time in many months October production from the Cripple Creek district passed the $2,000,000 mark.

Mary McKinney mine shipped 2,597 tons of ore during October, all of which gave good returns.

Work on the Atkinson oil well north of the city has been resumed.

Work on the Deerhorn is to be suspended.

Last Dollar has prepared a seven-carload shipment.

Lessees on the Burns of the Acacia company have cut the ore shoot in their shaft at a depth of 45 feet.

Sunday, Nov. 2.

Mining stock market continued strong although the amount of business was somewhat less than on the two days preceding.

October production from C. K. and N. amounted to 415 tons of high average value.

Gold Coin output for October amounted to $60,000; physical condition of the property at present is excellent.

H. H. Barbee has gone to Buffalo, N. Y., upon a number of important matters connected with mining companies which he represents there.

Nothing has yet been done in regard to the appointment of a superintendent of the Stratton properties in Cripple Creek to succeed Fred S. Johnson, who resigned to accept a more remunerative position.

No call on the mining stock exchange Tuesday.

Promising ore shoot has been opened at depth of 20 feet on the Compromise, a fraction belonging to the New Zealand company.

Independence Consolidated sent out over 1,100 tons last month.

Lessees on the Pointer expect to be hoisting ore before the end of the week.

On the third level of the Mabel M. lessees have opened what is believed to be the extension of the lost Lindsay shoot.

Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Cripple Creek mining special will be found on page 2.

A weak tone was noticeable in the mining stock market, though few losses resulted; some mines made fractional gains.

The new machinery on the El Paso mine will be started up today. This is one of the largest and most complete plants in the district.

The Consolidated Gem Mining company has purchased nearly two miles of the big vein cut by the Newhouse tunnel over two years ago. This deal includes a number of well-known properties with mills, etc.

Brooks Irione has returned from an inspection of Summit county properties in the Montezuma district in which other Colorado Springs people are interested.

The Magenta mill at Granite started up on Sunday night, treating ore of the Washington mine, owned by Springs parties.

The Work company has made a shipment of 43 tons from the Morning Glory No. 3 of the Dorcas mill at Florence.

Mr. E. M. De La Vergne says the Isabella more than paid expenses in September and only lost a small sum in October. The management will at once begin to unwater the thirteenth level, and go to work there.

The Gold Coin keeps up its usual production. The Dorothy vein has been opened in the ninth and tenth levels for 525 feet in ore all the way.

Manager Rice of the Stratton Cripple Creek Mining and Development company has been experimenting with cyanide on the ore of the Ironclad on Ironclad hill and has demonstrated its success. Another mill will be built for these ores.

The Strong mine is keeping up its production of 60 tons a day.

Liver Pills

That's what you need; something to cure your biliousness and give you a good digestion. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation and biliousness. Gently laxative. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the whiskers. 50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

Is There No Evangel.

There is little doubt that Joseph Smith obtained his idea of the government of the people, whom he drew to him, from the Old Testament. After the description of the overthrow of the Egyptians the account proceeds as follows:

"And Moses went up unto God, and the Lord called unto him out of the mountain, saying: 'Thus shalt thou say to the house of Jacob, and tell to the children of Israel:

"'Ye have seen what I did unto the Egyptians, and how I bare you on eagle's wings and brought you unto myself.

"'Now, therefore, if you will obey my voice indeed, and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar people, for all the earth is mine;

"'And ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests, and an holy nation.'"

The model of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints is too close an imitation of what is shadowed forth in the foregoing to be a mere coincidence.

It must have been by design. The same theory is put forth, that the earth is the Lord's, and that his chosen priests, as kings, shall rule it. That assumption and that determination made first Ohio, then Missouri, then Illinois untenable ground for the Saints; it was that assumption and the determination to carry it out that culminated in driving the Saints beyond the limits of civilization.

As Gentiles came to Utah the old clashings began and were continued up to 1890, and because of that assumption and the persistence on the part of the Saints to carry out their plan, unspeakable sorrows were brought to thousands of them until at last a measure was introduced into congress to disenfranchise every member of the organization, on the ground that by the very nature of their claims, they could give only a secondary fealty to the government of the United States.

It was then that President Woodruff issued his manifesto; a little later he and his chief advisers gave solemn pledges that the authority of the church over the people in political matters should be withdrawn.

On that covenant statehood was given to Utah. All the men and women who were in Utah 10 years ago must remember the change that came like a benediction to the state. There was the best of feeling between Mormon and Gentile; thousands wondered that the call had not sooner been made that peace might come.

Intrenched by statehood the high priests of the kingdom soon began to chafe under the feeling that they had surrendered a little of their own power; they could not bear to see their people exercising their own judgment in voting for whom they pleased, in exercising their own judgment in political matters. Gradually they began to usurp their old authority and the Gentiles who had accepted their solemn promise that they would not again interfere in politics began to understand how much such a promise from such a source was worth. Two years ago all disguises were thrown off and a United States senatorship was sold for money. This year an apostle is a pronounced candidate for the senate and in every ward and county the bishops, presidents of stakes and elders saw that the men nominated for the legislature were favorable to the apostle's candidacy. That means that the church is in the saddle. It may mean that for five or 10 years the church will have its way, but it also means if persevered in, unmeasured trouble for the Saints, for while the Saints may for a few years swing things as they please, really all the organization does not count for much in numbers and powers when compared with the numbers and power of the United States and that majority will never brook the building up in its midst of a despotism hostile in every tenent to the sovereign power of the United States.

We have stated the above truths that they may serve as a basis for an appeal to the younger generation of Mormons to shake off their fear and to demand of the chiefs that those promises of 10 years ago shall be kept.

Why cannot the Honorable Frank Cannon stand out and make the demand; not defiantly, not rudely but as an American appealing for his rights?

He has been in a place next in rank to the exalted honor of being president of the United States, higher indeed for men have been there who were too great to be president. Why does he not sound a slogan for young Utah to rally to?

He knows that the millions of the land will not bear a divided allegiance to their flag. Would it be impertinent for him to cite the promises made and, from within the church, to appeal to the chiefs of the church, for the sake of their own people, to make good their promises, and as an earnest of their sincerity and good faith, to command Reed Smoot to either surrender his political ambition or to resign his religious office? If one such spirit would make the demand, founding it on the promises made in order to obtain statehood, he would find others to hold up his hands. The crowd would swell day by day, for the chiefs would not dare to excommunicate members for making an appeal to them to keep the agreement they made with the government of the United States in order to obtain statehood. And they have abundant cause, indeed, for Reed Smoot's candidacy is a direct notice served on all the young men of Utah that unless they can reach the highest offices and honors of the church, they may as well bid good-bye to any hopes of political honors or offices for themselves; and, second, that if the breaking of those covenants is persisted in, it cannot but, eventually, bring upon the Mormon people a repetition of the sorrows that finally culminated in the killing of their prophet and in casting out the Mormon people, stranded and naked upon the frontier, with nothing but the wilderness and the savage before them, with only hostility and hate in their rear.

Some years ago in Boston, a Catholic priest, new to America, met a woman of his flock on the streets and bruskly ordered her to take her children from the public schools. The plucky woman good Catholic as she was, entered a complaint and had the priest arrested for interfering with her personal privileges in this free country, and won her case.

Has no scion of the old pioneers of Utah the courage of an earnest woman? —Goodwin's Weekly.

A Weakness of Our Banking System.

We have now another illustration of the weakness of our banking system, which, in some respects, is so admirable. Prosperity has been so great, trading has been so active; that the loaning capacity of the New York banks has been strained to its uttermost. When we add to the conditions thus brought about the annual drain of currency to the west and south, this year a little heavier than usual, we have panic conditions. These are mainly produced by law. Congress has provided for them in advance by establishing and maintaining a system whose circulation cannot respond to the demands of business, and which gives to tangible currency an importance quite at variance with the requirements and practices of modern commercial and financial life, which has made the transfer of credits its most important circulating medium. When the demand for credits from local traders and the demand for cash from western banks reach a certain point, the New York banks are compelled, by the legal requirement to maintain a reserve for the protection of their depositors, to contract the credit circulation, to call in their loans, to raise the price of money to a prohibitive point, and to compel sales which, in many cases, result in disaster and often in ruin, for there is no legal provision providing for assistance from banks that are flush, as the western banks are now. Such conditions prevailed in New York for many weeks. Secretary Shaw, was, of course, called upon to come to the aid of the money market, this being the only civilized country in the world whose treasury can force or prevent a panic. Mr. Shaw, at first, was inclined to doubt the necessity of interference. Then he offered to issue additional circulation against "free bonds"—that is, bonds owned by the banks not already security for their circulation; then he anticipated interest on the debt for the remainder of the fiscal year; finally, on Monday, September 29, when the rate for money on call had advanced to 35 per cent, he released $30,000,000, which the banks were holding as a reserve against government deposits to the amount of $130,000,000. This reserve has heretofore been required, notwithstanding the fact that the government deposits have been amply secured by bonds deposited by the banks. The secretary's announcement increased the credit currency by $130,000,000. He also announced that he would issue new circulation against other than government securities. For this purpose he had already printed notes to the amount of $25,000,000. The trouble in the money market, which at least approached a panic, was, as we have said, largely due to our banking laws. A remedy lies in the power of congress, and a bill is already before the house of representatives which would work a great reform if it should be enacted. But can congress be induced to turn its attention to a subject made so uninteresting both by its importance and its general character? There is a difficulty not to be despised.—(Harper's Weekly.

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Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Americans in English Society.

Not long ago a certain young American was a guest in a country house which received an unexpected visit from royalty. It seems that when the party was first made up the royalties were included. Then, something intervening, the great guests thought they could not come and their places were filled with people of less importance. But, after the party had assembled, the hostess received a telegram saying after all, if it would be convenient, their royal highnesses would come with pleasure. The young American went at once to his hostess, saying:

"Now, I understand thoroughly that if your party had been arranged to meet royalty I should not have been included. And I want to relieve you of any possible embarrassment by going at once."

She only laughed at him: "You'll stay just where you are. Rather you will move up a story higher. You are the very least of my troubles. I wish the others were all as sure of acceptibility to the royal guests. If you were an Englishman there would have to be great care and selection before you could be asked to meet them, but, as it is, one only has to say you are 'American.' That satisfies all possible inquiries." It is hard to say whether this is a matter for pleasure or for resentment. But there always seems to me still a certain condescension in this very friendly attitude.—(Chalmers Roberts, in the World's Work.

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A. S. HUGHES, Gen. Traffic Mgr., Denver, Colo.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, Denver, Colo.

ELECTION WAS VERY QUIET IN THIS CITY

The election was one of the quietest ever experienced in the history of the city. The voters were surprised to find a winter temperature when they arose in the morning, and it took several hours to get them started to the polls. The indications in the morning were that the voting was going to be very much lighter than actually was the case, but as the sun arose it carried the inclinations of the voters along, and by noon they were showing up at the polls in good numbers.

The results of the election show remarkable Republican gains in the old Democratic precincts. The returns began coming in early from the south end of the city, from Colorado City and from Manitou, indicating, on the straight tickets voted, that the Republicans had scored heavy gains throughout the city and outlying precincts. The first returns received from the country precincts of El Paso county came from Monument, where a Republican plurality of 10 votes on straight tickets was reported. The first city precinct to come in complete was precinct 38, voting at the Adams hose house, where Republican pluralities were reported all along the line. It was long past midnight when the complete returns from the city precincts began coming in with anything like rapidity, and it was impossible to learn anything definite on the vote on the amendments, even at that hour.

One of the interesting things in the returns is the manifestation of what Candidate Sprague on the Democratic legislative ticket gained in El Paso by being on the Populist ticket. His lead over the other Democratic legislative candidates by reason of being on the Populist ticket was from one to three or four votes.

It was about 10 o'clock when Chairman George Bernard of the Democratic county committee consented to make a statement as to the situation. It was his opinion at that time that the county would give the Republican ticket a plurality of 1,500 votes. Chairman Chambers at the same hour was expressing the opinion that 2,500 was a sufficiently conservative figure.

At 11 o'clock Judge Stimson went home and retired. He stated that he considered the counting of the votes too slow to warrant any definite statement at that hour as to the outlook. He said he would receive no more returns until morning.

"Seems like old times," remarked Mayor John R. Robinson in a pensive manner, at Republican headquarters in the Midland block last night, just after a particularly high colored account of Republican gains had been read. A hundred faces thrust grinning concurrence into his. The mayor meant, of course, the news from other parts of the state, because the returns from the various city precincts contained no news of unusual import.

Every Republican in the city of any prominence went to headquarters early and stayed late. The smoke-sodden room was stifling, but nobody cared especially for that. The strange bedfellows which politics make were certainly there, although it was difficult to distinguish them clearly through the mist. The leaders and the rank and file talked in a confused hub-bub, rubbing cheek by jowl, all dwelling upon the same subject in one form or the other. They cheered together like bleacherites at a baseball game when any news of Republican success was announced. They speculated on the probable result in this or that city, county or state, and they compared notes of the returns with results of bygone years—stopping only to hear a fresh bulletin and to cheer again.

The returns were slow in coming in. The first results received were in the form of bulletins from outside states and then followed the straight vote results in city precincts. Judge Boatright acted as official announcer, taking up a position in the stand which did duty as the caller's stand on the old mining exchange, and with a piece of barrel stave as a gavel he hammered lustily for order whenever he had a new piece of news.

The crowd was totally impartial in its outbursts of approval, so far as announcements of Republican successes were concerned. They cheered and clapped for all alike. There were particularly strenuous outbursts whenever there was any news favorable to Franklin E. Brooks and James H. Peabody, but otherwise the applause was equitably distributed.

Mr. Brooks himself came in about 9 o'clock, when there was quite a crowd present, and he was greeted with a roar. He had news to tell and was therefore literally lifted into the speaker's stand, where he sat with his legs over the railing, his familiar white hat off, and he addressed the crowd in an as-man-to-man fashion, talking in a confidential manner. He said that he had heard from a large number of counties of the state, enumerating them on his fingers as he spoke, and he said that everywhere the greatest encouragement was received.

"It looks good," he concluded, as he scrambled down from his seat amid great applause. Then Mr. Brooks lingered about the headquarters the remainder of the evening and he was just as enthusiastic as anyone present.

Chairman R. L. Chambers wandered about bareheaded, with a gladsome smile on his countenance and a cigar stuck akimbo in his teeth. He simply oozed satisfaction at every pore. Sheriff W. R. Gilbert was like a glad boy and did not hesitate to show it. He pounded everyone on the back, and shook hands with them and offered to bet money about it. At one stage of the game, in fact, the people in the room bore a strong resemblance to a race track crowd trying to eat up the bookmakers' offerings. A score of bets were recorded and for a while everyone was going around with a wad of money or a check book in their hands. Mayor Robinson was quite popular as stake holder.

Aside from the official bulletins and returns, Judge Boatright announced a number of bits of news which were brought in by the spectators. A statement from I. N. Stevens regarding the probable result, the announcement that Chairman Bernard of the Democrats conceded the defeat of his ticket by 1,500 and the news that Judge Stimson had gone to bed, declining to make any statement, were received with applause.

Quite a number of prominent Democrats drifted into the headquarters during the evening to watch proceedings, but they did not stay long. A few Republicans also went over to Democratic headquarters to see how they took it there. The contrast between the two headquarters was indeed striking. Perhaps a score of the faithful gathered in the room in the Durkee building, from which the Democrats have waged their war, to hear the wires sing the death knell of their cause. Chairman Bernard sat with his chair tilted back against the wall, hemmed in by a bunch of overwrought enthusiasts with heavy breaths, grimly surveying the situation and his surroundings. Mr. Bernard was asked early in the evening for a statement and he said that he conceded the election of the Republican ticket in El Paso county but would not concede more than 1,500 majority. He said that the Democrats had got out a larger percentage of the vote than the Republicans.

Bulletins were received at both headquarters, at the newspaper offices, at cigar stores and at Temple theater where the Elks gave a smoker in honor of J. R. Barnes. The result in El Paso county was a foregone conclusion, the plurality being the only question, but no state election has ever aroused such a degree of interest and the bulletin boards were packed until a late hour. Interest, however, centered around the Republican headquarters and that place was not deserted until an early hour this morning.

The predictions offered as to the majority in this county ranged from 1,500 to 3,000. Major McAllister ventured the latter figure and there were many who agreed with him. When Judge Boatright announced the results in the different precincts he adopted the method of referring to the precinct as that of some well known political leader.

"This is Commissioner Rouse's precinct," or "This is Alderman McIntyre's and Harry McCauley's precinct," are samples. This method was designed to let the spectators know just where the precinct was located and to whom much credit for the result was largely due. It took well with the crowd.

Arrangements for tabulating the vote as it came in had been made at the headquarters, and Ralph Bradfield was in charge of the work. He had numerous volunteer assistants; in fact everyone was willing to have a finger in the mush so anxious were they to get at the result. It was pretty slow business, however, on account of the delay in getting the returns and up to midnight little aside from the straight vote was known and not much of that.

One reason for the delay perhaps was the fact that a large number of the clerks and judges were new to the work. In some instances they evinced a surliness of temper when asked for information regarding the result, indicating that the thing was a little trying to their nerves. Heretofore the clerks and judges in charge of the elections have been old hands and have been able to handle it with more facility. The numerous amendments, which delayed the vote during the day, also contributed toward the delay in the counting.

As a day for voting it was what might be termed "Democratic weather." It did not rain, but a nasty, biting wind prevailed all day and this undoubtedly affected the vote materially. Both parties had the customary carriages at work during the day, but no signs indicated which party was paying for them. The Democrats had thought some of getting up an automobile line, but when they learned that each auto would cost about $35 for the day they gave the plan up. The vote was got out early in nearly every part of the city, but in the afternoon it was very slow. At noon few of the precincts had half their registration. The Republican plurality was undoubtedly cut down for this reason. The north end of the city appeared to vote more rapidly than the south end, and also heavier, the greatest vote in the south end being cast late in the afternoon and evening.

The Bucklin amendment received its share of attention right up to the polls. Men were stationed a short distance away from each voting place with cards designed to show the voter how to cast a ballot against the amendment, and these were given everyone who approached the place whether they showed any indication of being a voter or not. The cards undoubtedly did some voters good. The woman vote was large in nearly every part of the city despite the inclement weather. It was very satisfactory in the north end. It is said that the number of ladies who went to the polls unaccompanied and without any urging was very large. Just what cause contributed to this is altogether problematical.

"Jim" Barnes is Right Royally Entertained.

"For he's a jolly good fellow—"

So sang they all and they all meant it.

If ever a returned traveler felt that he was among his friends and felt that he was welcome, James R. Barnes was that man last night. The popular treasurer of the Sousa band, home for a brief stay after an absence of two years, was the guest last night of his fellow Elks, Colorado Springs lodge No. 309, at the Temple theater and he was the hero of the occasion.

Plans for the reception which took the form of a banquet and smoker have been on foot for some time, and they did not miscarry in the slightest degree. The committee on arrangements under I. S. Harris, had done its work well. The theater was decorated in magnificent style. Mr. Barnes' name appeared in electric lights over the stage, garnished by elk horns and Elk colors, royal purple and white. There was a profusion of decoration in patriotic coloring also.

A large number of tables were arranged on the floor of the theater and all were handsomely decorated. Fully 400 guests sat down to the spread which was the quintessence of culinary skill, and all thoroughly enjoyed it. All of the members of the Sousa band, including John P. Sousa himself, were present. The Barnes' orchestra furnished music for the occasion, however, as the band members were there as guests. Mr. Harris made the address of welcome and brief addresses were also made by Judge Black, Judge Hubbard and others. Exalted Ruler R. L. Holland took Mr. Barnes off his feet when he arose and in a neat address, presented the guest of honor with a handsome diamond Elk's button. The recipient attempted to respond but was fairly overcome by his feelings before he concluded.

A vaudeville program was carried out and the evening spent in a general good time. Mr. Barnes will probably regret again parting from his friends just as much as they will regret to see him go, the news and Prof. William Strieby was in charge of the apparatus. When the screens were not showing news bulletins, pictures were displayed and they were the finest which have ever been seen in the city. A large number of scenes were depicted and the crowd was very demonstrative in expressing its approval.

The news was received in a varying manner by the watchers. That both parties were well represented was manifest by the cheers which greeted each bulletin, whether it told of Republican or Democratic successes.

From the time the first bulletin came in last night until the result of the election in nearly every state of the union was insured, the Gazette displayed the news in front of its building. The weather was hardly conducive to standing in front of a bulletin board in the open air for any length of time, but that seemed to make no difference to the crowds. The sidewalk in front of the Gazette office was packed from early in the evening until the last bulletin was flashed on the screen.

A stereopticon was used to display

Unknown Man Was Killed on Rio Grande Bridge Over Shook's Run

Penniless, friendless and alone, without even a roof to shelter his head, an unknown man met death late yesterday afternoon under the wheels of a Rio Grande train near the bridge which crosses Shook's Run. He passed Monday night at the police station where he had applied for a place to sleep, being permitted to go into the basement. Whether it was a case of suicide through despondency or whether the man met death while trying to steal a ride out of the city is problematical, but the chances are in favor of the latter theory.

The body was found at about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the railroad tracks by a man named Williams. The body was badly mangled showing that death had been caused by the wheels of a train. Coroner Law took charge of the remains and has decided that no inquest is necessary. There was absolutely nothing in the pockets to identify the man. He was about 35 years old and apparently a laborer.

Night Police Captain Fair says that the man appeared at police headquarters late Monday night and applied for a place to sleep. He said he was from Des Moines, but volunteered no further information about himself. He was told he might go into the basement and sleep, and did so. That was the last the officers saw of him until his dead body was picked up. It is hardly likely that the man's relatives can be found and the remains will have to be buried at the expense of the county. Coroner Law thinks that the unfortunate man was undoubtedly trying to steal a ride on a freight train and fell under the wheels.

J. H. Springer Is Appointed C. & S. Commercial Agent Here

J. H. Springer, for three years representative of the Western Passenger association, at their joint agency in this city, has been appointed local commercial agent of the Colorado & Southern to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. C. H. Milton. Mr. Springer received notice of his appointment Monday evening and took up his duties in this city yesterday. Mr. Springer will be welcomed back to this city as he made many friends while connected with the joint agency and is considered one of the most popular railroad men in town. Before coming to Colorado Springs he was for a number of years connected with the Santa Fe and Burlington routes in the capacity of traveling freight agent and of ticket agent in some of the principal cities along those routes. Mr. N. F. Brown, who was appointed temporary agent until a permanent successor could be chosen for Mr. Milton, will remain in the city for a few days assisting Mr. A. H. Iliff in closing and opening the company's books.

Gale-Anderson

A very pretty wedding occurred last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Anderson at 528 E. Uintah street. The parties were Miss Myra Anderson and Mr. A. A. Gale, both well-known and popular young people of this city. The ceremony, a pretty ring service, was performed by Dr. Kirkwood. The young people took their vows under an arch of sweet peas and white roses, and the whole house was a perfect bower of flowers and foliage.

Both young people are old timers here, Miss Anderson coming here in her babyhood and Mr. Gale being a native of El Paso county. Miss Anderson was a successful teacher in the schools of Cripple Creek, being a graduate of the local High school and also of the State Normal school. She is also a favorite and accomplished musician. Mr. Gale is well known in business circles. He is an alumnus of Colorado college and has many warm friends in this vicinity. He has long been the faithful money clerk of the Wells Fargo Express company.

After the wedding supper, participated in by the relatives of both parties and a few of the most intimate friends, the young people left for El Paso, where they will spend about a week.

On their return they will be at home to their friends after November 20 at 735 E. Platte avenue.

THIS MAN WAS FLEEING FROM VENGEFUL WOMAN

The spectacle of a man driving a rig at breakneck through the streets yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, closely pursued by a woman in another rig, who carelessly flourished a revolver with one hand and held the reins with the other, was decidedly startling. A number of people who witnessed the affair say that the woman was shouting threats of vengeance at the man, who manifested a decided desire to escape. The pursued and pursuer came from Cascade and went east on Pike's Peak, narrowly missing several people in their wild flight. A small child was knocked down in front of the Elk hotel, but was not injured. It is said that the man is a prominent citizen and the woman is also not unknown, although their names could not be learned.

PAPTRICK LEE HAS RETURNED FROM VISIT TO IRELAND.

Patrick Lee of this city, arrived a day or two ago from Ireland, where he and Mrs. Lee spent nearly three months visiting old friends and relatives. Both he and Mrs. Lee report a pleasant trip which included England and Scotland as well as Ireland.

Mr. Lee tells many interesting things about the trip and the country that he visited. He states that Ireland is more prosperous than for a long time and that notwithstanding the fact that the people there are not as progressive as they are in this country, their condition is being constantly improved and there is much more incentive to industry and hard work on the farms than ever before. The old system of tenancy on the land has been to a considerable extent done away with now, he says, and farmers who make extensive improvements upon the land they occupy must be paid for their work and for the improvements made before they can be put off the land. There is also a provision in the land laws whereby it is possible for the common people to become the owners of their own homes, a provision of which numerous natives of the island are taking advantage.

Mr. Lee also reports prosperity through the eastern part of this country. New York, Springfield, Mt. Holyoke, Northampton and South Deerfield were visited by Mr. and Mrs. Lee and en route west they stopped at Lincoln, Neb., where Mr. Lee visited the large nurseries that are located there and made extensive purchases of trees and shrubs of numerous varieties for the benefit of his Colorado Springs patrons.

Mr. Lee is extremely well, his trip having put him in excellent health. He says that he found much of interest and delight in the counties Cavan, Leitrin and Longford in Ireland and in many other places that he visited, but that the United States is the only country for him now and that he has seen no other city he likes as well as he does Colorado Springs.

WILLIAM JOHNSON "MUGGED" FOR BENEFIT OF POLICE

William Johnson has been "mugged." The man who is charged with burglarizing Aiken's curio and fur store and who was caught with the goods on him, so to speak, faced a camera yesterday. The officers believe they have an expert criminal in Johnson and they propose to send a likeness of him about the country for identification. He is believed to be an old hand with a record which may make him valuable to officers elsewhere.

Johnson showed no great disinclination to face the photographer. The old timer never does. He will make no objection to having his picture taken for the reason that such actions would only increase suspicion against him. Besides if he has ever been a prisoner in a large city he knows that he will be too well described to make a photo necessary. Johnson was also arraigned before Justice Ruby yesterday, entered a plea of not guilty and his hearing was set for November 6. The prisoner is still an enigma to the officers. He declines to talk about the charge against him whatever. The local officers believe that they have handled him before but they cannot just place him.

CIVIL DOCKET WAS CALLED IN COUNTY COURT YESTERDAY

Judge Orr of the county court yesterday called the civil docket of his court and made settings of the cases for trial. The following were the orders made:

Monday, November 10—
Stratton will matter.
Tuesday, November 11—
6212—Newton Lumber Co. vs. Cone.
5824—Newton Lumber Co. vs Argensinger.
Wednesday, November 12—
6133—Stephens vs. Hill.
6169—Todd vs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
6420—Reibscheid vs. Bennett and Draper.
Thursday, November 13—
6207—Houston Lumber Co. vs. Ellis et al.
6209—Houston Lumber Co. vs. Finley and Reasoner et al.
6210—Houston Lumber Co. vs. Finley and Reasoner et al.
6232—Wilson Vs. Reed.
6296—Radabaugh vs. Wilber et al.
6311—Van Swearingen vs. Van Swearingen.
Friday, November 14—
6401—Bartlett vs. Bartlett.
6418—Allen vs. Allen.
Saturday, November 15—
6338—Rasmussen vs. Rasmussen.
6360—Thorn vs. Perkins.
6353—Hopkins vs. Hopkins.
Tuesday, November 18—
6224—Adams vs. Mitchell et al.
6335—Metz vs. Davis.
6365—Metz vs. Davis.
6355—Neef vs. Assurance Savings and Loan association.
6358—Isaac Cahn vs. Colorado Springs Tent and Awning Co.
Wednesday, November 19—
6375—Oakes vs. Stoner.
6386—Kratz vs. Kratz.
6390—Ellis vs. Ellis.
Thursday, November 20—
6391—Slutter & Ridenour vs. Ascough.
6393—Bieber vs. Bieber.
6394—Sherman vs. De Lawn.
6396—Priess vs. Chase et al.
Friday, November 21—
6399—Huff vs. Crissey-Fowler Lumber Co.
6405—Isaac Cahn Lumber Co. vs. Hedgecock et al.
6407—Schaaf vs. Kelser and Roby Flour, Grain and Storage Co.
Saturday, November 22—
6415—El Paso Lumber Co. vs. Trull et al.
6426—Ascough Loan Co. vs. Moore et al.
Tuesday, November 25—
6431—Hundley & Miller vs. Lee.
6433—Star Grocery Co. vs. Fahey.
6436—American Law Book Co. vs. Sleeper.
6437—DeGraff vs. King Gold Mining Co.
6440—Simpson vs. Simpson.
Wednesday, November 26—
6439—Zener vs. De La Vergne.
6445—Clark vs. Colorado L. T. and Investment oC.
6448—Gray vs. Gray.
6449—Clifton vs. Wilson.
Friday, November 28—
6456—Jennings vs. Porter.
6458—Schaaf vs. Schrader.

DOYLE BECOMES DEPUTY CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT

W. E. Doyle of Palmer Lake will today enter upon the duties of deputy clerk of the district court under Clerk Clyde Starrett, succeeding H. G. Berry, resigned. Mr. Doyle is well known throughout the county and is regarded as a very competent man for the place. Mr. Berry resigned on account of business reasons, it is understood, having better prospects in view. He has been serving in the capacity of deputy clerk for some time and has made many friends during his incumbency, who, while regretting his retirement, will be pleased to learn that it is on account of something better.

ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT OF GAMIN GAPPARATUS

N. B. Hames and J. W. Blackwood, who were indicted on a charge of conducting gambling houses in Colorado City and who recently pleaded guilty in the district court to the charge yesterday, sent to the sheriff's office the balance of the gambling paraphernalia with which they are supposed to have operated. The stuff was piled up in Sheriff Gilbert's office until it looked like an embryo gambling establishment while a lot was also put in the jury room up stairs.

When the sheriff made the seizure of the property of the Colorado City gambling houses some time ago he secured only the tables for the various games. The more valuable portion of the paraphernalia, such as the roulette wheels, chips, dice and the like, was not secured. Judge Cunningham intimated to Messrs. Hames and Blackwood a few days ago when they entered their pleas of guilty that if they looked for clemency from the court it would be a good idea for them to surrender the balance of their property.

The stuff turned over yesterday is worth about $1,000, according to a rough estimate. It consists of a number of roulette and klondike tables, faro "layouts," faro boxes, "case keepers," money racks, dice and dice boxes and chips. It is likely that it will follow the fate of the other property seized and will be ordered destroyed.

MINER KILLED BY TRAIN—Henry Brunen, a German laborer, employed at the Carlton coal mines north of the city, was killed by being struck by a train on the Rio Grande near Pike View station some time Sunday night. He left the Miner's club near the Curtis coal mines at about 7 o'clock in the evening and was evidently struck while walking along the track. He was a member of local miners union No. 842, and his only known relative is a sister living in Nebraska. Coroner Law took charge of the remains.

CREDITORS PERMIT SALE—Fourteen creditors of Cora K. Harrison, who recently assigned, yesterday filed a petition in the district court signifying their willingness to permit a sale of the property assigned, which the assignee demonstrated to the satisfaction of the court is costing too much money for storage. Judge Cunningham therefore ordered a sale at auction. The property consists of household goods.

GREVEY WAS FINED — James Grevey was assessed $10 in police court yesterday upon a charge of drunkenness. Sentence was suspended. Tom Ramsey was fined $10 for the same offense. Mr. and Mrs. McCoombs are to have a trial this morning on a charge of disturbance.

IN LUMBER LITIGATION—In the district court yesterday an answer and cross complaint was filed by the Isaac Cahn Lumber company, defendants in the case of the El Paso Lumber company vs. D. S. High, et al., in which a prior lien on the property in question is asserted

NOTARIAL CERTIFICATE—Ruby R. Southern has filed her notarial certificate with the county clerk.

WILL SEEK TO APPEAL FROM THE COUNTY COURT.

Messrs. McAllister & Gandy, counsel for the administrators to collect in the estate of the late W. S. Stratton, were notified yesterday afternoon by the attorneys for the contestant, I. Harry Stratton, that they would ask the county court at 10 o'clock this morning, to grant an appeal from its action to the district court, the action complained of or sought to be determined as to its legality, being the appointment of two of the executors under the will of the late W. S. Stratton as administrators to collect in the matter of the estate.

This appeal, if granted, will give the district court the right and duty to pass upon the validity of such appointments. If it is rejected it is understood that the rejection will constitute a matter upon which a writ of certiorari may be sworn out and the matter taken again to the district court, where the legality of the act of the county court would be passed upon.

There is a possibility that this matter may involve the estate in as serious a matter of litigation as did the original appointments made by Judge Orr. This is not regarded as at all probable, however.

WHAT PRECINCT 29 THOUGHT OF THE 'AUSTRALASIAN" TAX

Just how overwhelmingly the Bucklin amendment to the constitution was defeated in El Paso county is as yet problematical but as an illustration of the enormous vote cast against it, the result in precinct 29 is interesting. There were 414 votes cast there against it and but seven for. The names of those seven voters would be as interesting as the result.

Returns on the vote on the amendments have not yet been determined, even on the official count. It was a foregone conclusion that the Bucklin amendment would be beaten in this county, despite the fact that El Paso had been made the battle ground on the question, and not much interest attached to the vote. Precinct 29, however, is a good example of the manner in which the vote in the city precincts snowed the amendment under. The polling place for this precinct was located near the corner of Columbia and Tejon, and it takes in a class of thinking people who expressed their disapproval of the measure in no undecided manner.

A large amount of money has been spent in this county in fostering the amendment, and the proposition was probably discussed greater here than any other place in the state. Yesterday the big banner hoisted across the corner of Pike's Peak and Tejon urging the voters to cast their ballots for the amendment had wound itself so tightly around the supporting ropes that the lettering was not distinguishable, as though it were hiding in very shame.

DEFINITE LOCATIONS ARE FEW IN THE CEMETERY ADDITION

Before the new plat of Evergreen cemetery was drawn up by the city engineer, there had been a large number of reservations of lots in the cemetery. Naturally the new plat has changed locations about a good deal and so far there have been but two definite selections of lots under the new order of things. There has been but one burial in the new addition.

Work of grading and of laying out the cemetery under the new plat is progressing rapidly. The plat has been approved by the city council at the last meeting Monday night and the lots can now be secured by application to the office of the city clerk. The scale of prices as adopted has been already published and ranges from about $40 to $80. The location of the lot of course depends upon the choice of the purchaser. Lots fronting on the streets are regarded as the most desirable. It is expected the sale of all the lots will realize about $100,000.

The new plat cuts out a large number of walks with which the cemetery was graced. An enormous amount of ground had been given up to walks which the cemetery committee decided were altogether useless either for ornamental or practical purposes.

NOT INSANE BUT TO BE SENT TO THE WORK SANITARIUM

Mrs. C. L. Cunningham was tried before Judge Orr and a jury in the county court yesterday to determine her mental condition and the jury returned a verdict which is rather unusual. Mrs. Cunningham was arrested some days ago on the complaint of her neighbors who claimed she was severely beating her children and giving evidence of being mentally deranged.

After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict to the effect that in their judgment Mrs. Cunningham is not so insane as to require confinement and expressing their belief that medical care is all that is necessary. They, therefore, found, the verdict further stated, that the woman is "distracted in mind," and asked that she be sent to Dr. Work's private sanitarium at Pueblo and not to the state asylum. Inasmuch as the state insane asylum is crowded to the limit and has not received any patients for some time, Dr. Work's sanitarium is about the only place she could be sent if she had been committed. Judge Orr, however, decided that her condition is not so bad but that she can be cared for by her husband, C. L. Cunningham, to whose care he committed her.

What Technical Education is Doing for Germany.

Of late years Britain has lost several branches of trade, and this loss is largely due to the superior educational equipment of our neighbors. An industry which we are rapidly losing is the production of fine glass for scientific and optical purposes.

"A generation ago, the bulk of this manufacture was in English hands. After long continued experiments in the laboratory, German chemists have succeeded in introducing such modifications in the manufacture of optical glass that the optician has been enabled to place on the market lenses approaching more nearly to the mathematical perfection than any previously manufactured in this country. It is also worthy of notice that the experiments carried out in connection with optical glass have created in Germany several subsidiary industries."

This development of subsidiary industries is a fact of considerable importance. There are by-products of experiment, as of manufacture, and these by-products are often found to be commercially more valuable than the results for which the original experiments were undertaken. Among those subsidiary industries, now almost wholly in the hands of the Germans, are the manufacture of thermometers for accurate physical measurements, the manufacture of X-ray tubes, the manufacture of lamp chimneys which do not burst, and boiling flasks which do not crack. The help these industries have obtained from scientific experiments carried on by subsidies granted by the Prussian bureau of education, is fully acknowledged in the introduction to the price list of the Jena glass works.—(Sir Philip Magnus, in the Engineering Magazine for November.

Mr. Roosevelt the Orator.

In Boston, late in August, he spoke before an audience in Symphony hall. All things combined to lend inspiration. The hall itself, one of the latest built of those public buildings in the construction of which Boston is leading the whole country; the audience, a gathering of people of higher average mental training than could have been gathered into a public meeting anywhere else in the country; the day, one which had begun in the intellectual and patriotic, if frosty-clear enthusiasm of Nahant and had been continued in the rougher and less calculated approval of Lynn's public square. It was the place and time for a summing up. There was no need for the preliminary step of convincing his hearers of his sincerity. The president knew that these people had known him and had approved of him long before they ever dreamed that he would one day hold high public office. There was no need in an atmosphere so clearly sympathetic as this of an introductory clearing away of misconceptions.

With his hands behind his back most of the time, sometimes gesturing by way of setting one situation or one phase of his subject more clearly against another, Mr. Roosevelt talked to that great audience as though it were one man and that man representative of all that is best in his people. Words came without calling or choosing. The high ability of the audience to appreciate what it was receiving had its reflected effect. There was no holding back for the dullard or the ignorant. The higher the strain of thought, the loftier the ideal, the higher mounted the power of expression. The audience became tense with intellectual delight and with warmth of affection for the man who was proving himself. Time and again, in one quarter of the hall or another, the irresistible impulse to break out in cheers burst the tense strain of attention. Each time, so well was that attention concentrated on the speaker, he held it, not by throwing out his hand or by breaking off to ask for silence, but by the slightest motion of the head, the straightening of a finger. For 40 minutes was the oration continued—40 minutes of uninterrupted eloquence. At its end there was no man in the place who dared to say to himself that Theodore Roosevelt was not an orator.—(Lindsay Denison in the World's Work.

The Mechanic and John Jacob Astor.

One day not long ago a marine engineer received a polite letter asking him to call at the office of the Astor estate. Mr. John Jacob Astor wished to consult him.

"I'll have to go all dressed up," he said to his wife.

"I should think so," was the decisive reply. "Put on your best things or you'll look out of place."

The mechanic, painfully arrayed in unaccustomed starch, arrived at the office, which he found to be an unpretentious two-story double brick building on a side street leading from Broadway. The only indication of possible wealth were a number of massive iron bars guarding the front windows, similar to those sometimes found in front of banks or deposit vaults. On the inside were glass partitions, and counters with little brass-barred windows, and several serious-faced clerks poring over account books. One of these asked his name and conducted him up a short flight of stairs.

The mechanic looked about him and saw a dingy, uninteresting interior with a commonplace safe. At the head of the stairs was a small room with several doors leading into various other rooms. Into one of these he was ushered. The only occupant was a tall man with an erect military bearing. The apartment was plainly furnished with a roll-top desk, several bookcases, a center table, and three or four plainly framed pictures. A red carpet covered the floor. The only outside light came from two windows opening into a very narrow court. Out in this court nothing could be seen but a blank, white wall. Of the busy street only a few yards away there was no sign. Even the din of traffic from Broadway was faint.

The tall man was bending over a blue-print spread out upon the table. He glanced up as the clerk said:

"Mr. Astor, this is Mr. So and So. He has an appointment with you, I believe."

Mr. Astor wished to see him about the details of an invention he was perfecting. The blue-prints revealed a comprehensive plan for a new marine steam turbine which Mr. Astor had made. The engineer listened carefully, but he scarcely could conceal his amazement at the thorough knowledge of marine mechanics exhibited by Mr. Astor. He was quick to realize that the new turbine promised to be a radical improvement over the one in common use. When he went home that afternoon his wife awaited the description of his call.

"Tell me about it," she said. "What did he look like? Was his office full of fine things?"

He shook his head.

"Then what did you see, John?"

"I saw a man," came the answer slowly, "and a mighty clever man, too. If he wasn't rich, the world would be richer. I tell you, Mary, if John Jacob Astor's hands weren't tied by so much wealth and so many social obligations, he'd make an entirely different sort of name."—(Henry Harrison Lewis in the World's Work.

Why Abandon the Pony?

In prohibiting the use of "ponies" by the students of Hamilton college, the faculty of that institution may be said to be going in for what we might call "horseless education," which is at least in keeping with the spirit of the hour. It is good that the interdiction has this virtue, for it has no other. The "pony" has had a long and honorable career in the annals of academic institutions both here and abroad, and has indeed, become so much of an institution itself that the act of the Hamilton faculty savors strongly of iconoclasm, and a useless bit of iconoclasm at that, since the order is pretty certain to prove ineffective. We have not the slightest idea that the undergraduates of Hamilton college, who have hitherto been accustomed to using these aids to a successful translation of the classics, are in the secrecy of their studies going to abandon them simply because a number of reverend professors say that they shall no longer be used. Without desiring to incite the young to rebellion in any way, we are prepared to say that were we in their place we should pay just as much heed to the prohibition as pleased us, just as offenders against unnecessary laws always do. We should assert an inherent right to make use of all scholarly aids to the betterment of our own work within our reach, and should as soon give over the well-thumbed lexicon that had carried us through our Homer in response to a demand from our Greek profesor, as abandon the pony upon which we had ridden into an intelligent comprehension of the classics upon the dictum of the whole faculty. In our judgment the faculty of Hamilton would be in far better case today if they had encouraged the use of the pony intelligently and instructively, relying upon their own keenness of perception, as guardians of the educational interests of the young men, to see to it that the use did not degenerate into an abuse. Rightly used the pony is most assuredly a most valuable tool in the hands of students of the classics, and a professor who is equal to the responsibilities that devolve upon him should have little difficulty in ascertaining whether or not it is plied to the greatest real advantage of the individual most concerned. Sweepingly to condemn as vicious a practice so full of real virtue is a serious mistake, and we hope the Hamilton faculty will be wise enough to perceive the fact and promptly rescind their indefensible regulation.—(Harper's Weekly.

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A PAGE FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY *Ella Celeste Adams*

LET there be many windows to your soul,
That all the glory of the universe
May beautify it. Not the narrow pane
Of one poor creed can catch the radiant rays
That shine from countless sources. Tear away
The blinds of superstition; let the light
Pour through fair windows broad as Truth itself
And high as God.
Why should the spirit peer
Through some priest-curtained orifice and grope
Along dim corridors of doubt,
When all the splendor from unfathomed seas of space
Might bathe it with the gold waves of Love?
Sweep up the debris of decaying faiths;
Sweep down the cobwebs of worn-out beliefs
And throw your soul wide open to the light
Of Reason and Knowledge. Tune your ear
To all the worldless music of the stars
And to the voice of Nature, and your heart
Shall turn to truth and goodness, as the plant
Turns to the sun. A thousand unseen hands
Reach down to help you to their peace-crowned heights,
And all the forces of the firmament
Shall fortify your strength. Be not afraid
To thrust aside half-truths and grasp the whole.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

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WOMEN who have experienced the inexorable grind of a business career will be reluctant to agree with the often heard cry of the complete drudgery of housekeeping. Housekeeping can be set aside, to a degree, if need be. It *really isn't* a law that the wash day must be Monday, ironing day Tuesday, and so on, all through the week. If it rains the washing can wait until a fair morning. Then, in cities there's the public laundry and if the cook fails the family can eat at restaurants, temporarily.

But, in business life substitutes are not as available or acceptable at short notice. For instance, "copy" must be ready regardless of the elements or the feelings of humanity. Newspapers and magazines go to press at certain fixed hours.

Still, things have gone on till the person who has to sweep, make beds, plan the three meals a day or see that the various household regime is maintained, is looked upon as a martyr. But it is well to give some consideration to the women who put in long hours in our factories and stores—the stenographer who takes dictation till her head is bursting from the concentration of her mental and physical forces.

The average housekeeper can contrive to put off some things when the limit of endurance has been reached and snatch a few winks of restorative sleep. There is a variety and adaptability about housework that is apt to be lost sight of except in the case of women who have led a business life, in which case planning has been learned of necessity.

Girls who marry from offices or stores frequently excel as housekeepers and prize their homes as they never would have done but for their business experiences. This question has been agitated so much that men have become interested and talked and written upon the subject. Some good points are scored by a masculine writer in the Philadelphia North American. He says, in part:

"There is great talk nowadays about 'captains of industry,' and much is spoken of the achievements of men. Now, I want to tell you about the real captains of industry—the ones who are in a greater measure deserving of praise than the inventors of steam boilers and the manufacturers of sadirons—but they are not men. They are the women who keep house. They combine nobility with usefulness. It is theirs to deal with the seeming small matters of every-day living and doing, which are in the end the vitals of existence.

"In a vast majority of cases they receive little credit, because there is no way in which their efforts may take tangible and impressive form. A clean room is good, but rooms should be clean; so what of it? A well-cooked and daintily-served dinner is pleasing, but comment is only needed when it is not that. So it goes. A meal which may have taken more time and thought than the man of the house spent on a thousand-dollar deal is over and forgotten in an hour, and even then there are the dishes to wash and the table to reset and the kitchen to be put to rights—for it is only 10 hours until breakfast. The most of men, I fear, are lax in saying good things about what they find when they come home at night, but they seem fond of having their own doings praised.

"They are the real captains of industry—the patient, economical, cheerful housewives of the nation. They have no half holidays. Their work is never done. The end of one part is the beginning of another. And they get too little credit.

"There are so many big things to talk and think about in these days that the doers of the little things are apt to be overlooked. But these latter are what count. You never hear of a home 'failing' or 'suspending' or 'going under'—that is, unless some man does one of the three first. They haven't time to do such things. Each day must have its trio of meals, and each night its warm, well-arranged room. Each Monday must show a snowy line of white, indicating dirt's surrender, before 9 o'clock and each noon must find the larder stocked for the next four and twenty hours. No matter what goes on in the outside world, the house has to be kept. Dinner is as inevitable as death."

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In an endeavor to assist Pittsburg families in solving the domestic problem a company known as the Dinner Delivery company, has ben organized and will be domiciled in a large and substantial brick residence recently purchased by the president, Mrs. Bertha T. Grimes. Twenty-five thousand dollars was thus invested. The main office is to select and prepare, also deliver dinners and other meals, smoking hot, at private residences in any part of the city.

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Palmistry, graphology, phrenology, even pedology and kindred sciences which reveal, or are said to reveal, character, are popular enough, particularly among English-speaking people, says the Pittsburg Gazette. An Englishman now seeks to show that a woman's character may be judged by her fondness for the compositions of the great musicians. For instance, a passionate admiration for Beethoven's music proves a faithful, reliable, capable character. Lovers of Mendelssohn are tender with a certain disposition toward melancholy—a delight in what Byron calls "the ecstacy of woe." Practical, methodical, excellent housewives may be found among the followers of Sebastian Bach. According to this observer, Chopin enthusiasts are sentimental, dreamy, romantic, while those who show a fondness for old ballads and simple music possess shy and retiring souls. Finally, he regards ladies who are content with the every day music of musical comedy as dolls without head or heart.

Of the female fanatics of the Wagner craze he says nothing. After all, that is hardly necessary; we know what these are.

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THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

A paper read before the social science department of the Woman's club, by Mrs. Nellie E. Pyles.

Amendments to the constitution, when once fastened there, are difficult to remove, the voter should therefore study them as closely as the candidates. The amendments before the people this year are:

The Bucklin bill, providing for a vote of the people upon the question of taxation—local option in taxes.

The Rush bill, providing for the consolidation of the city of Denver and county of Arapahoe and extending similar privileges to other cities of the first and second class.

The Barela bill, which requires a voter to be a citizen of the United States and a resident of the state for one year preceding the election, and providing that woman suffrage shall be forever free from legislative repeal.

The Moore bill providing for eight hours of labor.

The Taylor bill providing for biennial elections.

The Bucklin bill provides in section 9 that upon petition of taxpayers—

Once in four years, but not oftener, the voters of any county in the state may, by vote at any general election exempt or refuse to exempt from all taxation for county, city, town, school, road and other local purposes any or all personal property and improvements on land; but neither the whole nor any part of the full cash value of any rights of way, franchises in public ways or land exclusive of the improvements thereon, shall be so exempted.

Section 11 is amended to read:

The rate of taxation on property for state purposes shall never exceed four mills on each dollar of valuation; but the provisions of this section shall not apply to rights of way, franchises in public ways, or land, the full cash value of which may be taxed at such additional rate, not exceeding two mills on each dollar of assessed valuation, as shall be provided by law, after exempting all personal property and improvements thereon from such additional rate of taxation.

This bill is not mandatory; it amends the state constitution so that the question of exempting certain personal properties from taxation may be decided by a vote of a majoirty of the people of any county.

The form of ballot for this bill is "For the Australasian tax system," and "against the Australasian tax system."

The Rush bill is home rule for cities of the first and second class; giving them the right to own and manage both real and personal property, receive bequests, "conduct, maintain and operate water works, light plants, power plants transportation systems, heating plants and any other public utilities or works or ways local in use, in whole or in part, and everything required therefor, for the use of said city and county and inhabitants thereof." It allows Arapahoe county to govern its own affairs, free from state house domination and rids the state at large from many unpleasant features connected with the system in vogue. It should be an immense money saver to Arapahoe county and the entire state.

This amendment may apply to Colorado Springs as well as Denver; for, under the present laws when Colorado Springs shall become a city of the first class, the governor of the state will step in and appoint our fire and police board. Under this amendment we may then adopt a new charter and escape state interference.

The form of ballot for this amendment is, "For home rule for cities" and "Against home rule for cities."

The Barela amendment makes two or three changes in section 1 of article 7 of the constitution of Colorado, making it read:

Section 1. Every person over the age of 21 years, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections; he or she shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in the state 12 months immediately preceding the election at which he or she offers to vote, and in the county, city, town, ward or precinct, such time as may be prescribed by law.

This amendment omits the word "male" before "person," adds "or she" after "he" and makes it necessary to live in the state 12 months instead of six, as the constitution now reads.

The ballot will read "For" or "Against" the "Amendment concerning Qualification of Voters, to Section 1, Article 7."

It is hardly necessary to say that every woman and every believer in woman's suffrage should vote for this amendment.

The Moore bill is an amendment to article 5 of the constitution by adding a section to be known as section 25 a: the new section to read as follows:

Section 25 a. The general assembly shall provide by law, and shall prescribe suitable penalties for the violation thereof, for a period of employment not to exceed eight (8) hours within any twenty-four (24) hours (except in cases of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger), for persons employed in underground mines or other underground workings, blast furnaces, smelters; and any ore reduction works or other branch of industry or labor that the general assembly may consider injurious or dangerous to health, life or limb.

The ballot for this amendment reads "For" or "Against" "the eight hour amendment to article 5 of the constitution."

The fifth proposed amendment is the Taylor district attorney and county judge bill, providing that those officials shall hereafter hold office four years instead of three as at present, and shall be elected in the even years. This amendment will not affect the term of office of the present county judges, but will extend the term of the office of the present district attorneys for the period of one year.

The sixth and last amendment is the Taylor county election bill, providing that all county officers shall be elected in the even years when the state officers are elected. This bill makes county commissioners hold office for four years instead of three as at present. But the term of office of all other county officials remains two years as at present. The only change as to their term of office being that they are elected in the even years instead of the odd years. These last two amendments are commonly called "the biennial election amendments." They have been indorsed by both political parties, and if they are adopted at this fall's election there will hereafter be no election whatever in the odd years, excepting the city and town elections and the May school elections. These amendments have nothing to do with municipal or school elections. They will be conducted the same as heretofore.

There is only one exception to the above statement. We have three supreme court judges whose term of office is nine years. One is elected every three years. Once in every six years a supreme court judge will be elected in an odd year.

The item of expense of our elections, both to the taxpayers and the candidates has become so enormous that few people not in public life realize the increasing annual burden heaped upon them.

The expense of last fall's election, as stated by the county clerks, ranged from $55,000, or $1.21 per vote in Arapahoe county to $1,106.45, or 46 cents per vote in La Plata county—the lowest expense. El Paso's bill was $7,632.00, or 63 cents per vote.

But this expense is only the public or county or state expense, and it is estimated, represents only about 50 per cent, of the actual expense to the tax payer and shows, of course, nothing of the enormous expense of the candidate nor the political parties. I have been told that, aside from what he may personally spend during a campaign, candidates are expected to "put up" about one-third of the salary from the office for which they are running, with the campaign committee. At the election here two years ago the average cost of every vote was $1.10—663 cents to the county and 47 to the campaign committees.

The campaign committees estimate that every vote which has to be hauled to the registration and polls costs nearly $1.50 aside from the time given by the workers at the headquarters, the "vouchers," the "watchers," and other necesary appendages.

Another beneficent point in favor of biennial elections is the doing away with a great number of "ward heelers" and "hangers on" who could not live for two years on the money gained at election times and would of necessity seek employment which they could not leave to earn their biennial "political plums."

I have dwelt on these two amendments because, in their attempt to cut down the expenses of government, they are so directly in line with the work of this department and the resolution passed at our last meeting respecting the use of election carriages.

The ballots for these amendments reads:

For the Amendment in relation to district attorneys.

For the Amendment in relation to county judges.

For the Amendments to sections 6, 8, and 11 of Article 14, concerning county officers.

And "Against" all of these separately.

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A contributor to the Atlantic, discoursing with uncommon frankness on the subject of American humor, arrives at the conclusion that we are unduly prone to exalt the mere jest, the silly-funny business, at the expense of that large humor which is a permanent treasure and blessing of life. Apropos of this conviction he offers tribute to woman, who is not, he believes, half so much a goose in the matter of humor as man has been disposed to consider her. Her frequent insensibility to jokes does not mean that she is blind to them—she sees them well enough, but sees also that they are not worth the uproarious mirth with which man greets them. Perhaps the critic is a little too sweeping here; but he wins cordial acquiescence when he adds: "It is a dull and hasty guess that because of this difference in taste Miss Austen's sex is deficient in humor." He offers various modern instances in support of his assertion that a very large part of the work done in legitimate humor for the past few years by Americans has been done by women. He might have strengthened his case by marshaling various figures from the era just departed. Mrs. Stowe was the first of a small but notable company of an earlier period who dealt with rural American character with that truest humor that makes the whole world kin.

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The Changing Days

There's a chilly sort of feeling in the blowing o' the breeze,
And sunny streaks of silver in the tresses of the trees,
And away, away,
For an autumn holiday,
For the heart is young and happy, if the locks above are gray!

No tears for summer's dying—the roses bloom to die;
They had their crimson day beneath a son-enchanted sky;
Time's wings will never stray
For lips that sigh and pray;
For the heart is young and happy, if the locks above are gray!

And thankful for the springtime—for summer sweet, and fall,
And thankful for the wintry days—sweet thankfulness for all—
We sing: "Away! away!
For the year's glad holiday,
For the heart is young and happy, if the locks above are gray!"

—F. L. S. in Atlanta Constitution.

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ALMS.

The good old Earl of Devonshire,
With Kate, his wife, to him full dear,
Had on their headstone carven clear,
"That we spent we had,
That we kept we lost,
That we gave we have."

Hundreds of years since, yet today
No lovelier legend tells the way
The heavenly prince for peace to pay
For that we give we have, through powers
Redoubled for what love is ours
To spend, as dew returns in showers.

And rich toward God is better worth
In that new life, in that new birth,
Than all the treasures of the earth!
"That we spent we had,
That we kept we lost,
That we gave we have."

—Harriet Prescott Spofford.



CONCERNING FASHIONS

FOR the evening there is to be a lot of the delicate black Chantilly lace used alone or in connection with white lace. A dainty frock is made of white silk mousseline, tucked in panels of diamonds, and mounted over green silk. The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with several shaped flounces, which are ornamented with incrustations of white and black Chantilly, some barbs of the black lace running up on the skirt. This skirt is cut close and reaches to the knees, so that the shaped flounces are more than usually flaring. The corsage is trimmed with incrustations of white and black lace and some roses of dull pink velvet.

A pretty touch seen on many new frocks is an up and down bow placed on one side of the bodice. One of the popular flaring figaros that closes in front under a square trimming of black passementerie has one of these bows in



BLACK CREPE DE CHINE.

Graceful gown of black crepe de Chine, front laid in tucked folds. Blouse waist has tucked yoke; upper part of sleeve plain, with very full undersleeve shirred on above elbow, and gathered into band cuff. The white crescents are of lace applique, with black silk embroidery around. Folded stock cuffs and girdle of crepe and white silk.

terie ornament placed a little to the left. The finish to a neck cravat may also be put a little to the left and pretty, indeed, is a little puff holding two knotted ends of mousseline de soie placed in this way.

A nice idea is a short figure made of cloth straps with black silk passementerie between the straps. The passementerie is used as lace entredeux would be used. The elbow sleeves are made in the same way, rather close over the undersleeve, which puffs out below the elbow into a shaped, close cuff. This gown is one of the metallic zibelines, which are having such a great success and is trimmed with straps of black silk and black passementerie. The cuffs, choker and wristbands are of embroidered green velvet.

Black velvet forms a visiting dress, the skirt of which is trimmed with a wide band of sable, with two narrow lines of fur above the band. The Russian house jacket has a fur belt and flaring fur cuffs, and over the shoulders is a deep, shawl-like cape of black silk passementerie lace, trimmed with passementerie drops. All kinds of velvet suits will come in with the winter season, the fancy velvet and probably velveteen, but nothing will be more elegant than the suits of plain black. Picture hats, the prettiest accompaniment of velvet gowns, are coming in vogue again.

For a debutante's gown a new idea in trimming is seen. A white ombre ribbon about three inches wide is used, sewed in circular bands on a foundation of white mousseline de sole. The front panel of the skirt is trimmed with great bunches of clematis done in white silk and narrow white ribbon. The sleeves are full and flowing on the outside of the arm—a sort of angel sleeve—and held on the inside by a ribbon strap. The same model is done with black ribbon and again in white ombre ribbon, with shaded colored borders and colored embroidery over the skirt.

A handsome visiting gown of black stamped velvet is trimmed with willow green panne in narrow bands on the skirt, and a yoke. The panne also runs down to outline the front and back breadths on the skirt. In place of a belt is a little green girdle piece on the bodice. The coat front is made with reversible reveres embroidered in pale green and lavender, and the soft choker and front are of lavender mousseline de sole, trimmed with tiny lines of stitched green panne, the lines running half fitted back that has the skirts pleated into the seams in a fashion that was in vogue years ago. There is an odd collar deep over the shoulders, and slashed out in a square front and back. In front, the piece of the collar left under the chin is buttoned, double breasted fashion, with four rich gold buttons, and there is a choker of black silk, with two long ends passing under this buttoned piece and hanging almost to the bottom of the cloak, where the ends are finished by long gold tassels. The large sleeves are gathered into flaring, turn-up cuffs, trimmed with gold buttons.

Extravagant sleeves seem almost a thing of the past. Sleeves on tailored gowns are rather moderate, but trimmed, of course, yet quite different from the full sleeves of the summer. The suits of zibeline or cloth intended to be worn with fur neckpieces only have generally sleeves fairly close to the elbows and gathered into elaborate cuffs. A triple turned-up flaring cuff, something of the gauntlet variety, is handsome and in excellent style.

A great deal of attention seems to be given to fur neck boas. The flat scarf, the wide, long empire scarf, or a smaller narrower variety of the same style, is the favorite, and this is sometimes made of one kind of fur and lined with another. Gray squirrel fur is modish and comes in sets of neckpiece, muff and turban.

A handsome visiting costume is made entirely of this "petit gris," as it is called here, the skins arranged on the skirt to give the idea of a triple skirt. The blouse is trimmed with a lot of ecru lace and has reversible sides that are faced with gray panne, embroidered with shadows of green and lilac. The sleeves are close to the elbows and made in three flounces below—a charming effect when the hands are put in the muff. The costume is finished by a beautiful fur muff and turban.

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There is nothing prettier than the new models in blouses. On many the new floss silk applique is used with charming effect, while others have elaborate yokes and insertions of exquisite silk embroideries. Equally attractive are the new hats. Hats of silk and velvet will be most in favor on the other side. Second in popularity will be the soft silk beavers and hairy zibeline felts.



HOUSE-HOLD HINTS

THE following ideas may prove helpful in the fitting up of a combination bedroom and sitting room within the means of a self-dependent young woman. These are adapted from a successful effort in that direction.

The bric-a-brac she allows to appear in the room has a definite reason for being. She chose each piece for its color or shape, which adds much to the appearance of the room. Starting with a nondescript and characterless grayish wall paper, she has followed the necessity of using warm tones and has made a great success with small expense. Her cot-bed has a valance of dull red denim, the cover being a Turkish striped curtain, and one long window being curtained with two more to match. Three flat-top trunks make a delightful window seat under a high mullioned window, the nature of the seat being concealed by red denim covers and warm-colored soft pillows, and the same plan of extra bed coverings and shawls being used to soften the lines. A simple bookcase made of pine by a carpenter and stained with shellac tinted with a bit of umber, holds enough books to make the room very cozy, and quantities of pictures fill in the wall spaces. A few portraits and rather large pictures were already in this young woman's possession when she started out to make a one-room home for herself. From the beautifully printed magazines of the day she chose prints in black and colors, and framed these in passepartout. The colors of the bindings were chosen to suit the tones of the pictures.

Following the rule well known to artists, that a brilliant bit of color is well repeated in a picture or in a room, she used her bric-a-brac and books to take away any look of monotony and cheerlessness the room might show.

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A pudding is the staple dinner dessert in most households. While fruit puddings are the most wholesome, it is not always possible to obtain fresh fruits; consequently jams and jellies must be used instead. The following recipes are said to be excellent for simple desserts:

To make a five-minute pudding, take two ounces of flour, one and a half ounces of sugar, two eggs, raspberry jam flavoring. Put the flour and sugar into a basin, make a hole in the flour, break in the eggs, beat well, add flavoring and pour at once into a tin. Bake in a hot oven about five minutes. Turn out on a sugared board, spread jam on quickly and roll up at once.

Crystal Palace Pudding—Half a packet of isinglass or gelatin, one and a half ounces of sugar, one pint of milk, yolks of four eggs, four sponge cakes and some jam, one glass of any white wine. Soak the gelatin in a pint of cold milk for 20 minutes; then make a custard with the eggs. Wet a mold and fill up with the layers of sponge cakes soaked in the wine, with jam between. When the custard is nearly cold, pour in the mold and put aside until set.

Lemon Caramel Pudding—Make a custard with three eggs, two ounces of sugar, half a pint of milk, half a pint of cream, six drops of lemon essence. Into a mold put the juice of a lemon and two ounces of sugar. Stand mold on stove till a golden brown. Then turn the mold round so as to cover the sides with the caramel. Stand outside of the mold in cold water till the caramel is set. Pour in the custard and steam slowly for 20 minutes.

Sponge Pudding—Well grease a pie dish large enough to hold one and a half pints. Put a layer of jam or stewed fruit in the bottom of the dish, on that some crumbled sponge cake. Now take two eggs and beat the yolks of two and the white of one till they look light and frothy. Then add to the eggs enough milk to fill your pie dish, two or three lumps of sugar and any flavoring you like. Pour on the cake and bake slowly till the custard is set. If you have the oven very hot, the custard will be watery. Beat the white of the second egg with a little sugar till it is a solid froth. Heap on the pudding after you have baked it and put in a cool oven to set. Pin a serviette round the dish and serve hot or cold.

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Bird's Nest—This quaint little fancy salad is strictly American, and is as appetizing as it is pretty. The necessary "nests" are formed of heart leaves of lettuce, or of lettuce cut in strips and then arranged in the form of nests. In either case dress the lettuce lightly with French dressing. The "eggs" are formed of Swiss cream cheese shaped into the form of tiny bird's eggs. If liked, they may be faintly colored with a little spinach juice, and sprinkled with a few grains of paprika, to make them still more realistic. They are then disposed prettily in the middle of the nests.

Salade a la Russe—For Russian salad the more varied the cold boiled vegetables the better. Cut such vegetables as carrots, turnips, parsnips, beets and potatoes into fanciful shapes with a vegetable cutter, and heap them up in a neat mound in the salad bowl. Break the cauliflower into little flowerets, and form in a wreath around the base. Garnish with gherkins and capers, and season with oil, vinegar, pepper and salt. Peas, beans, asparagus or other cold vegetables may be used as may be convenient or seasonable.

Celery and Tomatoes—Wash crisp in cold water and cut into small pieces the white portion of a head of celery. Peel and cut into cubes a pound of tomatoes. Mix these lightly together, and arrange them in neat little mounds on single heart leaves of lettuce. Pour a tablespoonful of mayonnaise over each leaf. Serve ice cold.

Walnuts and Celery—Shell, blanch and coarsely chop a pound of walnuts. Wash, crisp in ice-cold water, and cut into small pieces the inner part of a head of celery. Toss them lightly in oil, vinegar, pepper and salt. Arrange them in the center of a dish, and surround them with lettuce. Garnish with a few halves of the nuts. Serve with mayonnaise sauce.

Cherry Salad—Remove the stones and stalks from a pound of cherries. Season them with one tablespoonful of salad oil, one teaspoonful of lemon juice and a few drops of tarragon vinegar. Sprinkle them with a few tarragon and chervil leaves chopped finely, and a teaspoonful of caster sugar. Serve on lettuce which has been lightly seasoned with French dressing.

Cup Custard.

"You don't know how to make a cup custard? Well, if it was me, I'd make a custard if I had to bust a gallows and a dozen eggs in the bargain."

"How would I do it?"

"Pshaw, I can tell you how, if that's all. Now, if you'll listen, I'll tell you so you never can forget. If you'll pay attention to what I am saying you'll never have a chance again to say you can't make custard. You won't need any fandangled receipt-books, either."

"I'm listening with both ears," answered his wife demurely.

"Well, it's a very simple matter. Why, I could make that custard myself without one bit of trouble. All you have to do is to set a pan on the stove—any little saucepan handy will answer the purpose—pour some boiling water out of the teakettle into the pan, set your cup of custard in the water to cook, and there you are. It's as simple as can be."

"But the custard?" inquired his wife. "How do you mix it?"

"How should I know? After I've told you all the rest I should think you could surely manage that part yourself."—(Cora Livingstone, in October Lippincott's Magazine.

Cup Custard.

Chicago once had as its superintendent of city schools a bachelor named Howland, whose gruffness of manner and love of neatness were proverbial. Going into the room of a young and attractive teacher one day, Mr. Howland took notice of an untidy desk and a carelessly arranged bookshelf, and, pointing his finger at them, queried, brusquely:

"What kind of a housekeeper do you think you'd make?"

"Why, Mr. Howland, are you looking for one?" was the humorously quizzical reply.—(Exchange.



CHILDREN'S CORNER.

I'll tell you how the leaves came down.
The great tree to his children said:
"You're getting sleepy, Yellow and Brown,
Yes, very sleepy, little Red."

"Ah!" begged each silly, pouting leaf,
"Let us a little longer stay;
Dear Father Tree, behold our grief;
'Tis such a very pleasant day,
We do not want to go away."

So, just for one more merry day
To the great tree the leaflets clung,
Frolicked and danced, and had their way,
Upon the autumn breezes swung.
Whispering, all their sports among.

"Perhaps the great tree will forget,
And let us stay until the spring,
If we all beg and coax and fret."
But the great tree did no such thing;
He smiled to hear their whispering.

"Come children all, to bed!" he cried—
And, ere the leaves could urge their prayer,
He shook his head, and far and wide,
Fluttering and rustling everywhere,
Down sped the leaflets through the air.

I saw them; on the ground they lay,
Golden and red, a huddled swarm,
Waiting till one from far away.
White bedclothes heaped upon her arm,
Should come to wrap them safe and warm.

. . . . . .

The great bare tree looked down and smiled
"Good night, dear little leaves," he said,
And from below each sleepy child
Replied, "Good night," and murmured,
"It is so nice to go to bed."

—Susan Coolidge.

Working by the Clock.

I once went to no little trouble and spent considerable time in securing a good position for a boy of 17, in whom I was interested. The boy seemed to have a good deal of ability and he was most fortunate in securing the position referred to. I was, therefore, surprised and disappointed when he came to me at the end of two weeks to use my influence in securing him another place.

"Why, George!" I said, "why did you leave the place I secured for you?"

"Because they wanted to make a slave of me," he said sharply.

I could not believe this to be true, and when, a day or two later, I met the gentleman in whose employ George had been, I said:

"Why did George Blank lose his position in your office?"

"Oh, he was one of these boys who want to work altogether by the clock, and that sort of a boy is never satisfactory."

"What do you mean by working by the clock?" I asked.

"Well, he would drop anything he was doing the instant the clock struck six or twelve. He wrote a very good hand and I had him write a few short business letters for me, and I have known him to lay down his pen at six o'clock and put a letter aside to be finished the next morning, when he could have finished it in three or four minutes. And if he chanced to reach the office five or ten minutes before eight he would sit around in idleness waiting for the clock to strike eight before he would do a thing. That is what I call 'working by the clock,' and I have never known such workers to amount to much in life."

I doubt if such workers ever achieve a high degree of success in life. The boy whose eyes wander to the clock every few minutes to see how long it will be until noontime or until six o'clock is not interested in his work. His heart is not in it. He is not anxious to do his work to the utmost of his ability. He is disposed to give as little as possible in return for the wages paid to him. Such workers will generally shirk if they can. A wealthy man told me that he once had in his employ two boys each about 18 years of age. One day he gave them a certain task to do. Just as the clock struck six he chanced to overhear one of the boys say to the other:

"Come, Joe, there goes the six o'clock whistle. Get your hat and let's get out o' this."

"No," said Joe, "let us finish up this work. We can do it in ten minutes and get it out of the way."

"Not much," retorted the other boy. "You don't catch me working ten minutes over time, and not getting anything for it!"

"Well, you know we were allowed to go home half an hour ahead of time because there was nothing for us to do one day last week."

"That's all right," said Harry, the other boy. "We aren't paid such great wages that they can't afford to let us go home early once in a while. I'm going home right now."

"All right. Run along, and I'll stay and finish this work up myself. I'd rather do it and be ready to start in on something fresh in the morning."

"I kept my eyes on those two boys after that," said the gentleman who had told me the story, "and I discovered that the boy called Harry was a regular shirk and that his work was rarely well done. The other boy, whose name was Joe, was, on the other hand, extremely careful and painstaking. He paid no attention to the clock and he did readily and cheerfully anything I asked him to do. Do you wonder that he is today my right-hand man, while poor, shirking Harry is a clerk on a salary of $10 a week in a dry goods store?"

—(The American Boy.

Written for
The Gazette
By FITZ-MAC

The Golden San Juan

THE LARGEST MINERAL FIELD IN COLORADO.

There is room for the profitable investment of one hundred million dollars in the production of gold in the San Juan country.

Heard of the San Juan country, of course?—the golden San Juan?

No?—well, then, you haven't lived—you are not up-to-date—you are a last-century clam—you are not keeping up with the band wagon—you are getting left.

Heard of Colorado, probably?—oh, you have, have you? Well then you are not hopeless.

Roughly speaking, what in Colorado we call "the San Juan country," or "the Golden San Juan," is the southwestern quarter of the state. It lies entirely west of the main range of the Rocky mountains and south of the parallel of the Gunnison river. It is occupied in great part by what we call the San Juan mountains, and is drained in part by the San Juan river.

San Juan is Spanish for Saint John, and in Colorado-Spanish we pronounce it San Whan—not San Ju-an.

But there are no specific San Juan mountains down there nor anywhere else in Colorado—nor any specific Rocky mountains either, and you needn't waste time looking for them on a map.

Surprised?—Well, lots of things will surprise you like that if you go to studying geography down fine.

Both are terms of genera, not of species—understand? It's like this: You are all the time speaking of "wheat bread" and "corn bread," but you never really saw a piece of bread made of wheat or of corn in your life.

The specific name of the Rocky mountain range (the main range in southern Colorado is, in full Spanish, "La Sierra Sangre de Cristo"—which in English would be "the Blood-of-Christ range." But we call it "the Sangre de Cristo range."

In Spanish such terms as "Sangre de Cristo" and "Madre de Dios" (Mother of God), or "Santa Maria" (Holy Mary), are expressions of amazement, not terms of description, just as we say, "Oh heavens!" or "Oh Lord!" or "Oh, my soul," or as a pious Chinaman would say, "Oh rats!"

Spanish is a good many laps ahead of English when it comes to pious terms of amazement—also of endearment.

Ever have a beautiful Cuban senorita with magnificent Andalusian eyes touch you under the chin with her forefinger as she flung a burning glance into your soul and whispered "carissimo" (darling)?—well, if you have, I'll bet you gave up your wad and bought the necklace.

Don't get taken in by the seeming piety of Spanish geographical names. Those old Spaniards that crossed the ocean in wallowing tubs of boats to make their fortune were mostly dead game sports and had no more piety than a kangaroo. But they came freighted to the gun'wals with an assorted cargo of magnificent and musical Spanish expressions of piety such as "Jesus-Mary!!"—"Mother of God!!" "Blood of Christ!!"—"Holy Mary!!" and they flung these terms around to express their astonishment till the air was full of them, and they got into the geographies.

There is nothing about our Sangre de Christo range suggestive of blood. The name happened this way: When Coronado and the Spanish galoots that were tramping the country with him looking for something to swipe a-la-Pizarro, came in sight of the Rocky mountains in southern Colorado they were so utterly flabbergasted with the heavenly grandeur of the scene that they fell on their knees (an emotional Spanish habit) and throwing up their hands exclaimed, "Blood of Christ!!" and Coronado took the latitude and longitude and put the expression down in his topographical notes as the name of the range with no more thought of piety or impiety than he would have had in wiping his nose with his sleeve.

In a similar way when they came upon that wonderful plexus of volcanic peaks west of the main range they fell on their knees again and exclaimed, "Holy-Saint-John!!" and Coronado put it down in his notes as the name of the mountains.

A Yankee would have been just as much amazed at the magnificent sight if he had been the first discoverer of that wonderful multitude of peaks that scrape the fur off the moon every time it goes over them and are cut by canons so abysmally deep that they disclose the liver and lights of all creation. But a Yankee would not probably have voiced his amazement in any such musical and noble hyperbole as "Madre de Dios," or "Santa San Juan." He would probably have exclaimed, "Gr-r-r-eat Jenosaphat!!"

And nobody would put that in a geography.

There is a wonderful little river flowing through one of those dark and abysmal canons of the golden San Juan to which the Spanish explorers gave the harrowing name, "The river of the souls accursed"—"El Rio de las Animas Perdidas." We preserve the Spanish name still, to knock the eye out of unwary tourists, but for everyday home use we just call it "the Animas."

That is on the south side.

On the north side there is another little river more wonderful still which we call the Uncompahgre, an Indian name.

That takes the cake.

Talk about your canons!!!—don't mention them till you've seen that little old canon of the Uncompahgre—2,000 feet below the top of surrounding peaks—and so narrow in places that if your team fell in they'd get wedged between the walls before reaching the river. A 20-foot bridge spans the chasm at Ouray. Thousands of tourists go there to see it every year.

From Red mountain down to Ouray, nine miles, that little river falls 5,000 feet and it is not navigable.

But those are only two of the scenic wonders of the golden San Juan. There are scores of others, and to my notion many of them are infinitely more interesting.

I don't go much on canons myself—too haggard for my taste—rather get out on the shining mountains. Canons make me feel as when going through a morgue. Lots of folks like to visit a morgue, though—no accounting for differences of taste.

To my notion Red mountain is one of the most magnificent natural wonders in the United States and worthy to rank with Niagara, Yosemite or any of the bunch—but then colors affect my eyes as tones affect some people's ears.

I got left when the musical ears were distributed but I was Johnny-on-the-spot when the drawing for eyes occurred.

Madre de Dios! what a heavenly vision of beauty and sublimity that Red mountain is!—seems to me that a wild kangaroo couldn't gaze upon it without feeling that he had a soul—only red sesqui-oxide of iron (red hematite, FeO3) and only a dull brick-red when you are close to it but blazing forth with luster of a ruby, flooding the air with a noble symphony of color when viewed from a distance.

There was a place where the name "Sangre de Cristo" would have had a thrilling descriptive significance, but the Spanish explorers never saw it because it is embosomed in the center of about seventeen thousand larger mountains and was not accessible to the tramp tourists of the Coronado expedition. And of course when the Yankee cod-fish-caters came upon it some 300 years later, they had not the imagination to call it the mountain of the Blood of Christ. Probably that would have seemed blasphemous to men taught to pronounce God as if it were spelled gawd to make it sound reverential.

There are a good many contemptible little restrictions like that on the Yankee imagination.

It is a mere little trifle of a mountain—for the San Juan—not more than 13,000 feet high, and it lies there blazing in the sun like a great red jewel embosomed among the stupendous peaks that surround it.

The Spaniards knew 350 years ago that the San Juan was a mineral country but Coronado's rough riders were not looking for a chance to work. They were out for a straight swipe, and so the heart of the great region remained unexplored by white men till 1860. The country was then very remote from settlements and the first explorers got it from the Indians up to the hilt, so that "prospecting" did not begin actively till about 1873. Since then the region has produced something like two hundred millions, and in the patois of mining "the ground has yet hardly been scratched."

The area of the San Juan country is just about equal to that of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut combined—about 15,000 square miles, and the mountains are an integral part of the Rocky mountain system—a spur from it. The ranges of the Rocky mountain system have a southeast course in general while the San Juans strike out to the southwest for about 250 miles. They possess no distinct range system but are what geologists call "en masse"—a jumble of innumerable volcanic eruptions of enormous extent from innumerable vents.

Thus they have a character quite their own, and as a geologist would infer from this statement they are almost everywhere mineralized. This does not mean that there is pay mineral just anywhere and everywhere. Pay mineral is a relative term—depends on the expense of recovering the metal from the ore. Thirty years ago you couldn't handle anything under $100 ore in the San Juan country. Now the margin of profit is about as good on $10 ore, and if you own a big body of free-milling or good concentrating ore in the San Juan today, you can wear diamonds and have pie for breakfast. It is now about as cheap a place to mine and about as convenient as you'll find anywhere while it possesses big advantages over most mining regions. It has an abundance of water and a vast deal of water power. It also has a limitless supply of excellent coking coal at Durango, right at the foot of the mountains, for smelting, and at that point one of the big smelters of the Smelting trust is located to handle the San Juan ores.

It also now possesses ideal transportation facilities. The Denver & Rio Grande railroad system encircles the region completely and has built three spurs right up into the heart of the range to handle the ore—really you might say five spurs, but two of them are spurs from a spur, so we'll call these three one and not give the railroad any advantage that we can help.

It is possible now in almost every part of the golden San Juan for the miner to ship his ore Monday morning and have the pay for it in his pocket Wednesday evening.

That's an advantage not to be sneezed at in mining.

Up to 1882—just 20 years ago—all the ore mined in the San Juan had to be sent by pack trains and wagon to Pueblo, 350 miles, and of course only the very richest of the ore could stand such an expense. So it may be said that the real development of the region began with the advent of the railroad.

The upness and the downness of the San Juan country has its good side as well as its bad for the miner, its conveniences as well as its inconveniences.

The whole region stands up on end but the deep canons leading in from all directions furnish comparatively easy access to the heart of it, and the interior now possesses fine wagon roads and a perfect labyrinth of very good pack trails that are easy enough when you learn how to navigate them and have a good trail horse to carry you. These trail horses and this network of trails furnish the tourists who visit the region every summer in increasing numbers a convenience nowhere else to be found in the west that I know of to study the magnificent mountain scenery—and the scenery is nowhere grander in the United States.

The geology of the region too furnishes a fascinating study to the very limited number of tourists who understand the science. It is much simpler than one would infer from the vast extent of the country and its volcanic origin. The national government has laid Colorado under a profound debt of gratitude for the invaluable service rendered by the bureau of geological surveys and no other section has been more benefited by the work than the San Juan.

The value of the service to the miners is very great and as a rule they have the intelligence to appreciate it and lend such assistance as they can.

The golden San Juan gained its first introduction to the world as a region of bonanza silver mines and, up to 10 years ago, it was chiefly known as a silver-producing country and was called the "silver San Juan," for the same reason that we now term it the golden San Juan. Silver was then the product of greatest value, and perhaps it would be now if the price were the same. The gold output, however, is now very much greater in absolute quantity and value than it was then, and there are many big mines that produce almost nothing but gold.

The ores of the San Juan country are generally complex, running to gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc, and the general average of values is not high—probably not above $10 a ton.

In many regions it would not be possible to work 10-dollar ore to a profit.

But in the San Juan country such a grade of ore usually pays well.

Because they are commonly ores that concentrate easily, and

Because the ore bodies are usually very large, and

Because having a great deal of water and water power, it is an unusually favorable country for milling—that is, for concentrating, and

Because, the mountains being high and steep and the veins well exposed on their sides, they are usually mined by adit tunnels—tunnels run in on the vein—which drain the mines without the expense of pumping, and

Because the smelter charges are reasonable and the railroad rates are low.

The Rio Grande railroad system penetrates, as I said, all parts of the San Juan country and it has had the wisdom to study the conditions of mining very closely in different sections and make rates that will encourage continuous expansion. It is the fixed policy of the road to encourage the progressive development of mining. It is not an especially profitable traffic for the railroad at present rates; but it is a steady, all-the-year-around traffic and without it the line would be a losing investment. Therefore it is bound by its own interest not only to sustain the mining industry, but to sustain it by rates low enough to promote its continuous expansion.

The road is bound to stand with the miners every day in the year against extortion by the Smelter trust—can't afford to do otherwise—starve if it did, and

That's the reason mining is so much steadier all over Colorado than elsewhere—got a railroad to fight its battles with the Smelter trust.

And the railroad is bound to see that the miner doesn't get left.

It is, therefore, a mistake of unreflecting minds to think the Smelter trust has things all its own way with the honest miner.

And you musn't conclude because I said the average of its values is low, that the golden San Juan has no bonanzas. It has a great many immense bonanzas—one of them (Tom Walsh's Camp Bird group) recently sold for eleven millions, but

The average of values in every large mineral field is low. Cripple Creek is one of the richest camps ever discovered but when its history is closed it is pretty sure to show that the average of values does not exceed $10 the ton. The ores of Cripple Creek are not a kind that can be concentrated. They have to be smelted or treated by the chemical processes, and, so far, they have not learned how to handle their lower grades to a profit. They have only taken out their richer ores and the average to date may run as high as $30 the ton.

Yet quite a lot of the Cripple Creek ores have run way up into the thousands per ton.

When you get ore that runs ten thousand dollars the ton, it figures up fast. When you get 100 tons of such stuff, it's worth just an even million. And there have been more than 100 tons of ten thousand dollar ore shipped altogether from Cripple Creek. It's a great camp and don't you forget it. It's greater today than ever before, and to a moral certainty it will be a great camp for the next 30 years.

But don't you go and lose your head over a little thing like that. The San Juan country, at the rate it has been going, will probably not reach the zenith of production for 300 years—and it hasn't been going so very slowly either. It is producing now, right along, ten to twelve millions a year according to the annual statements.

At that rate it will have three billions to its credit before it reaches its zenith.

Looks big in figures—$3,000,000,000.

That's more than twice as much as the total mineral production of California to date.

You want to get the right notions in your head about the San Juan country if you care to understand the probable future of Colorado as a mining state.

We are a clever people. We are the brightest and cleverest, and happiest and most prosperous people (in the lump) on top of earth. And beyond a shadow of a doubt we are the best miners in the world.

But between ourselves (this is not to be mentioned outside the family, remember) we are as ignorant as swine on many important features of our mineral resources. Our attitude toward them is that of swine toward their food—hogging everything down or trampling it into the dirt regardless of tomorrow.

That's in the lump only. We have some long-headed, thoughtful men among us who realize the extent of the wealth that nature has endowed us with and reflect upon the importance of conserving what we are unable to consume, for future generations.

The mines of Spain have been worked, and at times extensively worked. Since the early history of the great Roman empire—something over 2,500 years, that we know of. Yet the mines of Spain are not exhausted. It is still an important producer.

The mines of Colorado have been known only 43 years and in that time the state has been given up as exhausted four or five distinct times. Yet every time we have spit on our hands and taken a new clinch we have quickly increased our record of production fifty to a hundred per cent.

And of course that will go on in the same way for the next 500 years.

You must not be so unreflecting as to think that the Rio Grande railroad company has planted thirty to forty millions in track and equipment to handle the traffic of the San Juan country without some close figuring on its probable permanency.

No other mining field in America so remote and so extensive in area has shipping facilities at all comparable to it. Common sense should not allow you suppose that the owners of the Rio Grande system put their capital in the line from sentimental motives, or with the crazy expectation of making expenses by carrying a few thousand tourists in the summer season to look at the wonderful scenery. They could not expect the investment would immediately prove a very profitable one and they have encountered "delightful surprises" in that respect. But they were well advised that it was a field of assured permanence and progressive importance which it was well to occupy ahead of competitors, and so they went down in their clothes for the thirty or forty millions necessary to build and equip the 800 miles of road that encircles and penetrates it.

Unreflecting people are apt to think that the railroads and the Smelter trust have things their own way with the honest miner, but that is not true. The trust and the railroad are largely dependent on each other and each is continuously forcing the other into concessions. And as both are entirely dependent on the miner, each has to fight the miner's battle as well as its own against the other—the smelter has to keep pointing out to the railroad all the while that lower rates would enable it to handle a lot of desirable low-grade ore and the road has to continuously hammer it into the head of the smelter that lower charges for treatment on ores not specially desirable, would enable it to secure a great deal more tonnage to haul, so they end by splitting the difference and the miner gets a market for lower and lower grades of ore from year to year, and the development of the region broadens and permanency in the mining industry is secured.

And as the mining of the low grade ores, which in this region occur in enormous bodies—often fifty to sixty feet wide—increases from year to year, the number of bonanzas increase, for bonanzas, as a rule, are only rich shoots, chimneys or sections in veins the general average of which is low, but not too low to leave a profit for mining.

The San Juan country today has a greater number of bonanza mines than Cripple Creek. They don't make so great an impression on the country for a number of reasons—first, they are not like those of Cripple Creek, exclusively gold producing—second, they are not owned by stock companies whose stock is traded in on mining exchanges and it's nobody's interest to talk about them much in the newspapers—third, the bonanzas are not bunched together within a small area as in Cripple Creek and Leadville, and do not assist each other in making an impression as the mines of those camps do. They are scattered over a large area and their discovery has covered a comparatively long period—fourth, they are not as a rule such "sudden" propositions as the bonanzas of Cripple Creek. The ore bodies are larger, but the values are commonly not so astonishingly high and it takes longer to get your fortune out.

And yet when it comes to high values, if they are telling the truth about the new bonanzas near Walsh's Camp Bird—the Governor—it's rich enough and big enough to make the biggest thing ever opened in Cripple Creek (or in any other part of Colorado) look as cheap as 30 cents—a wide vein of good ore opened for 500 feet with a six-inch streak all the way that runs $40 gold the pound—$80,000 the ton. If they have got that length of such ore to a height (or depth of 100 feet) it is worth $160,000,000. Of course I don't believe they have and I cannot conscientiously ask you to believe it. It may be so, but I know one thing: they'll never get $160,000,000 out of my clothes for it till they show me.

Still, it is probably a big bonanza and the thing that makes me sick about it is that poor old John Sullivan, the locator, and as manly an Irishman as ever hit a drill (God rest his soul) begged me to buy it for him twelve years ago for $3,000. I had the money to pay for it and open it, but the $160,000,000 were not in sight then and I said him nay. Such are the chances of mining. I might be wearing a plug hat now and have pie at every meal if fortune had just tipped me the wink when poor John Sullivan begged me to buy the Governor.

That's what comes of being "a mine expert" (God bless the mark); if I had been an idiot I'd have bought it and got rich—and now of course I'm an idiot because I didn't buy it.

The Governor, the Neglected, the Probasco, the Camp Bird, the Sunnyside, the Gold King, the Virginius, the Tomboy, the Golden Fleece, the Yankee Girl, the Japan, the Guston, the group of bonanzas in Marshall basin, the group in Arastra gulch, the group at Creede, the group at Rico, the group at Ironton—except Leadville, no camp in Colorado can show a record of so many great mines as the above list in the San Juan country.

Those mines are widely separated to be sure, but they are all the product of the same distinct geological conditions and are therefore properly bunched together, just as those at Cripple Creek or those of Leadville are bunched by themselves because each camp had a distinct origin.

Throughout the whole San Juan by far the greater part of the ores are in the condition of sulphides. Those in the condition of carbonates or oxides or tellurides, are relatively unimportant, but nearly all the mines in the San Juan that have any considerable part of their value in gold have at least part of the gold "free" and recover it by amalgamation.

In Cripple Creek the ores are almost exclusively tellurides, while in Leadville they were at first, and to a great extent still are, carbonates. Neither of these makes an ore that can be concentrated by the usual processes, consequently they have to be shipped direct to the smelter or treated by some of the chemical processes. But the ores of the San Juan country are nearly all susceptible of concentration at the minimum of loss and expense, and there is an abundance of water right at hand to do it.

Sometimes two tons, sometimes twenty are concentrated into one to make a product that will bear the cost of shipping and smelting. The cost of these two items will be, reduced, of course, from period to period in the future as in the past and the cost of mining will be greatly reduced by the great tunnel systems going in from the canons to open, not a single mine only, but great groups of mines. Nearly all the mining of the San Juan will ultimately be done through deep-cutting tunnels. These require the planting of large capital in "dead work," but they ultimately reduce the cost of mining immensely and enable the handling of all the low grades of ore encountered. For present service, while the mines are worked high up on the mountains, the wire tramways facilitate the rapid handling of the ores and reduce the cost. There are scores of them in operation in the San Juan.

I said in the beginning that there is room in the golden San Juan for the profitable investment of one hundred millions in mining. That is true and when the truth of it becomes generally understood, the money, of course, will be forthcoming, perhaps not all in a lump, and better not, but it will get there. Money is always seeking a safe and profitable investment and I don't know of a place in the United States where mining can be undertaken with so perfect assurance of profit and permanency—if undertaken with good mining judgment and a sufficiency of capital. The bane of mining everywhere is too much hope of sudden bonanza values and undertaking (under the inspirations of that hope) to accomplish with $20, work that a very slight acquaintance with the multiplication table should enable any sane man to know cannot be done for less than $100.

I think the San Juan country cannot possibly reach the zenith of its production inside of 300 years, and I do not think that it can become an exhausted country within 1,000 years.

Prudently and intelligently handled, I think $100,000,000 could be invested in mining now in the San Juan with more assurance of safety, permanence and profit than in any other region of the west.

Pages From the Best Books of the Year.

THE FIRE.

From "The Hole in the Wall," By Arthur Morrison.

(By special arrangement with the publishers, McClure, Phillips & Company, New York.)

But I was to have neither time to gather my wits nor quiet to assort my emotions: for the full issue of that night was not yet. Even as we were pushing through the little crowd, and even as my grandfather parried question with answer, a new cry arose, and at the sound the crowd began to melt: for it was the cry of "Fire."

A single shout at first, and then another, and then a clamor of three together, and a beat of running feet. Men about us started off, and as we rounded the corner, one came running back in his tracks. "Cap'en Kemp, it's your house!" he cried. "Your house, Cap'en Kemp! 'The Hole in the Wall! The Hole in the Wall!"

Then was dire confusion. I was caught in a whirl of running men, and galloped and stumbled along as I might, dragging dependent from my grandfather's hand. Somewhere ahead a wavering light danced before my eyes, and there was a sudden outburst of loud cracks, as of a hundred carters' whips; and then—screams; screams without a doubt. Confusedly my mind went back to Viney's confederate, groping in the bar parlor door. What had he done? Smashed glass? Glass? It must have been the lamp; the lamp on the little table by the door, the lamp I had myself saved but 10 seconds earlier.

Now we were opposite the Hole in the Wall, and the loud cracks were joined with a roar of flame. Out it came gushing at the crevices of doors and shutters, and the corners of doors and shutters shriveled and curled to let out more, as though that bulging old wooden house were a bursting reservoir of long-pent fire that could be held in no more. And still there were the screams, hoarser and hoarser, from what part within was not to be guessed.

My grandfather stood me in a doorway, up two steps, and ran toward the court, but that was impassable. With such fearful swiftness had the fire sprung up and over the dry old timber on this side, where it had made its beginning, that already a painted board on the brick wall opposite was black and smoking and glowering red at the edges; where I stood, across the road, the air was hot and painful to the eyes. Grandfather Nat ran along the front of the house to the main door, but it was blazing and bursting, and he turned and ran into the road, with his arm across his eyes. Then, with a suddenly increased roar, flames burst tenfold in volume and number from all the ground floor, and, where a shutter fell, all within glowed a sheer red furnace. The spirit was caught at last.

And now I saw a sight that would come again in sleep months afterward, and set me screaming in my bed. The cries, which had lately died down, sprang out anew amid the roar, nearer and clearer, with a keener agony; and up in the club room, the room of the inquests—there at a window appeared the Groping Man, a dreadful figure. In no darkness now, but ringed about with bright flame I saw him: the man whose empty, sightless eye-pits I had seen scarce 12 hours before through a hole in a canvas screen. The shade was gone from over the place of the eyes, and down the seared face and among the rags of blistered skin rolled streams of horrible great tears, forced from the raw lids by scorching smoke. His clothes smoked about him as he stood—groping, groping still, he knew not whither, and his mouth opened and closed with sounds scarce human.

Grandfather Nat roared distractedly for a ladder, called to the man to jump, ran forward twice to the face of the house as though to catch him, and twice came staggering back with his hands over his face, and flying embers singeing his hair and his coat.

The blind man's blackened hands came down on the blazing sill, and leapt from the touch. Then came a great crash, with a single second's dulling of the whole blaze. For an instant the screaming, sightless, weeping face remained, and then was gone forever. The floor had fallen.

The flames went up with a redoubled roar, and now I could hold my place no longer for the heat. People were flinging water over the shutters and doors of the houses facing the fire, and from the houses adjoining furniture was being dragged in hot haste. My grandfather came and carried me a few doors farther along the street, and left me with a chandler's wife, who was out in a shawl and a man's overcoat over a huddle of flannel petticoats.

Now the fire engines came, dashing through the narrow lanes with a clamor of hoarse cries, and scattering the crowd this way and that. The Hole in the Wall was past aid, and all the work was given to save its neighbors. For some while I could distinguish my grandfather among the firemen, heaving and hauling and doing the work of three. The police were grown in numbers now, and they had cleared the street to beyond where I stood, so that I could see well enough; and in every break in the flames, in every changing shadow, I saw again the face of the Groping Man, even as I can see it now as I write.

Floor went upon floor, till at last the poor old shell fell in a heap amid a roar of shouts and a last leap of fire, leaving the brick wall of the next house crackled and black and smoking, and tagged with specks of dying flame. And then at last my grandfather, black and scorched, came and sat by me on a step, and put the breast of his coat about me.

And that was the end of the Hole in the Wall; the end of its landlord's doubts and embarrassments and dangers, and the beginning of another chapter in its history—his history and mine.

SCHOLARSHIP

(Written for the Sunday Gazette, by Mrs. S. L. Dickinson.)

The modern tendency of attending to matters near at hand, instead of those at a distance, is a desirable drift. While our ancestors denied themselves many things in order to help educate missionaries for foreign fields, we their descendants are finding work nearer home. There may well be some question regarding the best place in which to work to advantage, but the State federation of Colorado has decided where to begin some practical educational work in helping to educate the rising generation.

Last year a new committee was formed known as the "scholarship committee." The first suggestion of this work came from Mrs. Harding, the president of the State federation. The idea was to raise a fund which should be loaned to deserving and promising young women to help them continue their education. Several educational institutions in the state contributed the year's tuition or an equivalent; and one school of music in Chicago gave a scholarship to a young woman who went from Denver. This fund is designed to assist young women who are ambitious to complete some definite course and to perfect themselves in some profession. This help is not a charity; the money is to be returned as soon after the borrower becomes self-supporting as is possible; the money thus returned will again be put in circulation year after year.

Last year Mrs. Harding gave $20 and this year after the report of the committee was read, she gave the project a permanent impulse by a yearly subscription of $20. After this good example various members of the federation gave either as individuals or as representatives of their respective clubs such amounts as they could until the fund was between $300 and $400. There was unusual interest and enthusiasm in raising this money. It is expected that individuals and clubs interested in this plan will bring the amount up to $500 this year, and perhaps add as much more another year.

In watching the evolution of woman's clubs there is much that seems of questionable value and some things which seem a mere waste of time, but in raising this scholarship fund no one can doubt that it is a definite and permanent good.

It has not been deemed advisable to levy a tax on club members, but leave it to the individual clubs, to contribute as the members did who attended the State federation at Boulder. Doubtless under the skillful management of the chairman of the scholarship committee, Mrs. Harding, the scholarship fund will become one of the permanent institutions of the state.

General Lee's Socks.

The discipline of General Lee's socks was an "institution" peculiar to our hospital. Mrs. Lee, is well known, spent most of her time in making gloves and socks for the soldiers. And she gave me, at one time, several pairs of General Lee's old socks, so darned that we saw they had been well worn by our hero. We kept these socks to apply to the feet of those laggard "old soldiers" who were suspected of preferring the "luxury" of hospital life to the activity of the field. And such was the effect of the application of these warlike socks that even a threat of it had the result of sending a man to his regiment who had lingered months in inactivity. It came to be a standing joke in the hospital, infinitely enjoyed by the men. If a poor wretch was out of his bed over a week, he would be threatened with "General Lee's socks;" and through this means some most obstinate cases were cured. Four of the most determined rheumatic patients, who had resisted scarifying of the limbs, and what was worse, the smallest and thinnest of diets, were sent to their regiments and did good service afterwards. With these men the socks had to be left on several hours, amidst shouts of laughter from the "assistants" showing that though men may withstand pain and starvation they succumb directly to ridicule.—(Emily V. Mason, in the October Atlantic.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1902.

Published Every Thursday

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE RESULT IN COLORADO.

THE RESULT in Colorado is substantially as predicted in yesterday morning's Gazette, and the entire Republican ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 5,500 to 12,000.

The result is one of the greatest victories ever achieved by the Republican party in the state. The campaign was conducted upon less money than the campaign of any party has been conducted in the state for the past 12 years, and no party ever conducted a campaign with cleaner methods.

The sweeping Republican victory in Colorado means that if the Republicans elected to office on Tuesday shall faithfully carry out their platform and personal pledges the state will remain permanently in the Republican column, and the Gazette believes from the character of men who were elected to office that such will be the aim and ambition of every one of them.

Much credit is due Chairman Fairley of the Republican state committee for the skill, patience, patriotism and devotion which he has shown in the campaign, as well as Chairman Lowry of the Arapahoe county committee, Chairman Chambers of the El Paso county committee, and the various other county chairmen throughout the state.

The Gazette feels especially gratified at the result because it is the only Republican paper in Colorado with a state circulation that consistently and persistently advocated the Republican state ticket and the Republican state platform, and the only paper that at all times predicted Republican success.

Too much credit cannot be given the local Republican press of the state for the splendid support which it gave the ticket, and it is needless to say that without such support success would have been impossible.

THE ELECTION RESULT IN THE NATION.

THE REPUBLICAN victories throughout the United States demonstrate anew the popularity of President Roosevelt's administration.

Every important Republican state of two years ago has gone Republican this year, and the Republican majority in the house will be at least 23, and the senate will remain Republican by a slightly increased majority.

This result assures permanent prosperity to the country and the carrying into effect of the progressive industrial policies of the Republican party.

This being an off year, the Democratic party had a right to presume that it would stand a show of carrying some of the important Republican states, and possibly of controlling the lower house of congress, for such had been the experience in the past; but since the panic of 1893 the American people have decided that they do not care to try any more political experiments of the Democratic type, and that the present prosperous condition of the country is good enough for them.

THE CAUSES OF SUCCESS IN EL PASO COUNTY.

THROUGHOUT the progress of the political contest that has been so happily closed the Gazette has had supreme confidence in the Republican sentiment of the people of this state and especially of those of El Paso county. The rallying cry of the Republicans of the state has been "Colorado IS a Republican state," and in Colorado Springs this has always been accompanied by the strong belief in the strength and genuineness of the Republican faith of the people of El Paso county.

What held the Republicans of this county in line in the dark days of Fusionism was a sincere confidence that the Republican party of the nation might be trusted to follow the lines of enlightened common sense and that its political wisdom would be sufficient to meet and to surmount any obstacles that might be encountered.

The events of recent years have made this more and more apparent to the residents of El Paso county.

The magnificent success of the national administrations of McKinley and Roosevelt, persisting through the war against Spain and through the triumphant solution of all the difficulties growing out of that war and finally meeting with new and unexpected demonstration in the settlement by President Roosevelt of the anthracite coal strike, afforded the proof of the Republican confidence and an ever-increasing volume of argument for the appeal to the intelligent citizens.

And at the same time the increasing folly and failures of Fusionism, culminating in a series of political crimes that have been a source of amazement as well as of indignation to the people of the state, have swept back into the Republican ranks all those who formerly gave their adherence to the party, and with them a host of honest Democrats and other partisans and independent voters who make the public interest and honor their chief concern.

It is not the Republican name that is the cause of this record-breaking Republican victory in El Paso county, but the magnificent record of the Republican national administration as contrasted with the misgovernment of the Fusion-Democracy of the state.

And El Paso county is today the banner Republican county of the state, not because its people are most narrowly committed to the support of any particular political party, but on the contrary because in this county, as in no other community of the state, the people are at all times ready to act independently of any political control and are free from any political dictation in doing what they consider to be for the best interests of the city, the state and the nation.

We trust and believe that the recent magnificent victory is but the beginning of a long series of similar events, and that the Republican banner may long be carried by this county at the head of the triumphant Republican hosts of this state.

This may be confidently expected so long as the control of the party affairs remains where it now is, in the hands of the people. These can be trusted to do the right thing at the right time.

But it is well for all Republicans to bear in mind that the local conditions that have resulted in so great a victory are exactly the ones that will quickly turn public sentiment against the party if it should at any time fall into the control of selfish or corrupt bosses or prove untrue to the interests of the people.

EXPOSE THE FRAUDS IN DENVER.

NO EFFORT should be spared to fully uncover the election frauds in Denver, and to make certain that no person profits by such frauds. There has been a great deal of talk from party organizations and from disinterested people about registration and election day frauds in the city of Denver, and it is to be sincerely hoped that such charges will not be allowed to idly die out.

The Gazette does not approve of unusual proceedings of any kind in dealing with this matter, but, through regular and legal channels, prosecutions should be instituted to bring to justice any and all persons who were engaged in any such frauds, and contests should be instituted to prevent any person holding office as a result of such frauds.

THE GAZETTE ELECTION RETURNS.

THE ORGAN of the gang in this city is unhappy because no one has paid any attention to it for the past few months and has scarcely been aware of its existence.

Last night it vented its pent-up spleen in a silly and malicious assertion that the Gazette had made the claim of election results not warranted by the facts.

The Gazette's election returns were the most reliable of any received by any newspaper in the state election night, and the Gazette had by far the best and most accurate estimate of any of the morning daily papers. It based its returns largely upon the figures as furnished to it by Chairman Fairley of the Republican state committee, and the official statement of his committee, as published in the Gazette Wednesday morning, was in excess of the pluralities given by the Gazette itself.

On this occasion as on all others it does not require any argument to demonstrate the fact that the Gazette is the only progressive, reliable and genuine newspaper published in Colorado Springs.

Local pride had considerable to do with the result in Colorado Springs. The last successful Republican state chairman was Hon. Irving Howbert of this city, and the local Republicans felt an added measure of confidence and enthusiasm under the leadership of Mr. D. B. Fairley this year. Mr. Brooks' splendid campaign as a congressional candidate was also an important element of the local situation. The people of this city very promptly rallied to his support and resolved to give him a vote that would be an unquestionable local indorsement. It is now the unanimous wish of Colorado Springs voters that Mr. Brooks may make as good a congressman as he has made a candidate.

ROOSEVELT VS. BRYAN.

How has Roosevelt served the public?
Member of the New York Legislature,
Police Commissioner in New York,
Member of the Civil Service Commission,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy,
Lieutenant Colonel of the Rough Riders,
Governor of New York,
Vice President of the United States,
President of the United States.
What has Bryan done for the nation?
Served a term or two in Congress.
What has he done for his party?
Divided it and led it to defeat.
What has he done for himself?
Made a fortune out of politics.

The contrast in public service rendered by these two young men is both ludicrous and pitiable.

There can be no real comparison.

They are the leaders of their respective parties.

They are typical of the parties which they represent.

The one is a trained public servant:

The other is an office seeker.

The one acts:

The other talks.

The one is all performance:

The other is all promise.

The one grasps an opportunity and does something definite:

The other tells what he would do, if he got the chance.

The one knows that Americans are a nation of intelligent, free men, proud of their position in the world, confident in their ability to take care of themselves, and able to solve every problem of national welfare as it arises:

The other pretends that they are poor industrial slaves, incompetent to protect their liberties.

The one settles the coal strike;

The other tries to stir up class hatred.

The one grapples with live problems:

The other harps on dead issues.

The one attends strenuously to business:

The other stands on the street corner and shouts out his patent cure-alls.

The one guides the ship of state with a master hand:

The other waves his false lights up and down to draw her into the shoals and quicksand.

Among all our presidents from Washington down, no more able, forceful or masterful personality than Roosevelt has occupied the executive chair. His administration is already an epoch making one. Colorado can share in its glory by electing the Republican ticket at the coming election and sending a congressional delegation to Washington in harmony with the Roosevelt policies, or she can fritter away her influence on national legislation by electing three Democratic congressmen.

She can line up with Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois, or she can continue to be classed with South Carolina and Arkansas.

She can be a Roosevelt state instead of a Bryan state.

The startling contrast in the relative success and achievements of these two representative young men should convince a majority of the voters of Colorado that a live, active, wideawake Republican leader, like President Roosevelt, is the man to follow.

THE WORK OF THE NEXT CONGRESS.

WHEN ONE considers the importance of the work done by congress in the last few years, the questions now pending for settlement appear to be small and trivial. The great events of the Spanish-American war, and the important legislation growing out of them have already become a part of the national history. Puerto Rico and Hawaii are permanently annexed to this country, Cuba has been constituted as an independent and self-governing republic, the revolt in the Philippines has been crushed, and an orderly civil government tending steadily toward local self-rule has been established. Congress has acted upon the transisthmian canal, and the matter is now in the hands of the president with full authority to act. The American army has been reorganized in a manner that makes it easily adaptable to the country's needs, and other important matters have been discussed and satisfactorily determined by the Republicans of the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh congresses.

But while the most important and the most vexatious questions that have been before congress since the close of the civil war have been happily determined, there is yet much of importance to engage the attention of the short session of the Fifty-seventh congress and of the new congress whose constituent members were chosen at yesterday's election.

The tariff again resumes its old place in the front rank of American political discussion, and a large part of the Congressional Record will be filled with speeches upon this subject. Tariff revision rather than tariff reform is the question of the day. The old contention of the Democrats in favor of a tariff for revenue only or for absolute free trade now commands the support of no more than an inconsiderable fraction of the American people. There may be some congressmen who will be willing to talk up for the Cleveland theory, but they will not exercise any considerable influence upon the forthcoming legislation.

At the other extreme there is a comparatively small group of extreme protectionists who are in favor of leaving the tariff exactly as it is, and who would like to have it increased even more on certain articles.

But the main line of discussion will come upon a revision of the tariff, and there will be found the utmost diversity of opinion in regard to the schedules that should be adopted. To a considerable degree this discussion is a selfish one. Every manufacturer is desirous of securing a high rate upon his own products, and of obtaining his raw materials at the lowest possible price. Each is firmly resolved that if the tariff is to be modified the reduction ought to come upon some other article than that in which he is directly interested. It is out of this condition, rather than from any general belief in the perfection of the present schedule, that will come the strength of the party that is in favor of letting well enough alone.

On the other hand, there will be a strong demand in favor of reaching the trusts through the tariff. It can easily be demonstrated that the trusts are not dependent upon the tariff. There are trusts in articles on the free list. There are trusts in free trade England. Some very highly protected articles are produced and sold under the freest competition. To destroy the trusts through the tariff would be to destroy all the industries of the country, trusts included. But the demand for a discrimination in the tariff against trust-made articles is a strong one, and it is made by Republicans as well as by Democrats. This is one of the serious questions that congress will have to decide, and the result can be predicted with no degree of certainty.

Another strong element in favor of tariff revision will be composed of those congressmen who favor the reciprocity idea. The object of the present tariff is two-fold. It raises the revenue necessary to carry on the national government, and at the same time it affords a protection that tends to keep the American wage scale above that of European countries. The advocates of a tariff for reciprocity urge that a third element may be safely introduced, and that the tariff schedule may be so arranged as to stimulate and promote American trade with foreign countries, without serious injury to the other two objects of the American tariff.

A third element toward tariff revision will be found in the advocates of special concessions to the sugar and tobacco growers of Cuba. This is not reciprocity in the true sense of the word, but it is rather an attempt to discharge an assumed national obligation, incurred as a result of diplomatic negotiations with Cuba, at the expense of the beet and tobacco growers of the United States. The matter is one of comparatively small importance, and it is being urged with a force quite out of proportion to its real consequences. It is pretty thoroughly demonstrated that the beet sugar industry of Colorado and the west will continue to grow and prosper even if concessions are made to Cuban sugar, and on the other hand, it has been pretty clearly shown that the existence of the Cuban republic and the prosperity of the Cuban people do not depend upon American tariff concessions for the benefit of the sugar trust.

Outside of the tariff question possibly the most time will be given to the discussion of financial and banking legislation. The advocates of the single gold standard and of the control of the national currency by private corporations are compelled to admit at every step the inadequacy and shortcomings of their financial system. But the country is thoroughly committed to the single gold standard, and we may expect for many years to come a succession of legislative flounderings in the effort to reach solid ground that does not exist. Possibly as a final result of these experiments, a satisfactory solution may be reached, but nothing of the sort is in sight, and no good can be accomplished at the present time by the efforts of a hopeless minority to tell how much better it would have done things if conditions had been different.

Outside of the tariff and the finances, there is comparatively little of great importance to engage the attention of the coming congress.

The work of the recent past has been well done. Great measures have been thoroughly discussed, and the results of those discussions have been enacted into law. The next few years will be a period of trial of legislation already enacted, and congress will not again be called upon to consider such important questions until some new national crisis arises similar in importance to that of the war against Spain.

AN EXPERT WATER ENGINEER.

NO INDIVIDUAL capitalist or private company having property valued at several millions of dollars and requiring a high degree of expert knowledge for its construction, maintenance and development would think it wise or possible to get along without the services of an expert possessing the highest degree of technical skill and a large experience in the management of that particular kind of property.

We do not see that public business should be conducted upon any different principles from those that are considered to be essential to the conduct of well ordered private affairs.

Mayor Robinson's suggestion made to the city council on Monday evening is characterized by good sense, good business ideas and a regard for the public welfare that is not always met with among public officials.

There is nothing reasonable or economical in the notion that the superintendence of the Colorado Springs water system should be intrusted to local politicians, elected according to the fluctuations of local politics. And there is neither sense nor economy in the idea that the construction and extension of such an important and highly valuable water system should be intrusted either to a city engineer of limited experience and training, and serving for a small salary, or to a water committee of the city council, or to a combination of city engineer, council and water superintendent.

The great majority of the people of Colorado Springs are of the opinion that the present system of management for the water works operates to the public satisfaction only under the most exceptional circumstances. The dissatisfaction is not so much against the present officials as against the system. Public opinion is, we believe, already committed to a change, and the important question is, what change is most advisable and most advantageous.

It is assumed by some who have not looked into the matter carefully, that the water system may safely be intrusted to the care of a board of prominent citizens not chosen for political reasons, and not subject to removal for political causes. If such a board could be secured, and if they were willing to devote a large part of their time to the public service without the compensation that they would receive for similar work elsewhere, this might be a satisfactory arrangement, but the difficulties in the way of the selection and the continuance of such a board are so great that the practical result of a trial of this system would be very likely to be no improvement over the old.

On the other hand, the appointment of an expert engineer as recommended by Mayor Robinson, owing his appointment to the official representatives of the people, and responsible to them, but not subject to removal for slight or partisan reasons, would approach very closely to the business methods approved by the largest and best directed corporations of the country. The work would be well done, because the man in charge would be competent through training and experience, and his professional reputation would be involved in the accomplishment of satisfactory results. The location and construction of reservoirs, the securing of additional sources of supply, and the arrangement of the distributing system are constantly involving problems for which the highest degree of technical knowledge is required, and it is very much better for the city to have an expert engineer constantly in its employ than it is to take chances on getting the services of a competent man at the time when his advice is most required.

It should not be forgotten that Colorado Springs is an exceptional city in that it owns its own water system, and that system one which is of great value and which has already required a large amount of engineering skill, and which is likely to demand even more for the future. Certainly no private corporation owning our system and supplying this city with water, and intending to undertake the task of providing for the needs of this community would try to get along without an expert engineer.

Mayor Robinson's suggestion ought to receive the very careful consideration of the council, and some such plan as has been suggested by him would certainly be for the interests of the people.

The Denver and Northwestern is not to have a monopoly in railway building in Colorado. Both the Rock Island and the Burlington are planning for important extensions.

Colorado's Australian ballot system has its good points, but getting the votes counted promptly isn't one of them.

For the moment we don't remember the name of candidates or parties in Puerto Rico, but the island went American for the first time in its history.

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Gazette Gayeties

FAREWELL TO SUMMER.

Goodbye to summer! To its sweets, farewell!
Alas that such a beauteous one should die!
The rustling leaves now sound her last sad knell,
And buried with her, all her dear flowers lie.

Farewell to summer! To each well-loved bird
That, perched upon some bough, in gladness trills;
Farewell, alas, to verdant leaves wind-stirred;
Farewell to stream-songs—and the ice-man's bills!

Goodbye, sweet blossoms crowning wildwood plants;
No more the brown thrush in his bramble sings;
Farewell to soft skies—and the white duck pants;
To balmy zephyrs—and mosquito stings!

Ah, adios, each dear, romantic place!
Goodbye to all the gladsome wild beast cries!
Farewell to fair flowers—and to sun-peeled face;
To wind-harp music—and the fisher's lies!

Adieu, sweet rose, that erstwhile didst unfurl
Thy dainty petals from yon thick-grown hedge;
Farewell, alas, to the gay shirt-waist girl;
Farewell, likewise, to Love's false summer pledge!

Goodbye, fair summer! To each bird and flow'r;
To all thy sweets that memory holds dear;
Farewell, farewell! For lo! it is the hour
Of our undoing—for the coal-man's here!

There's a musician in Chicago who, it is said, "plays in a dream." We distinctly recall several (and then some) musicians who were apparently playing in a nightmare.

"The only solace in my grief is the knowledge that my son died nobly, on the field of battle."
"What was his college?"

You can worship your bloomin' heroes,
Their glorious deeds parade;
But here's to the man who brought to pass
The parking of North Cascade!

"Maude says she doesn't believe in wearing short skirts."
"Neither would I, if I were Maude."

It is reported that one William Jennings Bryan is trying to induce people to settle in Canada. Doubtless he would receive the everlasting gratitude of divers people in this country if he would only induce some people here to settle.

Weary Willie—Say, Dusty, I had a awful dream las' night.
Dusty Rhodes—Wot wus it?
"Thought I went to sleep in a box-car."
"Not'in' bad about dat."
But de car wus filled wit lime—an' it wus worse 'n a hot bath."
—J. W. W.

Is Bible Reading Neglected?
(New York Sun.)

A woman, still a young woman, in Tiffin, O., has read the bible through 33 times in 23 years. The practice of reading the whole of the bible every year used to be common enough. In Scotland and in New England almost every household had at least one bible reader. The language of daily life was full of conscious or unconscious quotations from the book. Old men and placid old women were forever reading the bible. Children were familiar with it. Every memory was enriched by that oriental imagery and noble English. But those were narrow days. People have tons of novels now. We might almost say that novels are written even by folks who can't write. So in this age of "culture" the bible is neglected.

The "higher" criticism and the lower kind of writing have thrust it out; and wise youths speak of it pityingly and patronizingly or recommend it for its folklore. Some of them are deep in Ibsen and revere Maeterlinck, but how many of them know the Nineteenth Psalm? They can spout Omar Khayyam, but Ecclesiastes is unknown to them. They have read books about Nietzsche, and they don't know Isaiah and Job. Yet without the New Testament there would have been no Tolstoi. They might be interested in tracing the sources of the "masters" of today.

Kansas as the Garden of Eden.
(Kansas City Star.)

A belated inference by the New York World, based on the discovery of a prehistoric skull near Lansing, is to the effect that the cranium might have belonged to Adam and that Kansas was the original Eden. The evidences that Kansas was the garden in which the Lord placed Adam and Eve to dress and keep it are much more direct and conclusive than the shadowy speculation advanced by the World. The Lansing skull may not be nearly as old as Eden, and it may belong to a Kansas pioneer who fell in the great war to prevent the extension of slavery in the territories. The scientists may talk about the antiquity of this grim relic and pretend to identify it as belonging to the age of the cliff dwellers or mound builders, but there is really no assurance that the skull did not enshrine the brain of an early contemporary of James Legate or John Speer.

While all the speculations about the skull are purely problematical, the Eden theory of Kansas is not in the least visionary or far-fetched. Kansas need not have been a whit fresher and lovelier in the dawn of creation than it is today to have made it a paradise fit for the occupation of the parents of the race as they came from the hand of God. The soil then, as now, was probably equal to the production of all manner of fruits, and the four rivers spoken of in Genesis which went out from the garden may have been the Kaw, the Cottonwood, the Neosho and the Marais des Cynges. The serpent which tempted Eve may have been a bull snake, an ophidian which is quite persuasive as to the arrangement of its spots and colors, and which possesses no venom to excite feminine repulsion.

The skull found at Lansing is wholly foreign to the question of the original state and purpose of Kansas, but the proofs are obvious that it might have been the first paradise of man and it certainly fulfills that function today to thousands of the sons and daughters of Adam.

The Credit Given the President.
(Springfield Republican.)

There has been, happily, very little captious fault-finding among the president's political opponents because of the credit which he has gained in the public mind through the settlement of the coal strike. Mr. Bryan himself, who nowadays is sometimes less amiable in his criticisms of other men than he used to be, has said in his Nebraska campaigning that the president deserves credit for the final success of his intervention, and in saying that Mr. Bryan spoils a part of the speech he had been delivering up to last week.

If one were to analyze carefully the recent situation it would appear, of course, that the most powerful influences in compelling the surrender by the operators was, first, the utter failure of the 10,000 Pennsylvania militia to bring about an adequate resumption of mining, after a week's service in the coal fields, and, second, the growing pressure of public opinion which was becoming too much for mortals to resist. Into the rolling up of that irresistible sentiment many forces entered, conspicuous among them, in the end, being the swiftly-advancing popularity of the socialistic remedy of federal ownership and also the scathing Boston speech of Richard Olney, which came at the psychological moment.

Yet, after all has been said along this line, the fact remains that the president did more than any one else to open the way for and facilitate a settlement by his personal intervention. In this Governor Crane was his mentor, and the final persuading force with president and cabinet. When the time came for the operators to concede arbitration the act was made all the easier by the fact that they could do it through the president of the United States, who had become the special representative of the interests of the whole people. This case has a certain resemblance to that of a general whose army has won a battle. Does the general deserve any credit for the victory? This parallel may be carried too far, yet it is apparent that the president now deserves credit, at least commensurate with the loss of prestige he would have sustained had his intervention been followed by no good results. As he incurred a very serious political and even personal risk in taking up the case at all, so he must be awarded no little credit for the happy outcome.

This is the theory of opportunity, risk and credit worked out in civil life. And the people of all parties appear to have seen and felt the reasonableness of it application in the president's case.

Was Bryan's Printer Wrong?

(Goodwin's Weekly.)

Mr. Bryan has not been very long in editorial harness, but he has learned how impotent and helpless a typographical error can make, for the time being at least, even a candidate for the presidency of the United States. A circular was recently sent out from the office of the Commoner which read as follows:

"It is my intention to discuss through the Commoner, from a Democratic standpoint, all questions of public importance, and to use the Democratic party for mercenary purposes."

It is said that when Mr. Bryan read the foregoing, he, being orthodox and in good standing, and not permitted to swear, looked anxiously about him, eager to find some lay member who might, approximately, do the subject justice. What he wrote, or what he thought he wrote, was the subjoined:

"It is my intention to discuss through the Commoner, from a Democratic standpoint, all questions of importance and to use the paper's influence to thwart the plans of those who would use the Democratic party for mercenary purposes."

The trouble came from using the word use twice, the word being nearly in the same place in each line. Nine out of every 10 compositors will, under such an arrangement, invariably drop a line.

But really, considering Mr. Bryan's work for the past five years, was the version so very bad?

"Poverty is uncomfortable, as I can testify," said James A. Garfield, "but nine times out of ten the best thing that can happen to a young man is to be tossed overboard and compelled to sink or swim. In all my acquaintance I have never known a man to be drowned who was worth the saving." (Success.

The Dealings of Captain Sharkey With Stephen Craddock

.....BY.....
A. CONAN DOYLE

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CAREENING was a very necessary operation for the old pirate, Captain Sharkey, in the heyday of his powers long ago. It was impossible to retain his sailing qualities unless he periodically—once a year, at the least—cleared his vessel's bottom from the long, trailing plants and crusting barnacles which gather so rapidly in the tropical seas.

During the weeks which were thus occupied the ship was, of course, defenseless; but, on the other hand, she was unapproachable by anything heavier than an empty hull, the place for careening was chosen with an eye to secrecy, so that there was no great danger.

So secure did the captains feel, that it was not uncommon for them, at such times, to leave their ships under a sufficient guard and to start off in the long-boat, either upon a sporting expedition or, more frequently, upon a visit to some outlying town, where they turned the heads of the women by their swaggering gallantry, or broached pipes of wine in the market square, with a threat to pistol all who would not drink with them.

There was one pirate, however, who never crossed even the skirts of civilization, and that was the sinister Sharkey of the bark Happy Delivery. It may have been from his morose and solitary temper, or, as is more probable, that he knew his name upon the coast was such that outraged humanity would, against all odds, have thrown themselves upon him, but never once did he show himself in a settlement.

When his ship was laid up he would leave her under the charge of Ned Galloway her New England quartermaster, and would take long voyages in his boat, sometimes, it was said, for the purpose of burying his share of the plunder and sometimes to shoot the wild oxen of Hispaniola, which, when dressed and barbecued, provided provisions for his next voyage. In the latter case the bark would come round to some prearranged spot to pick him up and take on board what he had shot.

There had always been a hope in the islands that Sharkey might be taken on one of these occasions, and at last there came news to Kingston which seemed to justify an attempt upon him. It was brought by an elderly logwood cutter who had fallen into the pirate's hands and in some freak of drunken benevolence had been allowed to get away with nothing worse than a slit nose and a drubbing. His account was recent and definite. The Happy Delivery was careening at Torbec, on the southwest of Hispaniola. Sharkey, with four men, was buccaneering on the outlying island of La Vache. The blood of a hundred murdered crews was calling out for vengeance, and now at last it seemed as if it might not call in vain.

Sir Edward Compton, the high-nosed, red-faced governor, sitting in solemn conclave with the commandant and the head of the council, was sorely puzzled in his mind as to how he should use this chance. There was no man-of-war nearer than Jamestown, and she was a clumsy old flyboat which could neither overhaul the pirate on the seas nor reach her in a shallow inlet. There were forts and artillerymen both at Kingston and Port Royal, but no soldiers available for an expedition.

A private venture might be fitted out—and there were many who had a blood feud with Sharkey—but what could a private venture do? The pirates were numerous and desperate. As to taking Sharkey and his four companions, that, of course, would be easy if they could get at them; but how were they to get at them on a large, well-wooded island like La Vache? A reward was offered to whoever could find a solution, and that brought a man to the front who had a singular plan, and was himself prepared to carry it out.

Stephen Craddock had been that most formidable person, the Puritan gone wrong. Sprung from a decent Salem family, his ill doing seemed to be a recoil from the austerity of their religion, and he brought to vice all the physical strength and energy with which the virtues of his ancestors had endowed him. He was ingenious, fearless and exceedingly tenacious of purpose, so that when he was still young his name became notorious upon the American coast.

As a slaver, and even, as it was hinted, as a pirate, he had left an evil name behind him in the Bight of Benin. Finally he had returned to Jamaica with a considerable fortune, and had settled down to a life of somber dissipation. This was the man, gaunt, austere and dangerous, who now waited upon the governor with a plan for the extirpation of Sharkey.

Sir Edward received him with little enthusiasm, for in spite of some rumors of conversion and reformation, he had always regarded him as an infected sheep who might taint the whole of his little flock.

"You came here to speak of Sharkey, Master Craddock," said he.

"The man Sharkey is a vessel of wrath," said Craddock. "His wicked horn has been exalted over-long, and it is borne in upon me that if I can cut him off and utterly destroy him it will be a goodly deed, and one which may atone for many backslidings in the past. A plan has been given to me whereby I may encompass his destruction."

The governor was keenly interested, for there was a grim and practical air about the man's freckled face which showed that he was in earnest. After all, he was a seaman and a fighter, and, if it were true that he was eager to atone for his past, no better man could be chosen for the business.

"This will be a dangerous task, Master Craddock," said he. "What was your plan?"

"You have heard that Sharkey's bark, Happy Delivery, came from this very port of Kingston?"

"It belonged to Mr. Codrington, and it was taken by Sharkey, who scuttled his own sloop and moved into her because she was faster," said Sir Edward.

"Yes; but it may be that you have never heard that Mr. Codrington has a sister ship, the White Rose, which lies even now in the harbor, and which is so like the pirate that if it were not for a white paint line none could tell them apart."

"Ah! and what of that?" asked the governor keenly, with the air of one who is just on the edge of an idea.

"By the help of it this man shall be delivered into our hands."

"And how?"

"I will paint out the streak upon the White Rose and make it in all things like the Happy Delivery. Then I will set said for the island of La Vache, where this man is slaying wild oxen. When he sees me he will surely mistake me for his own vessel, which he is awaiting, and he will come on board to his own undoing."

It was a simple plan and yet it seemed to the governor that it might be effective. Without hesitation he gave Craddock permission to carry it out and to take any steps he liked in order to further the object which he had in view. Sir Edward was not very sanguine, for many attempts had been made upon Sharkey, and their results had shown that he was as cunning as he was ruthless. But this gaunt Puritan with the evil record was cunning and ruthless, also.

Haste was, above all things, necessary, for upon any day the careening might be finished, and the pirates out at sea once more. But there was not very much to do and there were many willing hands to do it, so the second day saw the White Rose beating out for the open sea. There were many seamen in the port who knew the lines and rig of the pirate bark, and not one of them could see the slightest difference in this counterfeit. Her white side line had been painted out, her masts and yards were smoked to give them the dingy appearance of the weather-beaten rover, and a large diamond-shaped patch was let into her foretopsail.

Her crews were volunteers, many of them being men who had sailed with Stephen Craddock before. The mate, Joshua Hird, an old slaver, had been his accomplice in many voyages, and came now at the bidding of his chief.

The avenging bark sped across the Caribbean sea, and on the fifth day they were at anchor in the Bay of Tortoises, at the island of La Vache, where Sharkey and his four men had been hunting. It was a well-wooded place, with the palms and underwood growing down to the thin crescent of silver sand which skirted the shore. They had hoisted the black flag and the red pennant, but no answer came from the shore. Craddock strained his eyes, hoping every instant to see a boat shoot out to them with Sharkey seated in the sheets. But the night passed away, and a day and yet another night, without any sign of the men whom they were endeavoring to trap. It looked as if they were already gone.

On the second morning Craddock went ashore in search of some proof whether Sharkey and his men were still upon the island. What he found reassured him greatly. Close to the shore was a boucan of green wood, such as was used for preserving the meat, and a great store of barbecued strips of ox flesh was hung upon lines all around it. The pirate ship had not taken off her provisions, and, therefore, the hunters were still upon the island.

Why had they not shown themselves? Was it that they had detected that this was not their own ship? Or was it that they were hunting in the interior of the island,



AMID A SPATTER OF PISTOL BULLETS HE HAD SPRUNG HE BULWARKS.

and were not on the lookout for the ship yet? Craddock was still hesitating between the two alternatives, when a Carib Indian came down with information. The pirates were in the island, he said, and their camp was a day's march from the sea. They had stolen his wife, and the marks of their stripes were still pink upon his brown back. Their enemies were his friends, and he would lead them to where they lay.

Craddock could not have asked for anything better; so early next morning, with a small party armed to the teeth, he set off under the guidance of the Carib. All day they struggled through brushwood and clambered over rocks, pushing their way further and further into the desolate heart of the island. Here and there they found traces of the hunters, the bones of a slain ox, or the marks of feet in a morass, and once, toward evening, it seemed to some of them that they heard the distant rattle of guns.

That night they spent under the trees, and pushed on again with the earliest light. About noon they came to the huts of bark, which, the Carib told them, were the camp of the hunters, but they were silent and deserted. No doubt their occupants were away at the hunt, and would return in the evening, so Craddock and his men lay in ambush in the brushwood around them. But no one came, and another night was spent in the forest. Nothing more could be done, and it seemed to Craddock that after the two days' absence it was time that he returned to his ship once more.

The return journey was less difficult, as they had already blazed a path for themselves. Before evening they found themselves once more at the Bay of Palms and saw their ship riding at anchor where they had left her. Their boat and oars had been hauled up among the bushes, so they launched it and pulled out to the bark.

No luck, then!" cried Joshua Hird, the mate, looking down with a pale face from the poop.

"His camp was empty, but he may come down to us yet," said Craddock, with his hand on the ladder.

Somebody upon the deck began to laugh. "I think," said the mate, "that these men had better stay in the boat."

"Why so?"

"If you will come aboard, sir, you will understand it." He spoke in a curious, hesitating fashion.

The blood flushed to Craddock's gaunt face.

"How is this, Master Hird?" he cried, springing up the side. "What mean you by giving orders to my boat's crew?"

But as he passed over the bulwarks, with one foot upon the deck and one knee upon the rail, a tow-bearded man, whom he had never before observed aboard his vessel, grabbed suddenly at his pistol. Craddock clutched at the fellow's wrist, but at the same instant his mate snatched the cutlass from his side.

"What roguery is this?" shouted Craddock, looking furiously around him. But the crew stood in little knots about the deck, laughing and whispering among themselves, without showing any desire to go to his assistance. Even in that hurried glance Craddock noticed that they were dressed in the most singular manner, with long riding coats, full-skirted velvet gowns and colored ribbons at their knees, more like men of fashion than seamen.

As he looked at their grotesque figures he struck his brow with his clenched fist to be sure that he was awake. The deck seemed to be much dirtier than when he had left it, and there were strange, sun-blackened faces turned upon him from every side. Not one of them did he know save only Joshua Hird. Had the ship been captured in his absence? Were these Sharkey's men who were around him? At the thought he broke furiously away and tried to climb over to his boat, but a dozen hands were on him in an instant and he was pushed aft through the open door of his own cabin.

And it was all different to the cabin which he had left. The floor was different, the ceiling was different, the furniture was different. His had been plain and austere. This was sumptuous and yet dirty, hung with rare velvet curtains splashed with wine stains and paneled with costly woods which were pocked with pistol marks.

On the table was a great chart of the Caribbean sea, and beside it, with compasses in his hand, sat a clean-shaven, pale-faced man, with a fur cap and a claret-colored coat of damask. Craddock turned white under his freckles as he looked upon the long, thin, high-nostriled nose and the red-rimmed eyes which were turned upon him with the fixed humorous gaze of the master player who has left his opponent without a move.

"Sharkey!" cried Craddock.

Sharkey's thin lips opened and he broke into his high, sniggering laugh.

"You fool!" he cried, and, leaning over, he stabbed Craddock's shoulder again and again with his compasses. "You poor, dull-witted fool, would you match yourself against me. Now, Craddock, you know where you are. You are aboard my ship, the Happy Delivery, and you lie at my mercy. I knew you for a stout seaman, you rogue, before you took to this longshore canting. Your hands then were no cleaner than my own. Will you sign articles, as your mate has done, and join us, or shall I heave you over to follow your ship's company?"

"Where is my ship?" asked Craddock.

"Scuttled in the bay."

"And the hands?"

"In the bay, too."

"Then I'm for the bay also."

"Hook him and heave him over," said Sharkey.

Many rough hands had dragged Craddock out upon deck, and Galloway, the quartermaster, had already drawn his hanger to cripple him, when Sharkey came hurrying from his cabin with an eager face.

We can do better with the hound!" he cried. "Sink me if it is not a rare plan. Throw him into the sailroom with the irons on, and do you come here, quartermaster, that I may tell you what I have in my mind."

So Craddock, bruised and wounded in soul and body, was thrown into the dark sailroom, so fettered that he could not stir hand or foot.

"Here's rum and biscuits," said the voice of his late mate. "It's at the risk of my life, Master Craddock, that I bring them to you."

"It was you who trapped me and caught me as in a snare!" cried Craddock. "How shall you answer for what you have done?"

"What I did I did with the point of a knife between my bladebones."

"God forgive you for a coward, Joshua Hird. How came you into their hands?"

"Why, Master Craddock, the pirate ship came back from its careening upon the very day that you left us. They laid us aboard, and short-handed as we were, with the best of the men ashore with you, we could offer but a poor defense. Some were cut down, and they were the happiest. The others were killed afterward. As to me, I saved my life by signing on with them."

"And they scuttled my ship?"

They scuttled her, and then Sharkey and his men, who had been watching us from the brushwood, came off to the ship. His mainyard had been cracked and fished last voyage, so he had suspicions of us, seeing that ours was whole. Then he thought of laying the same trap for you which you had set for him."

Craddock groaned.

"How came I not to see that fished mainyard?" he muttered. "But whither are we bound?"

"We are running north and west."

"North and west! Then we are heading back toward Jamaica."

All that night and the next day the Happy Delivery ran before the easterly trades, and Stephen Craddock lay in the dark of the sailroom working patiently at his wrist irons. One he had slipped off at the cost of broken and bleeding knuckles, but, do what he would, he could not free the other, and his ankles were securely fastened.

On the second morning Craddock became aware that sail had been reduced in the vessel, and that she was tacking slowly, with a light breeze on her beam. If so, she must have reached Jamaica. But what could she be doing there?

And then suddenly there was a burst of hearty cheering from the deck, and then the crash of a gun above his head, and then the answering booming of guns from far over the water. Craddock sat up and strained his ears. Was the ship in action? Only the one gun had been fired, and though many had answered, there were none of the crashings which told of a shot coming home.

Then, if it was not an action, it must be a salute But who would salute Sharkey, the pirate? It could only be another pirate ship which would do so. So Craddock lay back again with a groan, and continued to work at the manacle which still held his right wrist.

But suddenly there came the shuffling of steps outside, and he had hardly time to wrap the loose links around his free hand when the door was unbolted and two pirates came in.

"Got your hammer, carpenter?" asked one, whom Chaddock recognized as the big quartermaster. "Knock off his leg shackles, then. Better leave the bracelets—he's safer with them on."

With hammer and chisel the carpenter loosened the irons.

"What are you going to do with me?" asked Chaddock.

"Come on deck and you'll see."

The sailor seized him by the arm and dragged him roughly to the foot of the companion. Above him was a square of blue sky cut across by the mizzen gaff, with the colors flying at the peak. But it was the sight of those colors which struck the breath from Stephen Craddock's lips. For there were two of them, and the British ensign was flying above the Jolly Roger—the honest flag above that of the rogue.

For an instant Craddock stopped in amazement, but a brutal push from the pirates behind drove him up the companion ladder. As he stepped out upon deck his eyes turned up to the main, and there, again, were the British colors flying above the red pennant, and all the shrouds and rigging were garlanded with streamers.

Had the ship been taken, then? But that was impossible, for there were the pirates clustering in swarms along the port bulwarks, and waving their hats joyously in the air. Most prominent of all was the renegade mate, standing on the foc'sle head, and gesticulating wildly. Craddock looked over the side to see what they were cheering at, and then in a flash saw how critical was the moment.

On the port bow, and about a mile off, lay the white houses and forts of Port Royal, with flags breaking out everywhere over their roofs. Right ahead was the opening of the palisades leading to the town of Kingston. Not more than a quarter of a mile off was a small sloop working out against the very slight wind. The British ensign was at her peak, and her rigging was all decorated. On her deck could be seen a dense crowd of people cheering and waving their hats, and the gleam of scarlet told that there were officers of the garrison among them.

In an instant, with the quick perception of a man of action, Craddock saw through it all. Sharkey, with that diabolical cunning and audacity which were among his main characteristics, was simulating the part which Craddock would himself have played, had he come victorious. It was in his honor that the salutes were firing and the flags flying. It was to welcome him that this ship with the governor, the commandant, and the chiefs of the island were approaching. In another 10 minutes they would all be under the guns of the Happy Delivery, and Sharkey would have won the greatest stake that ever a pirate played for yet.

"Bring him forward," cried the pirate captain, as Craddock appeared between the carpenter and the quartermaster. "Keep the ports closed but clear away the port guns, and stand by for a broadside. Another two cable lengths and we have them."

"They are edging away," said the boatswain. "I think they smell us."

"That's soon set right," said Sharkey, turning his filmy eyes upon Craddock. "Stand there, you — right there, where they can recognize you, with your hand on the guy, and wave your hat to them. Quick, or your brains will be over your coat. Put an inch of your knife into him, Ned, Now, will you wave your hat? Try him again, then. Hey, shoot him! stop him!"

But it was too late. Relying upon the manacles, the quartermaster had taken his hands for a moment off Craddock's arm. In that instant he had flung off the carpenter, and, amid a spatter of pistol bullets, had sprung over the bulwarks and was swimming for his life. He had been hit and hit again, but it takes many pistols to kill a resolute and powerful man who has his mind set upon doing something before he dies. He was a strong swimmer, and, in spite of the red trail which he left in the water behind him, he was rapidly increasing his distance from the pirate.

"Give me a musket!" cried Sharkey, with a savage oath.

He was a famous shot, and his iron nerves never failed him in an emergency. The dark head appearing on the crest of a roller, and then swooping down on the other side, was already halfway to the sloop. Sharkey dwelt long upon his aim before he fired. With the crack of the gun the swimmer reared himself up in the water, waved his hands in a gesture of warning, and roared out in a voice which rang over the bay. Then, as the sloop swung round her headsails, and the pirate fired an impotent broadside, Stephen Craddock, smiling grimly in his death agony, sank slowly down to that golden couch which gummered far beneath him.

MINES AND MININC

BIG STRIKE NEAR BOISE.

By Associated Press Exclusively to The Gazette in Colorado Springs.

Salt Lake, Nov. 1.—A special to the Tribune from Boise, Idaho, says:

At 11 o'clock tonight a wild stampede is in progress here. All the livery rigs and all the available saddle horses have been secured by those engaged in the rush and men unable to find animals are starting out on foot. The cause of the stampede is the discovery of an enormously rich body of ore in the Black Hornet district, 10 miles east of town. J. W. Mehargue, formerly of Anaconda, Mont., came in during the evening with a lot of ore taken from the discovery. He reports the ledge as seven feet wide. It was discovered while running a trench to serve as discovery work on some claims he and others had purchased. They were making some relocations and did this work in pursuance of their plan of operations. The trench they had men running uncovered a blind lead. Mr. Mehargue dug out some sacks of ore and brought to town. It is very rich and it is estimated to be worth $10,000 a ton.

TO RESUME WORK ON POINTER.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 1.—The Pointer mine on the Foley slope of Gold hill, is again to be worked, and that, too, in a most vigorous manner. Frank A. Putnam, the man who located the property, has secured a lease on the first level, and expects to be hoisting ore before the end of next week. Messrs. Lolly and Monroe have a lease on the other levels of the mine, and are confident they will have no difficulty in quickly opening up plenty of pay ore.

On the third level of the Mabel M. lessees have opened what is believed to be the extension of the lost Lindsay shoot. They are in now for a length of some 10 feet, and here the pay streak is eight feet in width. It is practically all pay, and a little streak some three inches wide will run into the thousands per ton. How wide the ore really is, is not yet known, as only one wall has so far been found. If this body of ore continues on down, the Mabel M. will soon be a bonanza. It is owned by the Gold Dollar company.

Ames & Orwig will close a 70-ton shipment tomorrow from their lease on the Jack Pot. It went to the Dorcas mill at Florence, and is supposed to be worth $60 or better per ton.

The Wider lease on the Jerry Johnson is holding out well. The first of the week another good-sized shipment will be made.

Hanley & O'Brien of the Whisper shaft on the Gold Sovereign, are making regular shipments of about 25 tons a week. A carload of screenings was sent to the sampler yesterday.

Dalzell and Wilson have secured a lease on the south end of the Theresa, and have a hoisting plant in readiness, and expect to start work Monday.

Charlie Perkins, who is operating the Compromise, a fraction belonging to the New Zealand company, has opened a promising ore shoot at a depth of 20 feet. The block closely adjoins the Trachyte and Deadwood, and the vein which is over two feet in width, shows about $40 values. A shipment will be made in a few days.

The Independence Consolidated has again made an increased production as over 1,100 tones of ore was sent out as the output for last month. A large amount of the development and necessary repairs have been in progress for some time past, and the management does not hesitate to say that the property was never in a more promising condition.

The Modoc production for last month was 16 carloads of ore, all of which was of a smelting grade. The shipments consisted of three carloads of high grade ore, worth about $300 to the ton, and the remainder graded from $40 to $100 to the ton. A new compressor will be installed on the new shaft the coming week, and it is supposed that the work of sinking will then be resumed.

The Rocky Mountain Leasing company, on the south end of the Delmonico, will send out their second shipment of ore the first of next week, which will consist of a carload of $50 screenings, and about 70 sacks of high grade ore that will have a value of more than $1,000 to the ton. The work of opening the ore shoot, from the south shaft, is going forward rapidly, and the breast of the crosscut is now in a mineralized formation, which shows that the ore shoot is not far distant, and will in all probability be reached in 20 feet. It is the intention of the management to resume the work of sinking on the large three-compartment shaft, as soon as connection can be made from the old workings, and while the ore can be raised and sorted at that point, development can be carried on from the new shaft. The ore shoot is now open for about 40 feet, and shows four feet of a vein with a high grade streak nearly 12 inches wide.

CHANGE IN SUPERINTENDENT OF STRATTON PROPERTIES.

The announcement from Cripple Creek, Friday, that Fred S. Johnson had resigned as superintendent of the Stratton properties occasioned considerable surprise in local mining circles and also came somewhat in the nature of a surprise to the representatives of the properties here. It is stated that Mr. Johnson made a demand for a very large increase in salary, which those in charge thought they could not give at the present time and under existing circumstances. Mr. Johnson was offered a substantial increase with the promise of another at some later date when the properties themselves warranted it and the estate was in more definite shape. Mr. Johnson, however, had an offer from other parties which the Stratton company did not feel warranted in meeting and he therefore tendered his resignation to take effect yesterday. The management express themselves as thoroughly satisfied with Mr. Johnson and with his management of the mines, but under the circumstances they found it impossible to comply with his demands. Mr. Bancroft, who has been appointed consulting engineer to the Stratton properties, was appointed to that position before Mr. Johnson's resignation was received. Mr. Bancroft is in no sense a successor to Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Bancroft is a Denver man, being the son of Dr. F. J. Bancroft of 1756 Grant avenue, that city. He has recently returned from a six months' trip to old Mexico, where he has filled the position of consulting engineer to several large companies. He received his college education at Leland Stanford university, graduating in 1895. He then took a course at the State School of Mines at Golden. His first professional appointment was in connection with the Sunnyside mine in San Juan count. Later he was in the employ of the Rocky Barrel mine in Idaho, where he operated with diamond drills. He afterwards spent some time mining in Oregon and in Canada. He was a member of the staff of the Venture corporation in western Australia during 1897. Later he was in the employ of the Phelps-Dodge company of New York, being engaged in mining operations in the Yaqui river country of Sonora, Mexico. Mr. Bancroft has entered upon his duties with the Stratton properties and is now in Cripple Creek making a complete inspection of the ground. Mr. Bancroft will submit a report upon completing this work and it is probable that a policy regarding the Stratton properties may result from this report.

The management states that nothing has yet been done in regard to the appointment of a successor to Mr. Johnson. No haste will be used in the selection as it is their desire to secure the best man obtainable. The position is one of the most important in the district and will require an expert to fill it.

DEERHORN WORK SUSPENDED.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Oct. 31.—Manager Rice of the Stratton Cripple Creek Mining and Development company, is starting in to do business in a systematic manner. This morning he gave orders to shut down the Deerhorn. It is understood that practically all the ore in sight has been mined. In this property many years ago, in fact, in the very first year of the camp's history, a body of mineral was opened on top of the ground. A. R. Wilfrey of the Wilfrey table fame, bought the claim, and mined a large quantity of ore without going to a greater depth than 30 feet. That now famous mining man considered the find a mere pocket, sold out and left the camp for good. Mr. Stratton, considering that Mr. Wilfrey had left a fortune behind, several years afterward bought the ground, but it is not much more than eight months ago that his people opened up a second pocket. Since that time there has been sold daily an average of at least 25 tons of ore, that has been settled for on a basis of possibly a trifle better than an ounce and a quarter in gold to the ton. That the property is exhausted, Manager Rice does not say, but mining it at a profit for what is in sight has passed, and he deems it wise to suspend operations.

Sherwood Aldrich of Colorado Springs is in camp on a tour of inspection, and is also making a careful study of the water problem that now confronts deep mining in the district.

George Whipp, one of the men who made a small fortune out of the Pinnacle, is in camp again. He is now operating in northwestern California, near the coast, and is engaged in placer mining. He has a lease on a claim that has just been released from litigation after a quarter of a century in the courts.

The Last Dollar was loading a shipment of seven carloads of ore yesterday, which was classed as two cars high grade and the remainder medium grade.

The Valley City company, operating the Shurtloff, sent out a shipment of four carloads of ore yesterday, which had about $50 values. The ore shoot has now been opened on four different levels, and as soon as stopes can be opened there will be much larger production made, and the ore graded into better classes.

McKinzie, Baker & Reed, who recently secured a lease on the south end of the Burns of the Aacacia company, have cut the shoot of ore in their shaft at a depth of 45 feet, that shows shipping values. The ore body is about two feet wide, and will have over two-ounce values. A trial shipment will be sent out in a few days.

OCTOBER PRODUCTION OF THE CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD CAMP.

According to the figures sent out from Cripple Creek upon the month's production, October, 1902, stands as a banner month in the great gold camp. For the first time in many months the production passed the $2,000,000 mark. During the month just closed, there was shipped from Cripple Creek to the various mills and smelters a total of 56,200 tons of ore, yielding a gross value of $2,056,000. This shows the average value of the ore produced to have been $36.96 per ton, an unusually high average. The production for September was 55,800 tons and the gross receipts, $1,947,700, giving an average for that month of $34.91 per ton. Thus the average value per ton was $2.05 greater in October than in September. This does not look as if Cripple Creek was becoming a low grade camp. The figures for October of last year are not immediately available, but in October, 1900, the greatest production year in the history of the camp, the production was 41,400 tons and the gross value $1,819,082. The average value of the ore for that month was $43.93, showing the average value to have decreased in two years. The average value of the ore shipped during the entire year of 1900 was $41.92. One cause of the increase in production for October as compared with that for September was in the greater number of properties in operation, many new leases having been granted during the past two months and several properties have resumed operations on company account. It must be remembered, however, that the output from several of the Raven hill properties would have swelled this total considerably, had they been in operation during the past month.

The table of production showing the amount of ore handled by the various mills and the smelters follows:

Mines.	Tonnage.	Av.	Value.
Standard	15,000	$29	$435,000
Union	10,400	32	332,000
Portland	7,000	25	175,000
Economic	4,000	30	120,000
Telluride	2,000	30	60,000
Dorcas	2,800	30	84,000
Arequa	1,000	10	10,000
Smelters	14,000	60	840,000
Total	56,200		$2,056,000

It is thought the output for November may exceed that for October, although there is one less day besides a holiday to come out.

MARY M'KINNNIE HAD BIG OCTOBER PRODUCTION.

The showing made by the Mary McKinney mine for the month of October shows that property to be a great mine yet. The Mary shipped out during the month a total of 2,597 tons of ore, all of which gave good returns. As all of these returns are not yet in the exact figures are not yet available, but the managers say that about one-half of the production will average $40 per ton and the other half about $20. Figuring the month's production upon this basis the cash value of the ore shipped would be about $75,000. This ore came principally from the third and fifth levels, although work is being done in all the levels above the water, which now stands just where it did at the time the mine ceased pumping, that is, a little below the fifth level. The above figures do not include the ore shipped from the leases operative upon the property. The lessees shipped about 190 tons during the month and this ore ran somewhat higher than that taken out by the company. Some ore was shipped by the lessees that ran as high as $700 per ton and other lots returned $360 to $400 per ton. This lessees' ore would average about $70 per ton. The lessees pay the company a royalty of 25 per cent and the income from this source is not included in the figures given for the mine's production. The lessees are all making good pay. With the relief from the water question that is sure to come, the Mary McKinney can resume the work of running out its sixth level and probably greatly increase its production thereby. There will be no cessation on account of the water, however, as the mine has sufficient ore in its already dry levels to maintain a steady production for two or three years to come.

C. K. & N. MINE MADE ANOTHER GOOD SHOWING.

While the production record of the C. K. and N. mine for the month just closed does not equal that for September, it still constitutes a good showing for the little mine on the slope of Beacon hill. From the superintendent's figures, 415 tons of ore was shipped at an average value, but this average is considered somewhat high, judging from the returns of individual shipments as reported in the Gazette during the month. The local office is not yet able to verify the figures as the returns from several shipments are not yet in. As the superintendent's figures for September and those of the final statements practicaly agreed on tonnage, the present report may be considered as fairly reliable. The tonnage for September was 769 tons and the falling off this month is due to two or three causes. The lessee laid off several of his men while they were putting in the new plant of machinery and as all the operations of the mine have been confined to one level for some time past the ore in that level is showing signs of giving out. The west end of the vein is carrying pay. The 300-foot level is still filled with water and the company is waiting for the El Paso to take it out. This will probably be done within the next two or three weeks and in the meantime the work of installing the machinery will be pushed so that when the mine is unwatered Mr. Granfield will be in a position to go ahead and mine extensively in the lower level, where the ore is in large quantities and of better value.

GOLD COIN MINE HAD BIG CTOBER PRODUCTION.

Among the mines that helped to swell the tonnage of the Cripple Creek district for the month just closed was the Gold Coin. This property produced during the month a daily average of 65 tons of ore and the value of the ore produced was about $33 per ton. This gives a gross valuation for the month's production of $60,000. Of this large tonnage more than one-half came from the tenth level where the ore shoot of the Dorothy vein has been opened for a distance of 525 feet, good values being obtained throughout the entire length. There has been a new development in the No. 3 vein at the eighth level which almost amounts to a new strike. The development is a most encouraging one and carries a pay streak about two inches in width which yields assays of from 23 to 33 ounces of gold per ton. Random samples of the three feet of vein matter broken by the machine drills gave results of $200 per ton. This ore in shipment will average about $150 per ton. None of this ore was marketed during the month just closed but it is expected to cause a material change in the record for November, both in the average of the ore and in the tonnage. The four main leads of the Gold Coin mine, the Gold Coin, the Spur, the No. 3 and the Dorothy, are all producing ore at the present time.

BROOKS IRIONE BRINGS GOOD REPORTS FROM SUMMIT CO.

Brooks Irione of this city returned yesterday from Montezuma, Summit county, where he went to inspect a group of claims on Glacier mountain in which he and several other local parties are interested. Mr. Irione brought back with him many samples of ore taken from this and other properties in the vicinity. Many of these specimens show high values in silver, lead and gold, with a percentage of copper. Much of this ore which is mined for its silver and lead values contains a few dollars in gold to the ton, enough to pay the transportation on the ore. The ores of this district are especially valuable for fluxing purposes, thus materially reducing the charges for smelter treatment. Some of the assays made upon ore from Glacier mountain run as high as 10,000 to 20,000 ounces in silver to the ton and the lead values run as high as 60 per cent. The local parties who have acquired property in the district have not yet organized a company, but will probably do so at some future time, although they will not promote the scheme, but keep the stock among themselves. Mr. Irione secured assays on ore from the Jemima lode, one of the claims belonging to the local parties that gave 38 per cent lead, besides some silver and copper values. From the Bullion mine, another Glacier mountain property, one assay has been made recently that gave 26 ounces in gold to the ton, but the management are not sure where the specimen came from. It is presumed to denote the existence of a rich pocket. The local parties intend to work their property as soon as the arrangements are completed.

CYANIDE ON IRONCLAD ORE

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 3.—Manager Rice of the Stratton Cripple Creek Mining & Development company, has been charged by some people with not being a practical miner. It is possible that better men than he could be found with a single jack, but when it comes to matters of moment in the successful conducting of a great property, the gentleman named has made a record of late that must let the practical man out in the cold. Some months ago Mr. Rice concluded that cyanide would work successfully on Ironclad hill ore. He associated himself with a man who knew something about the business, and then secured a four-years' lease on the Ironclad claim, located on the hill named in its honor. It was not long before Mr. Rice found that his ideas were correct, but his partner in business was too slow, so he had a friend of his buy his holdings.

But it is results that people are anxious to learn, and here they are: The plant at the start was experimental, and so has been expensive. At that, however, it has likely cost $3,000. Today it is treating every 24 hours about 20 tons of ore from which its average saving is $5 per ton, and this at a cost of not to exceed $1.50 per ton.

Mr. Rice estimates that he has broken in the various levels of the Ironclad 55,000 tons of ore, and that the grade of the rock mined will average $6 or better. He is of the opinion that he can break down at least 10 times the amount now ready to be hoisted, and that the grade of all this muss will return a profit of from $1 to $5 per ton, but just what Mr. Rice may have in this lease on the Ironclad is of no moment to the directors of the Stratton Cripple Creek Mining & Development company. They are aware that they have thousands if not possibly hundreds of thousands of tons of oxidized rock in the great estate on Globe and Ironclad hills. This the management has been testing, and with results that are highly gratifying.

"You can say in the Gazette," said Mr. Rice to your correspondent today, "that before the first of the new year the Stratton Cripple Creek Mining & Development company will be handling at least 100 tons of ore per day at its own cyanide plant. I expect to build this mill on the west slope of Gold hill, and there will be something doing then every day after it is in running order." "What will such a mill cost?" was asked. "Not to exceed $3,000, and the cost of handling ore will not be more than $1.50 per ton. On Globe hill we have in dumps close to 100,000 tons of rock, every pound of which can be handled at a pretty profit." "Will one plant, such as you mention, be sufficient to treat the ore you can get on your property?" "Not if things are to be pushed, and that is what I shall advise. Cyanide works like a charm so far; 90 per cent. of the assay value can be readily saved, and with a little more care than we have used, this excellent showing may be bettered. Values in Gold and Ironclad hills are spotted, but quite frequently fabulously rich ore is encountered. The day is not far distant, even if, possibly, it is not now at hand, when the rock in both hills can be mined to a considerable depth at a good profit."

The Strong mine is keeping up its usual production of 60 tons per day, but it is a current rumor that the grade has improved considerably of late. Manager McDonald was seen by your correspondent today, but he was very busy at the time, and said that he did not have time to discuss the matter. "Just say that the Strong is all right," he shouted as he rounded a corner.

The great Gold Coin will not down. More genuine knocking has likely been done against this property than all others in camp, but it still keeps up close to the head of the procession, last month $3,000 worth of ore being marketed from this property without touching the rock from the new find in the eighth level, in what is known as No. 3 vein, where three feet of ore is exposed that is worth better than $150 per ton. The Dorothy vein has been opened in the ninth and tenth levels for a distance of 525 feet, and all the way in ore.

TAXATION CONTINUES TO DISCOURAGE MINE OWNERS

The question of taxation is still agitating all those mining men who are interested in the smaller properties and particularly in such properties as are non-producers. The producing mines have little to complain of as their assessment is based upon their gross production, something they cannot go back of. The fixing of their assessment is a comparatively simple matter. In regard to the non-producers the law aimed to be specific enough but there is one weak spot and on that weak spot Teller county rests its case. The law reads that a non-producing property shall not be assessed more per acre than is the lowest producing property in the same locality but the law does not explain the word "locality." Mining men claim the term used would mean on the same hill or in the same section of the camp. The assessor, however, has not placed this broad interpretation upon the matter and is using his own judgment in defining the term used in the law. As a result of this action many of the non-producers are assessed much higher than are producing properties in what the owners claim is the same locality. One gentleman yesterday spoke of a company in which he is interested. This company owns a claim on Squaw mountain upon which their taxes have amounted to about $27 per year. This same property will this year be called upon for $425, an increase entirely unwarranted by conditions as the ground has never produced a single pound of ore. Another gentleman, a prominent broker, told of clients of his that stood ready to buy anywhere from 25,000 to 100,000 shares of stock in Cripple Creek companies in order to average the price of their holdings, but they are holding out because of the taxation. This matter is known throughout the east and is doing more than any other one thing to discourage the eastern investor. There never was a time when there was more money in the east for investment than there is today, but Cripple Creek is getting little or none of this money. Many of the companies are in litigation and are awaiting a decision before paying their taxes. Wolcott, Vaile & Waterman of Denver, are managing the case for the mine owners and expect to obtain a decision some time this fall. Upon this decision will rest the action of those mine owners who did not go into the litigation but who will nevertheless act in accordance with whatever decision is obtained. All who are interested in Cripple Creek hope to see a speedy settlement of this vexing subject.

ISABELLA DEVELOPPMENT

E. M. De La Vergne, general manager of the Isabella company, yesterday gave to a Gazette man a comprehensive statement regarding the course of operations upon that property. Mr. De La Vergne said: "We are pursuing a definite policy of development in the hope of again opening up substantial ore bodies upon the property. This work has naturally cost some money, although it has been done at lower cost than almost any other similar work in the district. We have occasionally opened up a pocket or stringer of rich ore, but we have not rushed into print with these matters because it would not be right to say we had a strike when it might play out in a day or two and we then be accused of giving out false reports. There has been no inclination on the part of the Isabella management to hide anything. The books of the company are always open to the stockholders and they can also visit the mine if they so desire. There are several sets of lessees at work on the property and several of them are doing well, although none of them are getting rich. In September the company made expenses and a little over but in October we did run a little behind. The water has drained out to the 1,300-foot point and we now intend to unwater the 13th level and go to work in there. The management are doing their best to improve the property and make all they can out of it, and we are willing to give out facts concerning our operations, but it would be a mistake to publish reports that tend to make people more hopeful than conditions warrant."

A statement has been floating around recently to the effect that the new management of the Isabella had lost $30,000 since taking hold of the property. Upon investigation this proves to be unfounded. Hills' manualette, which was published in March gives the treasury balance of the Isabella company at $47,204.34. On August 1 last the company's treasury contained $30,081.51, showing a difference of $17,212.83, only a little over one-half of the amount reported. As the mine more than paid expenses in September and only lost a small sum in October, this sum has been little changed. If the Isabella should again turn out a big producer no one would find fault with the amount expended in the development, without which nothing could have been produced. Mr. De La Vergne was perfectly frank in his talk yesterday and gave the impression that he was glad to give any information regarding the mine that he could give out.

WORK COMPANY SHIPS ORE TO THE DORCAS MILL

Word was received at the office of the Work company yesterday that a shipment has just been sent out from their Morning Glory No. 2 claim. The shipment consisted of 43 tons and was divided into two lots, one of 13 tons which will run about two ounces in gold to the ton, and another of 30 tons which will run one ounce or better. The exact returns have not yet been received. This shipment went to the Dorcas mill at Florence and was sent out by the Morning Glory Mining and Leasing company, which is operating this claim of the Work company.

$25.00 to California and Oregon points—second class—via the D. & R. G., on sale September and October.

State Mining News

The month of October has been one of activity throughout the mining camps of Colorado. From all quarters of the state the news has the same general tone, renewed activity among the old mines and the opening up of new ones. While there has been somewhat of a cessation of eastern capital coming into the state the people who reside here are making up the deficiency to a certain extent. The past month has been a profitable one in Cripple Creek. The production was large, the average value of the ore high and a number of idle properties have been started up, either on company account or through lessees. Several events of the coming twelve months will have a beneficial influence upon the camp, chief among them being the building of the drainage tunnel and the re-survey. The recent reduction in the treatment charges upon low grade ore is bound to have a beneficial effect also, although it has not yet been in operation a sufficient time to have its benefits show. This rate will not only result in the mining of some ore that is now left in the mine, but will also stimulate the working over of the old dumps. Many of these dumps contain ore running as high as $20 per ton and lessees can make good pay by sorting over this waste rock. Those now operating upon the Elkton dump are said to be doing well.

The stock market has shown some improvement during the past week and there is good reason to believe that it will continue to improve. The tax question is the one great drawback to a good market. With 1,500 mining claims in Cripple Creek to be sold for taxes it can be seen how serious this matter is. With the water question about to be settled, practically for all time, the tax matter is now almost the only bugbear. There are hopes of this matter being settled amicably before another year. With this done a good strong market might be expected to result.

AMONG THE MINES OF CLEAR CREEK COUNTY.

The Louinl & Co. lease on the territory of the Pelican-Dives company this week sent down a wagon load of ore worth $1,027, and last week a wagon load worth over $1,000, only a few dollars less in value. The Pelican-Dives is producing an immense quantity of high grade ores; indeed, the low grade ores of this company's territory would be high grade ore in any other mining camp in the United States. The Pelican-Dives has had a career that reads like a romance. The assassinations and law suits that marked the struggle for the possession of this famous property in the wild days of the long ago would serve as salient points for a novel that would be read with universal interest. When the great panic of 1893 caused silver to decline about 30 cents an ounce within a period of six weeks many of the grandest silver mines of the world, mines that had dazzled civilization with their rich production, were compelled to suspend operations. The Pelican-Dives weathered that awful storm—a triumph due largely to the resourceful and sagacious management of Col. J. H. Robeson, one of the most practical and progressive mine managers of Colorado. The future of the Pelican-Dives will be even grander than its past. The territory has produced $15,000,000, and has done much to make the Georgetown region famous.

It was $500 a shot last Saturday in the famous 1,000-foot level of the world-renowned Allunde mine, just a little over a mile from Georgetown. Last Saturday the famous Haggart & Co. lease on the Allunde actually knocked down $1,000 worth of ore with only two shots.

Where in this world is there another district with such a mine?

The Anglo-Saxon Mines and Development company is progressing very satisfactorily. The contract work on the crosscut intended to reach the same vein that traverses Saxon Extention territory is advancing rapidly. It is expected that this crosscut will, with in 75 feet, cut the lode exposed in the discovery shaft of the St. Paul No. 2 claim.—(Clear Creek Topics.

WALL STREET DISTRICT.

The Nancy company is contemplating the construction of an electric tramway from and through the Nancy tunnel to the ore bins of Wall Street Gold Extension company plant, a total distance of about 3,000 feet. The Nancy company's offensive workings are in good shape. Good stoping ground is being opened on the Guy Copper vein and the Gillard. Work will begin on the Lost Chance vein in the course of the coming week.

Work on the big chlorination plant of the Wall Street Gold Extension company is so far advanced that the crushing of ore will begin next Monday. The large Filer and Stowell engine was turned over for the first time last Saturday and every part of the engine was found to be working smoothly. All the other machinery is being tested this week. The ore bins are rapidly filling up and all that is wanting is the completion of the roasting furnace.

Leasers on the Wood Mountain are hard at work in taking on good ore. The mill is running day and night.

Tambourine shipped a car of high grade ore this week.

Dirigo tunnel. The C. & N. Mining company operating this property are anxiously waiting for the electric drills ordered some time ago. Work, nevertheless, is being rapidly pushed and good ore bodies being opened up. Two shifts are at work.—(Boulder County Miner.

ELDORA.

The Rosalind company is doing extensive work in the Rosalind tunnel, now in 500 feet, several car loads of good ore now being on the dump.

One Spencer mountain, the Pennsylvania Gold & Silver M. & M. company is preparing to develop its group of claims on an extensive scale. A four foot body of ore has been opened and runs high in gold and silver values. The company is making arrangements for the erection of Houting machinery and compressors on the Happy Jack.

Work on the Diamond is being pushed by Green Rogers. A shaft is being sunk in ore. Sampling proves the ore to run from $13 to $25 per ton.

A rich strike was made on the Sunnyside claim on the north slope of Ute mountain, at a depth of five feet, five feet of vein matter being exposed. The property is owned by Judge David Hodgson.—(Boulder County Miner.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SAN JUAN DISTRICT.

Some fine ore is being opened up in the Little Bessie, Minnie gulch. Some picked assays went as high as 1,400 ounces in silver and 40 ounces in gold. Another carload was shipped to the smelter this week.

Any hour of the day now we may expect to hear of the cutting of the King vein on Sultan mountain. Future success depends on the quantity and quality of the Kin at 750 feet of depth, and for which the Royal M. & I. Co. has spent a lot of money to investigate.

E. H. Blunt, owner of the Bluff Waterfall group of mines in the Needle mountain district, was in Silverton last Saturday on his bi-monthly trip. During the past summer only the required assessment work on his six claims has been done. "The Aztec G. & C. M. Co.," says Mr. Blunt, "will soon pass under one of the principal ore shoots, for which a long tunnel has been run. A two-story (27x27) building is being erected by the Aztec company and 10 men, or the present force, will be employed for the winter. Ephriam Lissner has let a contract for 200 feet of tunnel on one of his claims, that is expected to cut into the lower horizon of a rich shoot of ore that crops on the surface."

Much has been said as to the contemplated work of development on the Green Mountain mines, Cunningham gulch, for the past year, but nothing could be given out as authentic news until this week, owing to the unsettled state of affairs of the company. J. A. Snedaker, consulting engineer, of Denver, with a few eastern stockholders in the company, have been on the ground for the past two weeks and some systematic development work is now planned, consisting of a 3,000-foot tunnel that will from almost its start cut vein after vein. The more distant will be cut at a perpendicular depth of 1,600 feet. Within the next three weeks a four-drill compressor will be operating a drill or two on the tunnel, while other work here and there on the company's big group of claims on Greene mountain will eventually convert several promising prospects into shipping mines. Buildings to accommodate 20 to 30 miners have been constructed and upon good authority we are advised that ample funds are available to carry the plans outlined to completion.—(Silverton Standard.

SUMMIT COUNTY.

The good things of Summit county often come in chunks, but they do not always reach the size of the one Manager Finding recently brought down from the Mountain Pride and is now exhibiting at his store. It is a 600-pound piece of high grade lead-gold ore, and is a magnificent sample, not only of what the Mountain Pride is producing, but of the possibilities of the Illinois gulch region.

Since the disclosure made in the June Bug a few days ago, one man has taken out about 100 sacks of 400-ounce silver ore.

It is reported that C. C. Warren of Dillon has sold the Green Mountain Girl, situated between Frisco and Wheeler, to Nelson Blount and Thayer McLaren.

Colonel Lightburn, who recently made a rich strike in the Cripple Creek district, was here yesterday, inspecting his properties in Gold Run, upon which he is driving a long crosscut tunnel. The tunnel is now in 1,300 feet.

The Cashier Mining and Milling company is still adding new and powerful machinery to its mill equipment, in Brown's gulch. The latest addition is a huge roll jaw crusher, manufactured by the Sturtevant Mill company, of Boston. The machine is large enough and powerful enough to "chew up" a locomotive.—(Summit County Journal.

LEADVILLE.

The new shaft of the Boulder Mining company, in Big Evans gulch, north of the Big Six, has shown much improvement in the past few days. At a depth of 170 feet the indications were so favorable that it was decided to commence drifting, and a fissure has just been cut which gives assays of ½ ounce in gold. This is now being followed, and a steady improvement is looked for. The work is in charge of Timothy Kyle, the manager of the company.

The Moyer is now shipping 100 tons per day of zinc ore, most of which is obtained by hand sorting. The material is now being shipped to the Lanyon company's works at Gas, Kansas, which concern will in the near future erect a lead furnace in connection with its plant.—(Leadville Herald-Democrat.

PEARL DISTRICT.

Considerable high grade stuff is being hoisted at the Big Horn.

The ore at the Sierra Madre is improving steadily with depth.

Grand Republic rock shows great improvement in the last 10 feet.

A recent test on ore from the New Rambler mine gave returns of nine and one-half ounces of platinum.

The Copper King shaft has reached the 100-foot mark with plenty of good copper in sight.

The New Rambler Mining company is making regular shipments of matte to the Denver smelters.

The Zirkel ore shoot is a wonder—if it can be called a shoot. It has more the appearance of being a mountain of solid mineral.

The contractors working on the Tulley are down about 160 feet, and considerable ore has been encountered. The shaft will be put down 200 feet.

The Colorado mine in the Jelm district of Wyoming is reported to have seven feet of red oxide and copper glance. Ore is being sorted and sacked for shipment to the Denver smelters.

The Magpie Gold and Copper Mining company, whose property is located on the south fork of the Encampment northwest of Pearl, has been incorporated in Wyoming with a capitalization of $1,000,000.

Operations on an extensive scale will soon be commenced on the Graytown group of mines, owned by C. B. Ayres. This group lies in Wyoming, three miles north of Pearl, and adjoins the State Line properties. Well defined veins, with splendid surface showings, cross the claims, and it is the intention of the owners to thoroughly prospect their ground this fall and winter.—(Pearl Mineral Times.

THE TURRET DISTRICT.

A force of eight men is working on the Cleopatra on Cameron mountain.

The Crisp brothers are timbering the Beaumont shaft this week. The property is looking exceedingly well.

The Home company is doing excellent work on the Crete. John Larson and Walter Smith are sinking a 4x7 shaft which is now 20 feet deep. It is expected to cut the vein at 30 feet.

The new machinery of the Vivandiere was delivered at Hecla on Thursday. It consists of a 60-horsepower hoist and a sinking and station pump each of 120 gallons per minute capacity. The plant will be installed as soon as possible. It is probable that while the foundation is being laid and machinery placed, mining will be suspended. As soon as the machinery is installed the work of sinking below the 500-foot level will be resumed. The shaft is now 40 feet below that level, and there are strong proofs that the ore bodies greatly improve below 500 feet. The old machinery will be transferred to the Gertie.—(Turret Gold Belt.

THE SOUTH PARK OIL FIELDS.

Hartsel, Colo., Nov. 1, 1902.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

A few months ago your valuable paper printed the report of Prof. Lakes on the formation prospects and oil indications in the South park.

This report attracted much attention and resulted in the formation of a local company with the intention of developing these fields, but as yet it has done no work, but now a new factor has entered the field in the person of Mr. W. P. Garrison of Chicago, who has undertaken to prove the existence of oil in Park county, and sinking a well will proceed with all possible dispatch.

Mr. Garrison had had a long and extended experience in developing oil lands in California and has met with great success there and he feels confident after a close examination of the formation and surface indications in the South park that he will be rewarded by striking oil in paying quantities.

With the habitual energy marking the inhabitants of the Windy city, he immediately secured the necessary ground and then ordered machinery, part of which has already arrived at Hartsel and is now being freighted to the location of the well which is to the north of this station on the Midland railroad and some six miles distant.

Work has already begun and in about 15 days the derrick will be finished and drilling will begin.

The practical work is in the hands of Mr. D. C. Green, who has had some 20 years' experience in drilling oil wells, and for 13 years operated in the Florence district for the United Oil company and has also done considerable work in Routt and Boulder counties.

He regards the prospects here as exceptionally favorable and is much pleased with the outlook.

It is estimated that it will be necessary to sink some 2,500 feet and this will take three or four months, according to the formation encountered.

Work will be pushed day and night, and the enterprise of Mr. Garrison is the chief topic of conversation in the park and all devoutly hope that his efforts may meet the reward they deserve and an oil field developed equal to the Florence district. If such proves to be the case, Hartsel will become the center of a flourishing community.

In the meantime, much interest is being taken in the prosecution of the work, and its progress will be watched by those who have taken up land in the park and also by citizens of Colorado Springs, as the opening of an oil district here would be of direct benefit to the business interests of your city, the distance being only 70 miles.

MINING NOTES

GOLD AND COPPER STRIKE ON ANGLO-SAXON EXTENSION

About six inches of ore has been encountered in an upraise being put in to connect with the upper workings for ventilating purposes on the Anglo-Saxon Extension near Georgetown. The ore is worth $50 in gold, $15 in silver and nearly $5 in copper to the ton. Heretofore this property has not been worked in any systematic manner, although several lessees have taken out fair stakes when a little hard pushed for money to work a lease they might have on another property. Since D. W. Shepard took hold of the property the drifts have been cleaned out and one or two crosscut tunnels have been run. When the present upraise is completed so as to furnish complete ventilation the mine will be in shape to produce quantities of the ore mentioned above.

ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT ON ACCIDENT GIVES ENCOURAGEMENT

The prospects of the Accident mine on Gold hill are daily becoming brighter as a result of the extensive development work now being done. The mine lays right on the contact with the granite, the latter formation having been only recently encountered. On this contact the ore bodies were found to be larger and of higher value than on any other level of the mine. The present policy of the owners it to prosecute development regardless of production. No attempt is being made, therefore, to take out ore for shipment. Enough is being taken out, however, to pay current expenses and leave a small margin, which is allowed to accumulate. The company's entire energy is being expended upon the extension of the various winze levels to prove the ore. There is already a quantity of ore in sight, but the company is desirous of proving the exact quantity contained in the present workings before stoping is commenced. This work is being performed from a winze sunk from the 300-foot level. This winze is equipped with a hoisting plant and is now 100 feet deep. The first winze level at a depth of 50 feet has been extended a distance of 100 feet, showing the continuity of the ore. In that level the ore body is between four and five feet wide. The screenings being made all average in the neighborhood of $30 per ton, while the coarse rock runs as high as $60. The second level at the depth of 100 feet is showing some very fine ore. The new plant of machinery recently installed is working perfectly.

NEW LESSEES MAY MAKE ATLANTA A PAYING MINE

Judge Goddard and associates have been granted a long and liberal lease upon the Bull hill ground owned by the Gilpin and Cripple Creek company, which adjoins the property of the Independence Consolidated and Findley companies. The property is divided into blocks and the Denver parties have secured a lease upon blocks 2 and 3 which comprise the main workings upon the property. The lease is a very liberal one. It extends for a period of two years, with low royalties and only 100 feet of sinking is required during the life of the lease. The property is developed with a shaft which is now down to a depth of 475 feet. The new operators, who have organized the Middax Leasing Co., have started work in two levels, the 320 and 475-foot levels. In the lower level there is a very good showing. There they are drifting on a vein three feet in width that is yielding some very good rock with satisfactory assays. Some years ago very rich ore was mined in the Atlanta, but as depth was gained the rich ore played out, and although considerable prospecting has been done, the rich ore has never been re-located. The new operators have ample capital, and it is quite possible they will again make a paying mine out of the old Atlanta.

BONBRIGHT GROUP SOLD TO PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY

The Bonbright group of mining claims north of Pearl, consisting of four full claims have been sold by its owner, John Drew, to a Pennsylvania company. The consideration was $4,000 in cash and 200,000 shares of stock. The sale of this group is regarded as one of the most important consummated in northern Colorado's copper camp. The Bonbright group adjoins the State Line group and is considered one of the most promising propositions in the camp. The former owners have done sufficient work to demonstrate the value of the property, but additional capital was required to place it upon a producing basis. This is the intention of the new company who will start systematic work immediately. The first work will be done on the Bonbright shaft, where some exceptionally high grade ore has been found.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO R. R. CO.

THE FRISCO SYSTEM.

Commencing November 1, the Frisco System will inaugurate regular winter through sleeping car service between Kansas City and Jacksonville, Fla. This car will run via Frisco System from Kansas City to Birmingham, thence via the Southern Railway to Jacksonville.

G. W. Martin General Western Agent.

Read the Gazette.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN COLORADO SPRINGS...

ROCK ISLAND WILL BUILD A TRACK OF ITS OWN TO PUEBLO

If plans now being made are carried through as contemplated at the present time, Colorado Springs will soon be the northwestern terminus of the Great Rock Island system as well as the western terminus of its Chicago-Colorado line.

And the Rock Island system, when these improvements are completed, will have become one of the greatest railway systems in the entire world, a system that will traverse the entire west, putting the vast natural wealth of each section into direct and easy communication with its nearest center of population and into close touch with one of the great main lines of commerce.

A new line of railroad from Colorado Springs to Pueblo, to connect with a line now building between Dawson, N. M., and Pueblo, and an extension of the Fort Worth line to the Gulf coast, which is also in contemplation, will put this city at the northwestern terminus of a circuit that will reach from the Great Lakes to the Rockies and to the Gulf of Mexico, reaching out as far as El Paso, Texas, in the direction of California, making the Rock Island, with comparatively little construction work to be done, one of the greatest of railroads in both transcontinental and local business, both freight and passenger.

The meaning of these plans of this great railway system to the people of the west is beyond any mental estimate at the present time.

As an indication of the promptness with which all the contemplated improvements by this railroad are to be made, it may be of interest to note that the company has recently placed one order for no less than 125 locomotives and that this order is a strictly "rush" proposition, the company declaring that the locomotives will be needed imperatively even before they can be turned out of the shops.

The first step towards extending the Rock Island road south from Colorado Springs to Pueblo will be taken shortly by the company, when it begins building its track from Dawson, N. M., to Pueblo. The company will soon have completed their new stretch of track from Amarillo, Texas, to Dawson, and it is given out upon pretty reliable authority that the engineering corps of the road will be ordered to extend the track on to Trinidad and Pueblo. If the road is built to Pueblo it is reasonably certain that it will also be built to Colorado Springs, thus making one large loop that will embrace some of the richest territory and one of the most profitable from a railroad point of view, in the country.

Ever since the absorption of the Denver & Rio Grande system by the Gould interests, who also own control of the Missouri Pacific, the Rock Island has been greatly hampered in getting at its coal supply in the southern part of the state, and when the new road from Dawson to Pueblo is built it will be for the purpose of tapping the coal fields owned by the company south of Pueblo, and will allow them to transport their coal on their own track.

The Rock Island has been building for some time an extension of track from Amarillo, Texas, to Dawson, N. M., via Tucumcari, N. M., on the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf branch of their system, and as Dawson is within but a short distance of the Colorado state line it will be a comparatively easy matter to build in to Trinidad and Pueblo and on to Colorado Springs. The line between El Reno, Oklahoma, and Amarillo, Texas, was built but a few years ago to connect with the Colorado & Southern, and thus give the Rock Island a short cut north through Colorado from Texas.

When the contemplated improvements are made the road will be entirely independent of other roads in handling Colorado business south and east. The branch from Amarillo to Tucumcari was built for the purpose of connecting with the Santa Fe on southern California business. Later the branch up to Dawson was begun and in a very short time this will be completed, giving the road access to the business of northern New Mexico.

Several of the head engineers of the road will be in the city in a short time which will necessarily come upon its on their way south to make preparations for the proposed new track. The distance between Dawson and Pueblo is less than 125 miles, and it will be an easy proposition to extend the road from Dawson. So far have the officials of the road gone in making their plans for the new route that the surveying corps now at work on the line from Dawson to Amarillo are expecting to be ordered to begin as soon as the job they are now working on is finished. Once in Pueblo the road will be sure to build on to this city, making this city the headquarters for one large division. In addition to having a way of controlling their own coal supply the road will find itself in a field which is now going to three other roads, and competition between them promises to be very keen when the line is completed.

Work on the line from Tucumcari is practically completed and, although trains will not be run on it for some time yet, the surveyors and graders have completed their contracts and, it is thought, will begin immediately on the line from Dawson to Pueblo. The road may or may not pass through Trinidad on the way to Pueblo. That point is not fully decided as yet.

When the Rock Island system's new line, now building between Kansas City and St. Louis, is completed, that road bids fair to become the popular line to the World's Fair, as well as to all points east via St. Louis. The surveys for this new line have all been made and work is being pushed ahead rapidly at both ends of the route. Already over 100 miles of the road are in operation out of St. Louis and it is hoped to have the entire line completed early in 1903. This new line, known as the "St. Louis line," is destined to become a most important feeder for the Rock Island system. This is especially true in view of the holding of the World's Fair at St. Louis. The line, when completed, will be one of the short lines, if not the shortest line operating between Kansas City and St. Louis. The grades have all been kept down to a minimum and all curves eliminated wherever possible to do so. Heavy rails are being laid and extra precautions taken to make the road strong and substantial in every respect, to withstand the heavy travel completion. No expense is being spared in its construction. In St. Louis, as is well known through dispatches published in the newspapers at various times, the Rock Island system has secured many valuable accessions. A long strip of land adjoining the World's Fair grounds was secured by the road and will be used for tracks and depot facilities. This gives to the Rock Island a direct entrance to the fair grounds and will permit the easy handling of passengers as well as make it possible for passengers to go directly to the fair grounds without changing cars. The equipment for the World's Fair line has already been considered by the Rock Island management. The cars to be used will be the finest that can be purchased and will contain all improvements and appliances for safety as well as built for the comfort and convenience of the traveling public. The schedule of the arrival and departure of the trains at both ends of the route will be arranged as best suits the convenience and quick transportation of passengers. The management intends to make the St. Louis line one of the best of the western roads and everything will be done to make it popular with the public. It is evidently the ambition of the management to make this pre-eminently the World's Fair line from western Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, New Mexico and the southwest, as well as from the Pacific coast.

C. P. Adams, superintendent of the telegraphic department, and F. A. Landee, general foreman of line repairs, of the Rock Island, were in the city this week, making arrangements for the new improvements in the telegraphic system of the road that are to be started in the near future. They are making a thorough inspection of the telegraph system from one end of the road to the other. It is hardly probable that new wires will be strung over the entire system but a number of new wires will run into the local office. The duplex system will be installed on the present local wire running through from Denver to Topeka. A special wire will also be installed for the sole use of the chief dispatchers. It is understood that these new wires will be strung just as soon as Messrs. Adams and Landee have completed their tour of the road.

ELKS WILL START CLUB HOUSE SOON

The Colorado Springs Elks association, which is the organization formed to conduct the building of the new club house for Colorado Springs lodge No. 309, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, yesterday filed with the county clerk a trust deed to the Colorado Trust company covering the property of the Elks at the corner of Bijou and Cascade where the new building is to be constructed as well as all the lodge's equipment which will go to furnish the new club house.

The deed is simply to secure the $50,000 bond issue of first mortgage gold bonds issued by the lodge to provide funds for the new building, the trust company taking over the loan. The bonds will be 1,000 in number of $50 each, dated November 1 and payable on the first day of May and the first day of November.

It is announced definitely that work on the club house will begin at 11 o'clock at night on the 11th of this month, the eleventh of the year. This particular time for starting the club house is peculiarly appropriate, inasmuch as 11 is the magic hour with the Elks and the beginning of work at this hour will be propitious.

The plans for the building have been drawn up by Architects Douglas and Hetherington and are now complete. They have been placed in the hands of four leading contractors of this city, who have been requested to figure on the work, and it is expected that the contract can be let before the 11th and that work will proceed without interruption after the breaking of ground on the evening of that date.

The members of the lodge have been looking forward for a long time to the day when the work on their new club house would be begun, and the long and constant prosperity and popularity of the order in this city will simply be perpetuated by the erection of the palatial club home that is contemplated.

The lodge is in better condition in every way, today, than ever before.

COLORADO CITY APPROVES PUNISHMENT OF OFFENDERS.

The advocates of a cleaner Colorado City and the friends of law enforcement are rejoicing greatly over the decisions handed down by Judge Cunningham in the district court during the past week by which N. B. Hames, J. I. Lacey, D. H. Rees and John Blackwood were found guilty of conducting gambling resorts in Colorado City in open defiance of the law. It is the first time in the history of El Paso county that convictions have been secured in similar cases. The records in the present instance show seven convictions, on that many separate counts, one of which, not mentioned above, being that of Henry Coby, on the charge of Sunday liquor selling.

The cases date back six or eight weeks only, at which time a large assortment of gambling devices were seized by Sheriff Gilbert and publicly burned. Information was filed at that time with District Attorney Trowbridge, by complaining witnesses, James A. D. Sherer, J. H. Tremmel and others, accusing the above defendants with the illegal running of gambling resorts. Attorney George Gardiner conducted the prosecution, and R. L. Hubbard was retained by the defense. The trial included two cases against N. B. Hames, one against J. I. Lacey, two against D. H. Rees, and one each against Henry Coby and John Blackwood. The defendants all entered the plea of not guilty, but after the conviction of Rees, Lacey and Coby, before Judge Cunningham, Hames and Blackwood both withdrew their pleas, and entered a plea of guilty, instead.

It is probable that the cases, with the exception of the two latter, in which the plea of guilty was entered, will be appealed. Judge Cunningham still has the case under consideration and in the case of Hames, has ordered that the gambling devices in his possession, which the officers were unable to secure at the time of the raid, be immediately produced, under pain of the full penalty of the law.

TO FIGHT UNCLE SAM'S BATTLES

Boys who have an ambition to try the life of the United States navy are having an opportunity just now to make a start on such a career. Lieutenant J. P. Morton, who is in Denver in the interest of the government, is recruiting boys and young men into the service of the navy as apprentices and landsmen. George McKay, of this city, who has been a pupil in the public schools here for the past three years and a half, went to Denver yesterday and successfully passed the necessary examinations for enlistment as an apprentice and will leave Colorado next Saturday for San Francisco to enter the naval training school on Goat island. He is the son of Dr. A. F. McKay and brother of Edward F. McKay.

The live of these apprentices is neither one of hardship nor of ease. It is one of method, of strictest discipline and of work, physical and mental, the government having in view the upbuilding of a strong manhood for its service, mentally, morally and physically. Neither an incorrigible nor an invalid can get into this service and no boy who enlists can hope to be discharged before the expiration of his period of enlistment, which is the completion of the years of his minority.

Every boy who enlists as an apprentice must carry on the studies required during a schooling of five hours a day. In addition he learns to drill, to box, to fence, to swim, to wash, to mend, and pretty nearly everything else that tends to make a man tidy and quick, both in mind and body. He is under the pay of the government throughout his enlistment and strong inducements to his entering upon the life of a naval man when he attains his majority are held out to him. The boy with a good eye for markmanship competes every three months for liberal money prizes offered for excellence in target work with the big guns, with rifle or with pistol.

Lieutenant J. P. Morton, Annapolis, '95, Master-at-Arms Josephson and Naval Surgeon Curl are in charge of the recruiting station in Denver, which will remain open until November 8. The station has been open for about a week. A good many of the boys enlisted, the local recruit included, have been planning for several months to take the examinations at this time. Boys are eligible only between the ages of 15 and 17. For every boy who comes up to the physical requirements about two fail upon examination and are rejected.

OFFICERS FOLLOWING THE TRAIL F TH E MYSTERIOUS.

Ford, Layman, or whatever his name may be, the man who tarried at the Antlers hotel here as Opper, the cartoonist, and succeeded in getting the best of the hotel management to the extent of a board bill for several days for himself and his "sister," Miss Layman, has not yet been located, although he is being sought throughout the state on a warrant sworn out by the management of the hotel. The woman who traveled as the man's sister and who left here a day before he did, is believed to be at the Tremont house in Denver, and it may be that Ford is still near her. The name Ford is now generally accepted as the man's right designation and it is said that he is a professional hotel beat who is well educated and who probably comes of excellent family. He is supposed to have used variously the name of L. M. Ford, Paul Ford and Jules Harvey Ford.

Whether Ford has done anything crooked here aside from beating his hotel bill remains to be seen. The draft upon which he secured money from a prominent banker has not yet been heard from. It may or may not be good. The chances are, of course, that it is not. Ford is probably in Denver, and a search will be made for him there. A record of Jules Harvey Ford is contained in the "beat" book issued annually by the National Hotel Men's Protective association.

UNDERWENT OPERATION—Miss Stinebeck has arrived from Kalamazoo, Mich., and is now at the Electro-Thermatorium hospital, where she has undergone an operation. The patient is progressing nicely.—(From Sunday Gazette.

LOTS SOLD—Hastings Bros. report the sale of lot 3, block 4, in their Fourth addition to the city, to Joseph M. Wilson, consideration $440.

ERSTWHILE "OPPER" PROVES AN ENIGMA

Is he another "Sylvester Scovel?"

The "Sylvester Scovel" referred to registered under that name at the Cliffe house in Manitou about four years ago, was discovered by the Gazette, arrested while endeavoring to leave Manitou the next day, and for about two years thereafter, more or less, he settled back hotel bills and other matters in the various county jails of this section of the state.

This man may be a sure enough "Opper," but he is not Fred Opper, the cartoonist, and as for "Dip" Opper, whom he claimed to be when he was told that he was not Fred Opper,—"Dip" Opper is not known.

Can it be possible that a man who arrived in the city on Saturday and registered at the Antlers as "Peter Layman of New Orleans, who on Sunday was joined at the hotel by "Miss Layman, New Orleans," a "sister," who secured the room adjoining his own, who on Wednesday went on a coyote hunt and was discovered to be "Fred Opper, the cartoonist," which he admitted, who the next day, when confronted by a reporter with the declaration that Fred Opper was in New York said he was the brother of Fred Opper and that his own name was "Dip" Opper, who was several times a caller at one of the society homes in this city and who spent yesterday afternon driving with one of the loviest girls in Colorado Springs, by whom he was introduced at the offices of a local banking firm at whose hands, on such introduction, he received financial favors, and whose "sister" left suddenly yesterday afternoon for Denver without her trunk, —can it be that this interesting person is an impostor?

Several people in Colorado Springs do not want to think that he is, but on the other hand, several other people are quite fully convinced that he is nothing short of that.

And the fact that he has apparently moved on to fairer climes, to wander in greener and more attractive fields, to seek new worlds to conquer, and that neither his own bill at the hotel nor that of his "sister" has as yet been settled for, detracts nothing from the conclusion of the latter several persons.

"He came, he saw, he conquered," —seems to be a proposition true alike in its direct form and in its converse. He was foiled, he was seen of others, and the eye of the public was directed upon him, he disappeared.

There seems to be little question as to his having come from New Orleans. There was a man at the Antlers hotel who pointed him out and remarked: "He is from New Orleans. His name was Lord there, he beat the St. Charles hotel and he has done time."

It was believed at the Antlers last night that their much-talked-of guest would not be back. If he does not appear this morning a telegram will be sent to New Orleans and an effort made to ascertain his identity for the benefit of the Antlers and anyone else interested. There seems to be little question as to his having masqueraded as Fred Opper before, as he opened and took charge of considerable mail at the hotel that came addressed to "F. Opper," and for which there has been no other claim. This much is certain, also, that F. Opper the cartoonist is not in Colorado nor the west, the Gazette having ascertained by inquiry in New York last night that F. Opper is in that city. Furthermore, the Gazette's information by wire last night states that "Dip" Opper, which the mysterious guest called himself to a reporter yesterday, stating that he was a brother of F. Opper, is unknown to the Hearst news service in New York.

Yesterday was rather a strenuous day for the mysterious guest.

In the morning he discovered that Fred Opper was in New York. In the afternoon "Miss Layman," whom he had said was his sister, left the hotel to take the 3:32 train for Denver, instructing the porter to have her trunk sent to the station. The trunk had already been set out into the hall of the hotel by Mr. "Opper." His sister stated that he would pay her bill and left the hotel. Inasmuch as he was to be responsible for his sister's bill and had no baggage of his own, the hotel management decided to place his sister's trunk in the baggage room at the hotel instead of in the depot. The mysterious guest appeared later in the day, about 7:30 in the evening, and demanded to know why his sister's trunk had not been sent, he having received a telegram from her in the meantime. He was told that it was being held until his bill as well as hers should be paid, and he left the house, having less than enough money to settle both bills, or even his own, and up to 3 o'clock this morning, had not been seen since.

It developed further, that he had presented the card of an alleged mutual friend, at the home of one of the most popular society girls in Colorado Springs, a day or two ago, and had been admitted as Mr. Layman. Yesterday, while out driving with this estimable young lady, and just about the time that his "sister" was leaving for Denver, he was introduced by his new-made friend in this city at the business house of a local banking firm, under the name of "Opper," cartoonist for Judge, which name he had by this time sprung as a revelation, and the favor desired, said to have been about $50 worth, was granted.

An examination of his room at the hotel after midnight last night, revealed absolutely nothing of value. The hotel people are congratulating themselves upon having got off as easily as they have. They have made no examination of the trunk in their possession, but if it is not sent for promptly, an investigation will be made.

Mr. Will E. Johnstone of Pueblo, has come from Pueblo to undergo an operation at the Electro-Thermatorium hospital at Colorado Springs.—(From Monday Gazette.

MRS. WHITE HAS SEEN VISIONS OF W. S. STRATTON

When Colorado Springs people read of the claim made by Mrs. Clara E. White against the estate of the late Winfield Scott Stratton, there was doubtless a general smile. However, the following from a Denver paper will be read with interest nevertheless:

"W. S. Stratton was much interested in the order of Emethachavah and said that he intended to join it," said F. P. White, rabbah, or chief father of the order, a communistic society of vegetarians, which has its headquarters in Denver. "Mrs. White's claim for $1,950 against his estate is purely a business proposition. Mr. Stratton agreed to give $2,000 toward promoting the publication and sale of 'The Romance of the Red Star,' a book setting forth the principles of our order. He paid only $50 on account. If it had not been Friday when Mrs. White called on him for the money he would have given her a check and the whole matter would have been settled. She went to Colorado Springs several times to see him, read portions of the book to him and explained our faith."

"And Mr. Stratton told me," said Mrs. White, advisory director of the order, "that he had paid many times $2,000 to be less pleasantly entertained than I entertained him with my story of our work."

"If it had not been somewhat in the nature of a favor, we should have got the money long ago," resumed Mr. White. "We went to Mr. Stratton, or rather, Mrs. White went to him, because we wanted to have the book put into circulation. The publisher agreed to print it for a certain price, specifying that we should guarantee him a certain sum for his work and for advertising the book, in order to get it properly before the people. We hadn't the money to do that, and naturally went to someone with money. Mr. Stratton would have attended to it had he lived. In fact, he wishes to give the money."

Mrs. White was reluctant to talk about the communications she had had with Mr. Stratton since his death.

"We are not freaks," said she. "Our religion is not spiritualism and it gives a wrong impression of it to say that I have spiritual communications. I am a clairvoyant. I see things in the other world that others do not see. I have seen Mr. Stratton since his death. He has told me that he is sorry he has failed to attend to the matter of the payment he promised toward publishing my book. While Mr. Stratton was alive he entertained me at his house on the occasion of my visits to Colorado Springs, and seemed very much interested in my work. He told me a great deal about himself. Mr. Stratton believed that he was surrounded by good and evil spirits. His good spirit, he said, was his mother. She was responsible for all his good impulses. Once I saw a woman standing beside him and described her to him. He said that I had described his mother perfectly. I have one proof of what I say. While we were taking a photograph of our house I saw a figure that no one else saw. Then I described it, and the camera showed the figure."

"As to Mr. Stratton's promise," said the rabbah, "the reason we did not collect while he was alive was that this offer was a friendly one. For that reason we never felt in a position to push him for the money. It was our purpose to have the book published in time for circulation at the Panamerican exposition. It was in press at the time Mrs. White first visited Mr. Stratton. However, Mrs. White fell ill and several things intervened, so that we did not get the book out as soon as we had expected.

"If it had not been for Mr. Stratton's promise we should not have gone into debt for the book as we did. I had notes for about $1,000 outstanding at one time and was really financially embarassed by the delay. Mrs. White wrote Mr. Stratton several times and at one time inclosed a draft, but I do not know that Mr. Stratton ever got his letters. He never answered, and, of course, had clerks to look after his correspondence, so that he may never have seen either the letters or the draft that we sent. Mr. Stratton took four copies of the book, but never paid more than $50 of the sum he promised. As it is, we let the advertising of the book drop and its circulation is now at a standstill. No, it is not a financial failure. We merely had to drop it temporarily for lack of funds. If Mr. Stratton had not delayed in paying the amount promised we should have had the book well in circulation by this time, as we could have gone farther.

"Mr. Stratton was always perfectly friendly with us. We asked for nothing. He offered the money, and we agreed to take it to further the cause. We do not ordinarily accept contributions from persons outside our faith. If anyone joins our community he must give everything to the society, but until he does we ask nothing and rarely accept anything. Our reason for keeping this transaction quiet was that Mr. Stratton did not want it known that he was interested in our work. He had not joined our community and for that reason we did not wish to advertise ourselves through him. So many societies, when they get hold of a man who can help them, try to make capital out of the use of his name. We did not do that. If Mr. Stration had not wanted to hear what Mrs. White had to say he need not have seen her. Instead of denying her an interview he entertained her at his house. We lost a year's time waiting for Mr. Stratton and feel that we are entitled to the money he promised."

Mr. White is a stenographer in the law office of Waldron & Thompson, Continental building. He lives at No. 731 Canosa court where he presides over the rites of the incorporated order, which he and his wife founded and of which they are the sole officers.

Read the GAZETTE.

COUNTY WILL BUILD NEW RESERVOIRS AND DITCHES

Three new reservoirs and two new ditches are being added to the irrigating facilities of El Paso county. Plats were filed in the office of the county clerk yesterday giving a description of them. Fleming Neef is the owner and Sawyer & Garstin are the engineers.

Neef's ditch No. 1 and reservoir No. 2 are located in section 9, township 13, south of range 66 west. The source of supply will be Cottonwood creek. The depth of the reservoir at high water will be six feet and it will cover an acreage of 1.48 acres. The available capacity at high water will be 193,000 cubic feet. The ditch will be 1,453 feet in length, one foot wide and one foot deep. Construction was commenced October 13 last.

Cottonwood reservoir will be quite a large reservoir. It will be located in sections 10 and 11, township 13, range 66 west. It will also have its source of supply from the headwaters of Cottonwood creek. It will have a depth of 23 feet at high water and will cover an acreage of 25.33 acres. It will be used for irrigating purposes, mining, domestic, milling, manufacturing, etc. Its available capacity will be 12,690,000 cubic feet.

Neef's ditch No. 2 and reservoir No. 3 will be located in proximity to the others. The reservoir will be six feet deep at high water and will have an acreage of .19 acres. Its available capacity will be 24,450 cubic feet. The ditch will be one foot wide and one foot deep and 2,259 feet long. Its carrying capacity will be 2.1 cubic feet of water per second of time.

UNDER HEAVY EXPENSE FOR CARE OF INSANE.

Just what it is costing the tax-payers of El Paso county because the state is too poor through the machinations of Democratic administration to make extensions to the state insane asylum at Pueblo was demonstrated yesterday, when a bill was received from Dr. Hubert Work, proprietor of the private sanitarium for the insane at Pueblo for the care of the unfortunate people from El Paso county during September.

There were 14 persons in the sanitarium, known as "Woodcroft," from this county during September. There has been one removed since then, leaving 13. The bill for the month was $396.50, at the rate of $1 a day. The bill at the rate of the September account, would amount to something like $4,758 per year.

WILL BE TRIED FOR INSANITY.

Mrs. Sam Cunningham was arrested by Chief King yesterday afternoon and is being held at the county jail. While the nominal charge is disturbance it is likely that Monday an inquisition will be held as to her mental condition.

It is claimed that Mrs. Cunningham has been going wrong mentally for some time. She has a number of children and is the wife of Sam Cunningham, a well known huckster. She lives on East Cimarron, and yesterday the neighbors complained about her a number of times to the police officers. It was claimed that she was beating her children very severely and raising a row generally. Mrs. Cunningham went in person to the police station to explain and was accompanied by two of her children. It was decided to lock her up pending an examination into her condition, and as the county jail is more comfortable and has better facilities for looking after women she was sent there.

JOHNSON HAS LITTLE TO SAY.

"Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no lies."

This is as far as William Johnson will go when questioned by the officers regarding the robbery of Aiken's store at Cascade and Kiowa for which he is under arrest. Johnson was arrested by Detectives Atkinson and Gregory a few days ago with a number of fine sealskin jackets in his possession which he was trying to dispose of. Mr. Aiken identified the property as some of that which had been taken from his store.

That Johnson is the real burglar there appears to be no doubt, but his demeanor is puzzling to the officers. He absolutely declines to tell anything whatever about himself and neither will he divulge the hiding place of the balance of the stolen plunder. He simply refuses to answer questions. A lawyer has seen him but whether the prisoner told him anything or not is unknown. The police firmly believe that they have a "live one" in Johnson, as he calls himself, and he will be photographed and the pictures sent about the country to see if he cannot be identified elsewhere.

PROHIBITIONISTS HAD RALLY—Prohibitionists of the city held their final rally at the court house last night and there was a fair attendance. The meeting was opened with prayer by Mr. Atkin. Captain Hiltz, the converted cowboy, made an address. The county ticket was discussed and the meeting decided to vote the straight Prohibitionist ticket in every respect. W. C. Johnson of Denver spoke against the Bucklin amendment and was followed by Attorney Baker and others in favor of it.

HORSES FOR SALE—Anyone desirous of of buying a good horse cheap will have an opportunity of doing so this morning. At 10 o'clock four valuable mustangs will be disposed of by the city at the pound in the 500 block on West Vermijo street. The horses have been taken up by the city herders and have never been claimed by the owners.

The 5% Gold Bonds of the Great Equitable Life OF NEW YORK.

Are a better Investment than the average Saving Banks account.

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The oldest institution for higher education in the west. Founded at Colorado Springs, 1874.
Colorado College now offers advantages of the same grade as the best eastern institutions. For information concerning courses of study, rooms and board, physical culture, etc., apply to Wm. F. Slocum, President, or Edward S. Parsons, Dean.
For information in regard to the Colorado College Conservatory of Music, inquire of George Crampton, Acting Director.
Those wishing information as to the Courses in Drawing, Painting, Designing, etc., inquire of Louis Soutter, Director of Art Department.

Cutler Academy
Cutler Academy is the Associated Preparatory School of Colorado College, in which students are prepared for any American College. Address
M. C. GILE, Principal.

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AND
Bath Houses
PAGOSA SPRINGS, COLO.
HOT MINERAL SPRINGS, conceded to be the LARGEST and BEST in the known world. Sure cure for RHEUMATISM and all BLOOD and SHIN diseases.
Only hotel run in connection with the Springs. Rates $12.00 per week —including baths.

The Colorado Springs Sanatorium
Uses Exclusively the Famous Water
—of—
The Dr. Horn Mineral Springs
Colorado Springs, Colo.
A URIC ACID SOLVENT
and
A specific cure for all Kidney troubles and resulting effects such as Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Sciatica and Inflammatory Rheumatism and Gout.

ANALYSIS OF WATER BY PROF. GOODALE, of Colorado College.

Potassium sulphate	1.25
Sodium sulphate	.40
Sodium chloride	1.60
Sodium carbonate	1.75
Calcium carbonate	7.32
Magnesium carbonate	3.38
Silica	.62
Oxide of iron and aluminum	.47

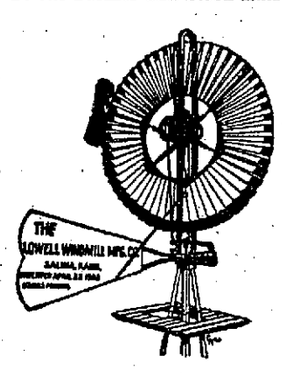
Figures given are grains per gallon, (U. S.) Stephen L. Goodale.

For information regarding the Sanatorium or Springs, write to
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COLORADO SPRINGS.

The Clark Magnetic Mineral Spring PUEBLO, COLO.
These waters have acquired a national reputation for curing Bright's Disease, Diabetes, all forms of Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Female Weakness, Blood and Skin Diseases, Lead and Mercurial Poisons. We have just opened our New Sanitarium, elegantly furnished, modern conveniences, steam heat, electric lights and bells. Rates: Transient, $2.00 per day and up; $10.00 per week and up. Correspondence solicited. Clark & Wolfe, proprietors.

WANTED
Men to learn the Barber Trade. Eight weeks completes. Positions guaranteed. Write for particulars. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, Denver, Colo. or Dallas, Tex.

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Convenient to Colorado Springs and Denver. Only one-tenth cash.
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Wind Mills, Pumps, Tanks, Irrigating Pumps, Pipes, Well Casings. Repairs and Supplies. Agent for
LOWELL WIND MILL.
Best in the market. Write for prices.

For Mange. Scabbies. Lice. Insects
Use non-poisonous disinfectant, Kreomulsion, a cattle and sheep dip; this is effectual and safe; can be used cold; sure death to insects of all kinds and excels as a spray for trees and shrubs.
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Visitors to Colorado Springs will find at the above place the best and cheapest Restaurant, lunch and bakery in the city.

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113 N. Tejon St.
COLORADO SPRINGS.
Best Pianos at lowest prices.
Special bargains for out of town customers.
Write us for particulars as to makes, styles, prices and terms.
Catalogues free.

NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

WOODLAND PARK

The residence of C. E. Hayden on Center street was entirely destroyed by fire last week, including his household effects. The building was of wood and the progress of the flames was so rapid that bfore the fire department could get to the scene the building was totally enveloped in flames, and Mrs. Hayden barely escaped with the children in time to save their lives. The loss will probably amount to a thousand dollars with a partial insurance.

Some small boys who are large enough to know better, but who have probably never been instructed in such matters, broke the windows out of Postmaster Baldwin's ranch house one day last week. They are the same boys who have a mania for hearing glass break, and who have been doing this sort of thing for some time. It is proposed that if any more such depredations are committed to send the boys where they will have time to reflect, and perhaps be taught better, as their parents do not seem to deem it worth while to undertake the task.

At Henry Law's mill near Torrington occurred last week what might have been a tragedy but for the nerve of Mr. Law and some of his assistants about the mill. One Frank Rolleson, who has for many years been a resident of Manitou Park, came to the mill carrying a Winchester, and when within a few feet of Mr. Law, raised his gun and took deliberate aim. When noticing that Ed Broderick was dangerously close to Law, he hesitated, at the same time ordering Broderick to step aside, as he intended to kill Law then and there. Broderick stood his ground, and Rolleston made a short detour in order to get a shot at Law, and in doing so lowered his gun, giving Law a chance to grasp the rifle by the muzzle and push the weapon to one side. Broderick seized Rolleston and another man coming up took a hand in the scrimmage, and the would-be killer was disarmed and promptly knocked down. Complaint was filed with Judge Harkins of the Divide and an officer went to the Park and arrested Rolleston, who had a preliminary hearing and was bound over to the district court, and in default of bail was taken to the county jail at Cripple Creek. Rolleston is undoubtedly insane, as his actions at times for some years past indicate this to be the case, and it is probable that he will eventually be sent to the insane asylum at Pueblo.

Miss Burns, a stenographer of Denver, made a visit to the Divide country last week and located a homestead in a beautiful valley.

Dave Quinlan and wife were in town on business last week.

Thomas Martin and Walter Samson are located on the old Day ranch which they recently purchased with a view to starting a stock ranch.

Messrs. Carroll, Linsay, Epperson and Abe Hackman are absent on a hunting trip on the western slope.

Mayor Hackman and family are sojourning at Glenwood for a few weeks, hoping to benefit Mrs. Hackman's health.

B. A. Beckenstien and family returned from eastern Kansas last week. Mr. Beckenstien was not benefited by the trip, and suffered severely from asthma and was compelled to cut his visit short, returning to the mountains as the only remedy.

Judge Skelton, a prominent attorney of Denver, was a visitor in town last week looking after his real estate interests here.

A. L. Hubbard, an electrician of Colorado Springs, was in town last Sunday.

MONUMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. Weaver went to Denver Saturday morning for a week's visit.

Mrs. Lamar and Mrs. Maddox made a trip to Colorado Springs Friday.

Mr. Alex Brazelton drove over from Elbert Friday. His wife and Mrs. Watts returned home with him Saturday morning.

Miss Lillian Rouark, the teacher at the Elton school, went to Colorado Springs Friday evening for a visit with relatives. She returned Tuesday.

Mr. J. W. Pring of Colorado Springs was looking after his interests in this community Friday.

Hon. H. H. Seldomridge of Colorado Springs was the speaker of the evening at the Democratic rally held at the Woodman hall on last Thursday evening. Mr. William Lombard and Mr. Nichols were also present. Miss Harriet Ballou favored the audience with several popular selections on the piano.

The Gwillimville school opened Monday morning with Miss Jessie Stoddard as teacher.

The young people gave a ball at the Woodman hall Tuesday evening. The election returns were received during the evening. A midnight luncheon was served at the Park hotel.

Mrs. Maddox and Nettie and Mrs. Rupp spent Wednesday in Denver.

Miss Sarah Gwillim visited relatives in Roswell Saturday.

Mr. H. G. Merriman's two-story residence in Glen Park was burned down on last Friday evening. The family were spending the evening at the home of a neighbor and did not discover the fire until it was too late to save any of the furniture. During the summer Mr. Merriman has been in the habit of running a rooming house. The estimated loss is about $2,000, partly covered by insurance.

Mr. and Mrs. William Sailor assisted Mr. E. B. Gittings with his threshing Friday and Saturday. Mr. Sveensgard's machine was employed.

Halloween was duly celebrated Friday evening by both old and young. The members of the Woman's association had charge of the affair. The hall was lighted with jack-o-lanterns. Supper was served from 6 to 9, after which all present engaged in games suitable to the evening. An arbor had been built in one corner of the hall where a palmist delighted the young people.

Mr. Thomas Chase left for Sailor park Thursday for a few days' hunting.

Myrtle Van Schuyver is again able to be out after a siege of typhoid fever.

Mr. and Mrs. Lamar spent Monday at the Brown home in Spring valley.

Mr. and Mrs J. B. Killin returned Friday from a two months' visit in Iowa and Ohio.

ELLICOTT.

A very pleasant Halloween dance took place at Mr. W. L. Kennedy's last Friday. Refreshments were served and everybody who was there reports a very enjoyable time. About 75 people were present, among whom may be mentioned Miss Anna Jacobs of Fountain, Miss McGlone, Miss Kemp, Miss Agnes Ellicott, Miss Leavitt, Miss Surber, Mr. E. Stark, Mr. A. Gildart, Mr. Chester Surber, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gildart, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Alley etc., etc.

Mr. William Emery will move on to the Allely ranch next spring.

Messrs. Weaver and Bird are moving their cattle to their winter quarters at Fowler.

Donations to the Xmas tree will be received by the committee and it is hoped all who can will help towards making a pleasant Christmas tree for the little ones in this neighborhood.

The clerks of election this year will be Alf W. Hopkinson and W. T. Kennedy.

A Litany to My Lady.

"It was disgraceful, Jack, really it was. You knew me only five days and you tried to—actually, I had to change the subject to prevent your kissing me."

"My lady, deal not with me according to my sins!"

"And it was only two days later that you caught hold of my hands and—"

"Lady, have mercy!"

"You audacious boy, you wanted to know if they would ever belong to you. They're mine, aren't they dear?' Those were your very words, sir!"

"Save thy servant, who believes in thee, my lady!"

"And the next day you called me 'sweetheart.' If that wasn't bold!"

"Spare me, my lady!"

"Not many days after you hung over me, so near—and I just know that had I not edged away quickly—I'm sure—"

"Have mercy on me, my lady!"

"I felt as though you should have been sent away from me forever."

"Deliver me, my lady!"

"For it increased your boldness. If that were possible. I needn't remind you of the next night at the Travis dance. We sat on the stairs and you positively kissed my hand! Besides, a kiss on the hand with most people, but you—why—er—you held my hand to your mouth for ever so long! Oh, Jack, it was shocking, and anybody might have seen you—with all that crowd coming and going. I—I am ashamed of you!"

"From thy wrath deliver me, my lady!"

"And last night after the theater! I looked at you, and you came close, oh, so close! Your face came down, down, down, and—I was so frightened! I held my breath; and suddenly mother came to open the door for us and that prevented you—you know very well you were going to kiss me!"

"Be merciful to me, a sinner!"

"Then, this, the twenty-fifth night of our acquaintance, you come to me and say that you love me."

"My lady, graciously hear me!"

"That you want me to care about you."

"Oh lady, hear my prayer!"

"That your greatest happiness would be to love me and serve me forever."

"I beseech thee to hear me, my lady!"

"But you must give me time. I—I don't know—the twenty-fifth night! It's so absurd, Jack, dear! Dear, I—I—well, I'll try to love you!"

"My lady, my lady, may angels bless thee forever and ever. Amen!"—(Lippincott's Magazine for October.

Fighting Lizards.

The Ring-necked lizard of the Arizona desert is not a mere devourer of weaklings. He is always ready to fight, whether he is challenged by another or cornered by a man. When brought to bay in some hole, he opens his jaws and dashes bravely out, snapping at everything which opposes him; and so fierce and sudden is his rush that it is impossible to face it without flinching. By holding two of these lizards loosely by the small of the back and allowing their heads to clash as they struggle to escape, one may be able to induce combats such as must occur every day in the desperate lizard world.

Forgetting that they were captives, they would seize upon each other and vent their thwarted rage to the utmost in a fight which but for timely interference would doubtless lead to the death of one or the other. Such bulldog pugnacity is rather unlooked for in lizards, but a student of character could easily read in the set jaw and pouched throat of this species the signs of fighting blood.—(From Country Life in America.

No Loss on Cuban Sugar.

The only available facts regarding the cost of producing sugar in Cuba are those obtained directly from the planters. A recent statement, purporting to be taken directly from the books of a large Havana planter, and published for the purpose of showing that the planters were going to ruin, gave the cost of production per sack (320 pounds) as follows: For the raw cane, $2.33; grinding, 90 cents; transportation and warehouse dues, 51 cents; total, $4.74, bing just $1.48 per hundred delivered in New York, instead of $2.00 on the wharves of Havana. Add to this the duty of $1.58 per hundred makes a cost, duty paid, of only $3.16 per hundred pounds.

The lowest point the price of sugar has touched since October, 1896, is $3.31 per hundred, being 15 cents higher than this Cuban cost. Today it is $3.50 per hundred, which is 34 cents above this cost, including the duty. Instead, therefore, of the planters being compelled to sell their sugar at a loss, there has never been a time when that was true, except through some bad management or foolish business. At the very lowest price which sugar has touched, it would yield the planter, on his investment in the product, according to this statement of cost, 4.32 per cent. On the average price which prevailed during June and July, he would have made a net profit of over 10 per cent. At the average price of the first six months of this year, he would have made 16 per cent., and at the prevailing prices for the previous years a much greater profit.—(Gunton's Magazine for October.

CHEAP RATES

Over Rio Grande railroad every day in September and October. Helena, Butte and Anaconda, $20.00; Spokane, $22.50, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver, $25.00; San Francisco and Los Angeles, $25.00.

Telephone 500-A

The Electro Thermatorium Hospital

124 S. Tejon St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

A high class hospital for the reception of medical and surgical cases. This institution offers accommodations which are superior in every respect—hardwood floors, steam heat, electric light, elevator and sanitary plumbing.

Trained nurses of superior skill are in attendance on the patients. The operating rooms are all fitted with all modern appliances for aseptic surgery.

Bath and massage department are in charge of graduate masseur and masseuse from Stockholm, Sweden. Electricity in all forms, including Ultra Violet Rays, X-Ray and Bacteriological laboratories, besides being furnished with all modern conveniences, and the most approved medical and surgical appliances for the successful care and treatment of medical and surgical diseases.

A competent physician in attendance at all hours.

COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

Colorado Springs, Nov. 5.—The mining stock market this morning was one of the lightest days on record as regards amount of trading but prices held up fairly strong. C. K. and N. opened the trading in the mines list by a fractional advance. Elkton was slightly stronger but El Paso remained practically stationary. Gold Dollar Consolidated made a fractional gain and Mollie Gibson advanced materially. Isabella and Prince Albert were stationary, the latter being sold in a large block. Among the preferred prospects Beacon Hill-Ajax made a fractional gain on the opening and smaller sale but dropped back on continued trading. Creede and Cripple Creek and Easter Bell were stationary. German-American and Progress made fractional gains. In the prospects list Gold Hill was the only trader, 13,000 shares being sold at a slight advance.

MINES.

	Bid.	Ask.
Acacia	8⅜	9½
Anaconda	15	20
Argentum-J.	0055	0075
Black Bell	....	7½
Butterfly	....	18
C. C. Cons.	6	6½
C. K. and N.	9⅜	9⅝
Coriolanus	4⅛	4½
Dante	3	3½
Doctor-Jack Pot	12⅜	12¾
Elkton Con.	35	36¼
El Paso	70½	70¾
Fanny B.	4	5
Findley	8¼	10
Gold Dollar Con.	4¾	4⅞
Golden Cycle	59¼	....
Golden Fleece	10	....
Gold King	40	....
Gould	5⅞	6⅛
Isabella	34	34¼
Jack Pot	12	12½
Lexington	5	5½
Mollie Gibson	7¼	8
Moon-Anchor	7½	....
Pharmacist C	5⅝	6
Pinnacle	4⅜	5½
Pointer	2	2½
Portland	1.80	2.00
Prince Albert	2⅞	3⅛
Vindicator	1.00	1.06
Work	7⅛	7⅜

PREFERRED PROSPECTS.

	Bid.	Ask.
Alamo	3¾	4½
American Con	2	3
B. H.-Ajax	2⅞	3⅛
Ben Hur	2½	3
Blanche	....	2
Bob Lee	0065	009
Buckhorn	2¼	2⅝
Calera	....	6
C. C. Gold Ex.	2½	3
Champion	2	2½
C. C. and M.	2¼	3⅛
Constantine	1	....
Creede and C. C.	4½	....
Currency	1	....
Des Moines	2	3
Dorothy	....	1
Easter eBll	1¼	1⅜
Flower of the West	....	1⅜
Fulton-Marguerite	005	....
German-American	1½	....
Gold Bond	3½	4⅛
Gold Sovereign	2½	....
Hart	2	4¼
Ironclad	2	3
Jolly Jane	1½	2
Kaffirs	....	1¼
Keystone	4½	4⅝
Little Bessie	3⅞	4½
Little Nell	2¼	2⅝
Little Puck	4⅜	4¾
Mariposa	....	1½
Mary Cashen	5	5½
Missouri	1	....
M. J. T.	009	1⅞
Mobile	1	1¼
Morning Star	4⅝	4⅞
National	....	1⅞
Nellie V.	1	....
New Haven	2⅞	3½
Oriole	1½	2
Pappoose	1¼	2
Pilgrim Con	....	4
Progress	2	2¼
Pythias	....	2
Republic	1	....
Reward	....	007
Rose Maud	....	3¼
Rose Nicol	....	4
Sedan	0065	1
Sunset-Eclipse	2⅝	2⅞
Twin Sisters	1	2
Uncle Sam	1⅝	2
Virginia M.	2	2¼
Volcano	005	1½

PROSPECTS.

	Bid.	Ask.
Agnes	009	2
Anchor	....	1
Antelope	....	1
Aola	1½	....
Astor	....	0015
Banner	007	....
C. C. Bullion	....	1
Celestine	002	0035
Chicolo	008	....
Col. Dames	....	006
Dead Shot	006	1
De eBers	005	1
Detroit	0075	....
Emma Aimee	004	006
Ernestine	0035	....
Figaro	....	003
Golden Age	008	009
Golden Eagle (C. C.)	....	1
Gold Hill	0095	1¼
Gold Knob	1½	2¼
Goldstone	0065	008
Hayden	0075	....
Helen B.	005	006
Henrietta	001	004
Horseshoe	001	....
Key West	007	1½
Kitty	1	1¾
Leon Con.	003	005
Little aMn	....	005
Lucrative	....	006
Magic	....	005
Magna Charta	....	2
Magnet Rock	1¼	1½
Marion	0035	....
Mary Nevin	1	2
Merrimac	....	009
Montreal	1¼	....
Navajo	0025	0035
O. K.	....	1⅝
Old Gold	1	1⅞
Ontario	001	....
Palace	004	....
Pelican	005	1
Prin-Seti	....	004
Ramona	2½	5
Red Spruce	1	....
Shannon	007	....
Spar	002	006
St. Thomas	....	2
Xerxes	0015	....
Zoe	005	009

EASTERN MARKETS

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Report of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., to William A. Otis & Co.:

New York, Nov. 5.—Market has been governed in its price movement today by several factors, various disquieting reports and uncertainty as to the final results of elections, a more settled belief in impending gold shipments and a continuance of the firm rates for call and time money all played a part in causing the feeling of depression. After a somewhat firmer tone and slightly higher prices at the opening, the market relapsed into a state of dullness. As the session wore on the trend became more defined and declines were scored all through the list. Manhattan and Missouri Pacific gave signs of resistance to the bearish sentiment for a while due to support from the orders from pool operations and the Pennsylvania element. The announcement of a reduction of 10 points in all grades of refined sugars gave an added impetus to forcing a decline in sugar stock. Until the situation becomes more settled we do not believe in any particular bull market.

Sterling, $4.86@4.90.

J. S. Bache & Co.—The action of the market today proved a great disappointment to the bulls. The strength shown at the opening was short lived as the large selling orders and the small buying demand forced lower prices after the first half hour. The selling continued at intervals during the session and in the last hour forced liquidation; all the morning gains were wiped out and declines of one to three points were recorded from Monday's close.

There was no news given out to cause any bearish sentiment but the traders came to the conclusion that as the market did not go up on good news it was safe for them to attack the list and catch stop orders. The movement today gives further evidence that the large operators and banking interests who are usually the dominating factors in all upward movements mean to discourage speculation for the time being until bank loans are further reduced. The selling of United States steel stocks was largely influential in shaping sentiment. There were rumors of an over-production in all steel and structural iron, but nothing authentic. We conclude that prices must seek a lower level before any upward movement can take place.

(Quotations furnished by William A. Otis & Co.)

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	88⅜	89	87⅞	87¼
do pfd	106¼	106¼	99½	99¼
Alton	35¾	36	35½	35¾
B. and D.	106½	106½	104⅛	104¼
do pfd	94	94	94	94
C. and G. W.	29⅜	29¾	28½	28¾
Colo. Southern	32	32	31⅝	31¾
do 1st pfd	72	72	72	72
do 2d pfd	49	49	47	47¼
D. and R. G.	44¼	44½	43½	43⅝
do pfd	90⅜	90¾	90¾	90¾
C. and O.	49¼	49¼	47¾	48
O. and W.	33	33	31⅝	31¾
N. and W.	73⅜	73½	71½	71½
Erie	38¾	38½	37½	37¼
do 1st pfd	67¼	67¼	66¼	66¼
do 2d pfd	51	51	51	51
Reading	66½	67	64⅝	65
do 1st pfd	88	88	87	87
Hock. Val.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
W. and L. E.	26½	27	26¼	26¾
do 2d pfd	37½	....	....	37
Rock Island	202½	203¼	200⅜	201½
St. Paul	189⅛	189⅝	185¼	185⅝
L. and N.	135½	136	133½	133⅝
Union Pacific	104⅞	104⅞	103	103
do pfd	91¾	91⅝	91¾	91⅝
do Bonds	107⅜	107⅜	106¾	106⅝
Mo. Pacific	109½	110	108½	108½
South. Pac.	70½	70¾	69¼	69¼
Texas Pacific	46	46½	44⅝	44⅜
Can. Pacific	136¼	136¼	133⅜	133¾
M. St. L. and S. S.M.	82½	83	80⅝	81
N. Y. Central	155¾	155¾	154	154
Ill. Central	147⅜	148	144⅜	144⅜
Wis. Central	28	28	26¾	27
Iowa Central	43	43	42½	42½
Mex. Central	25½	25¾	25¼	25¼
Mex. National	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18½
Penn. ex-div. 3 pc.	160⅜	160⅞	158⅝	158⅝
K. C. Southern	36	36	33½	33⅞
do pfd	57	57	54	54
C. C. C. St. L.	99½	99¾	98½	99
C. and N. W.	224	226	223	223
Wabash	33¾	33¾	32½	32½
do pfd	48¾	48¾	46⅝	46⅞
do Bonds	80	80	78½	78½
South. Ry.	36⅝	36⅝	35⅞	35⅞
do pfd	83⅞	83⅞	83¼	83½
S. L. and S. F.	80	80	78	78
do pfd	73¾	73¾	73½	73½
T. St. L. and W.	30½	31½	30½	30¾
do pfd	45¼	46⅞	48	48¼
M., K. and T.	28⅛	28⅛	28¼	28¼
do pfd	59	59	58⅝	58⅝
St. L. and S. W.	31	31	30	30
do pfd	67¼	67¼	66	66
Amal. Copper	64⅜	65½	63	63
Anaconda	96	96	95⅝	95⅞
Smelter	46	46	44⅜	44⅜
T. C. and I.	85¾	85⅞	83¼	83½
C. F. and I.	88	88	86	86
U. S. Steel	40	40	39	39
do pfd	88	88⅛	86⅞	87
Rep. Steel	22	22	20¾	20¾
do pfd	78	78	76½	76½
P. S. Car Co.	62½	62½	61¼	61¼
Amer. Car Fdry	35⅜	35¾	35¼	35⅜
Amer. Locomotive	30¼	30¼	29½	29¼
Nat. Lead	28	28	27	27⅜
Sugar	122¾	123	119½	119¾
North Amer.	123⅜	123⅝	121	121
U. S. Leather	14⅛	14	13½	13⅝
Cons. Gas	218½	218½	217	217
People's Gas	103¼	103¼	101⅝	101⅝
Gen. Elec.	187	187	184	184
Paper pfd	72½	72½	72	72
Metropolitant	140¾	140¾	139½	139½
Manhattan	137	137½	135⅝	135⅜
B. R. T.	63¾	63⅞	61⅞	61⅝
Pac. Mail	41¼	41¼	40½	40½
W. Union	91⅝	91⅞	90⅜	90⅞
U. S. Re. Bonds	....	....	85½	ask
American Ice	10½	10¾	10½	10¼
do pfd	36⅞	37	36⅞	36⅞
Am. Cot. Oil	53½	53½	51	51
Corn Product	32	32	31¼	31¼

Money closed 4@5 per cent; last loan 5 per cent. Total sales, 582,400.

CHICAGO GRAIN & PROVISIONS.

Report of Logan & Bryan to William A. Otis & Co.:

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Wheat—Liverpool unchanged to ½ lower, Paris unchanged, Antwerp ⅝ lower. All primary receipts were for two days against one day last year and were 3,490,000 against 952,000. The market was weak early and sold off but rallied later on shorts covering and reports of a better cash business. There was good milling demand in Toledo and New York has something to say about Australian purchases. There was also some talk about the Pacific coast taking wheat from North Dakota. In any event the market had had about four days' break and a scalping market was due. We see no change in the general situation. With dull foreign markets and the wheat piling up in this country as it now is, we do not see how a bull market can be maintained and think wheat may be safely sold on the rallies. There are, we think, enough scattered holdings of December wheat to make some pressure at the end of the month from that source and wider premiums of the May stuff. Estimated cars, 200.

Corn—Liverpool ½ to ⅝ higher. Market was active and stronger on wet weather. This was as far as we can see, the only change in the situation. The recent break had accomulated quite a short interest and to some extent it covered. The market is so largely dependent upon the movement of new corn and consequently upon fine weather that the latter has become quite an important factor. No change in cash situation. The demand is not urgent and seems easily supplied. With the discounts for the new corn that is now moving there is a noticeable increase in exports but they are still a rather important factor. The local selling today at the advance was good. Estimated cars, 300.

Oats—There was some weakness early in sympathy with corn, but on the whole the market was dull and unchanged. Weather is something of a factor as influencing movement but cash situation on the whole is without important features. Speculative operations are not large and market has no decided tendency. Estimated cars, 305.

Provisions—Market firm and 15 to 25 higher. There was some good buying of January and May stuff and the offerings were light. Cash demand continues very fair and on the whole the situation seems fairly healthy.

(Quotations furnished by William A. Otis & Co.)

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Dec.	71⅝	71⅞	70⅞	71¾
May	73⅜	73⅝	72¾	73⅝
Corn—				
Nov.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼
Dec.	51¾	51¾	50¾	51⅜
May	42⅛	42⅛	41½	42
July	41¼	41¼	41	41¼
Oats—				
Nov.	29½	29½	29½	29½
Dec., old	27⅝	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞
Dec., new	29¾	29⅝	29½	29¾
May	31	31⅛	30⅜	30⅞
Pork—				
Jan.	15.30	15.50	15.30	15.50
May	15.45	14.60	14.45	14.60
Lard—				
Dec.	9.70	9.82	9.70	9.82
Jan.	9.20	9.37	9.20	9.37
May	8.47	8.60	8.47	8.60
Ribs—				
Jan.	8.15	8.25	8.10	8.25
May	7.67	7.80	7.67	7.77

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We carry a large stock of solid gold, gold-filled and silver Watches of all standard makes.



All kinds of Diamond and Plain

RINGS

All the newest things in jewelry and silverware. If your watch is stopped, bring it to us.

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JEWELER AND OPTICIAN

108 Pike's Peak Ave., Colorado Springs.

By Associated Press.

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour steady; No. 2 spring wheat, 70@71; No. 3, 67½@71; No. 2 red, 70@71; No. 2 corn, 54; No. 2 yellow, 55; No. 2 oats, 27¾@28; No. 2 white, 30¼@30¾; No. 3 white, 28¾@31½; No. 2 rye, 49; good feeding barley, 42@43; fair to choice malting, 44@57; No. 1 flax seed, $1.14; No. 1 northwestern, $1.17; prime timothy seed, $3.80; mess pork, per bbl., $16.75@16.87½; lard, per 100 lbs., $10.95; short ribs, sides (loose), $10.50@10.75; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $9.75@10.00; short clear sides (boxed), $9.75@10.00; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

Articles.	Rec'pts.	Shipm'ts.
Flour, bbls.	65,700	46,100
Wheat, bu.	77,000	86,300
Corn, bu.	382,400	438,000
Oats, bu.	911,400	827,400
Rye, bu.	42,100	33,100
Barley, bu.	234,200	31,000

On the produce exchange today the butter market firm; creamery, 16½@24½; dairy 15@21; eggs steady, 22; cheese steady, 11@12.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Furnished by William A Otis & Co. Bankers and Brokers, No. 127 Pike's Peak Avenue.

(Quotations furnished by William A. Otis & Co.)

	Bid.	Ask.
U. S. 2s, registered	109¾	110¼
U. S. 2s, coupon	109¾	110¼
U. S. 3s, registered	108¼	109
U. S. 3s, coupon	108¼	109
U. S. 5s, small bonds	106½	107½
U. S. 4s, old, registered	110¾	111¾
U. S. 4s, old, coupon	110¾	111¾
U. S. 4s, new, registered	136½	137¼
U. S. 4s, new, coupon	136½	137¼
U. S. 5s, registered	104¼	105¼
U. S. 5s, coupon	104¼	105¼
District Columbia	124	....

New York Money.

By Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 5.—Money on call firm, 4½@5, closing, bid and asked, 4@5. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6.

Sterling exchange firmer, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86@4.87 and at $4.8350@4.83625 for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.84@4.84½ and $4.87½@4.88. Comercial bills, $4.82¾@4.83¼.

Bar silver, 50¼. Mexican dollars, 39¾.

Bonds—Government steady; state inactive; railroads weak.

Chicago Cattle.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Cattle receipts, 17,000. Steady. Good to prime steers, $6.50@7.40; poor to medium, $3.50@6.25; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.75; cows, $1.40@4.75; heifers, $2.00@5.30; canners, $1.40@2.50; bulls, $2.00@4.50; calves, $3.75@7.50; Texas fed steers, $3.00@4.25; western steers, $3.50@6.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 30,000. Closed strong, 5 cents higher. Mixed and butchers', $6.40@6.75; good to choice heavy, $6.60@6.80; rough heavy, $6.30@6.50; light, $6.35@6.55; bulk of sales, $6.45@6.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 20,000. Slow and lower. Good to choice wethers, $3.50@4.00; fair to choice mixed, $2.50@3.40; western lambs, $3.75@5.00; native lambs, $3.50@5.50.

Metal Market.

By Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 5.—Tin was weak and lower in New York today, closing at $26.12½@26.37½ in sympathy with the decline in London, where prices were £1 13s lower as compared with the quotations of last Monday. Spot there closed at £118 12s 6d and futures at £117. Spot copper in London closed at £52 2s 6d and futures at £52 7s 6d. The New York market was dull. Standard closed at $11.00, lake $11.62½@11.87½; electrolytic at $11.60@11.70, and casting at $11.60@11.70. Lead was steady and unchanged here at 4½, but declined 1s 3d in London to £10 12s 6d. Spelter was dull here at $5.40, while London advanced 2s 6d to £19 7s 6d. The English iron markets were lower. Glasgow closed 57s 2d and Middlesboro at 58s 4d. Local iron was quiet and unchanged. Warrants continue nominal.

COTTON MARKET.

Report of McIntyre & Marshall to William A. Otis & Co.:

New York, Nov. 5.—The break in the cotton market today was due to the continuance of pressure of offerings from some of the largest market interests and spot dealers who appear to have come out in opposition to the bull pool and to test its strength. The falling off in the export demand in the south and the lowering of prices there has enabled these interests to accumulate cotton and at the same time sell the December and January options here against it. The professional element took the bear side and hammered the market. The close was heavy and irregular near lowest of the day. Southern spot markets reported easy and about 1-16 cents lower.

Liquidation has been extensive and the short interest materially increased. Prices are getting to a point where they will soon look cheap and attract investment buying or fresh bull support. The basis of 8 cents for March and May options has been the point the bear element has been striving for and we think that level would induce a change of sentiment.

Denver Market.

Denver, Nov. 5.—Cattle—Cattle receipts today were light and the market this morning was a little slow. Buyers claim that cattle are selling higher here than at the river markets and they cannot make any money by paying present values. The market however, ruled full steady on all classes of offerings, with the exception of poor cows, which are easy to lower. Fat cows are full steady and in good demand. The market yesterday afternoon was active and a good volume of business done in all divisions. Packers got some good beef steers, paying $4.20 for the top and bulk, and some nice fat cows at $3.00 to $3.12½ for the bulk. Killers continue in strong demand and good stock will sell at strong prices. The feeder and stocker market was fairly active, with $4.10 as the top price, paid for heavy feeders. The bulk of the offerings sold at $3.65@3.75. Cattle are selling pretty low now for the general run of stock and it is very doubtful if there is any material decline during the balance of the year. The markets will not be overcrowded with stock from the ranges the balance of the year, as it has been in the past, and the demand for feeding cattle should be strong enough to take all the offerings.

Hogs—All the hogs quoted today arrived and were sold yesterday afternoon, as there were no fresh receipts today. The bulk of the hogs sold at $6.60, which was also the top. The hog market today was a nickle lower in sympathy with a decline at the river, $6.55 being the top at Omaha.

Sheep—Several cars of fairly good feeder lambs sold at $3.75, freight paid, which was the only trading done. A train load of feeders arrived early this afternoon, which are bound through. The market is steady to strong and demand fair for feeders and good for choice muttons at river prices.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

By Associated Press.

Boston, Nov. 4.—The wool market here has been very active this week with prices showing continued tendency to advance. Fine territory wools are in good demand and prices are very strong. Fine staple territories are quoted 56@60; strictly fine 50@55; fine and fine medium, 50@53, and medium, 45@47. Australian wools are very firm but trade is quiet owing to small offerings.

Kansas City Cattle Market.

Kansas City, Nov. 5.—Cattle—Receipts 12,000, including 2,500 Texans; market steady; native steers, $3.00@7.25; Texas and Indian steers, $2.80@4.50; Texas cows, $2.00@3.00; native cows and heifers, $1.75@4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.00@4.75; western steers, $3.90@5.75; western cows, $2.50@3.50; bulls, $2.00@3.50; calves, $2.50@6.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 13,000; market steady; bulk of sales, $6.40@6.47½; heavy, $6.42½@6.55; packers, $6.35@6.45; medium, $6.40@6.50; light, $6.25@6.45; yorkers, $6.42½@6.45; pigs, $5.50@6.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,000; market strong; muttons, $3.00@4.15; lambs, $4.00@5.25; range wethers, $3.00@3.85; ewes, $3.00@3.80.

Omaha Cattle Market.

South Omaha, Nov. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500; market steady; native steers, $4.50@8.00; cows and heifers, $3.00@4.50; western steers, $3.50@5.60; Texas steers, $3.30@4.40; cows and heifers, $2.75@4.25; canners, $1.75@2.75; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.60; calves, $3.50@6.00; bulls, stags, etc., $2.00@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,500; market steady; heavy, $6.40@6.52½; mixed, $6.45@6.50; light, $6.50@6.60; pigs, $6.00@6.40; bulk of sales, $6.47½@6.52½.

Sheep—Receipts, 11,000; market steady; fed muttons, $3.50@3.90; wethers, $3.00@3.60; ewes, $2.50@3.25; common and stockers, $1.50@3.25; lambs, $3.50@4.90.

BRADSTREETS' REVIEW

By Associated Press.

New York, Oct